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# **NORTHERN GERMANY**

**AS FAR AS THE**

**BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS.**

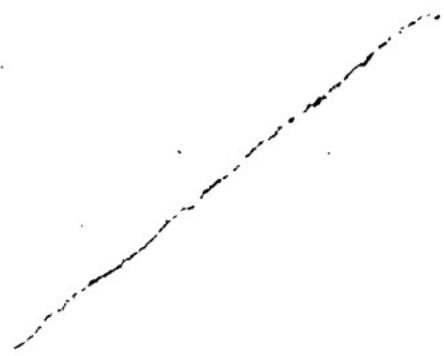
# MONEY-TABLE.

*(Comp. p. XIII.)*

## Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	Cts.	L.	S.	D.	Fr.	Cent.	M.	Pf.	Fl.	Kr.
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	—	1	—	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	—	2	—	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	—	3	—	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	—	4	—	5	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	25
1	50	—	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3
1	75	—	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	35
2	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4
2	25	—	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	45
2	50	—	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5
3	—	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6
4	—	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8
5	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	20	—	10
25	—	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50
125	—	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250

Y.





A

D

# NORTHERN GERMANY.

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

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With 15 Maps and 27 Plans.

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SIXTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

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LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.

LONDON: DULAU AND CO. 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1877.

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Sept. 9, 1889.

March Bequest.

~~RECEIVED~~ JUN 12 1911

"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayers  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

## PREFACE.

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The chief object of this Handbook, which corresponds with the sixteenth German edition, is to supply the traveller with such information as to render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as trifling errors and omissions are inevitable, and as the various places and arrangements mentioned are subject to constant change, he will greatly value any communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own observation. The information already received, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many cases proved most serviceable.

The *Maps* and *Plans*, on which the most anxious care has been bestowed, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

*Time Tables.* Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon

unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, or the '*Coursbuch*', published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, will be found useful.

*Heights* are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), *Distances* in English miles (except for mountain excursions, in which case the time they occupy is more satisfactory), and the *Populations* from data furnished by the latest census.

*Hotels.* The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate both the first-class hotels and those of more modest pretensions which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. The average charges quoted have either been tested by the Editor himself, or have been gathered from the numberless bills with which he has been furnished from various quarters. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, given approximately, will at least enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure.

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*Asterisks* are used as marks of commendation.

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# CONTENTS.

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	Page.
I. Language . . . . .	xiii
II. Money . . . . .	xiii
III. Passports . . . . .	xiv
IV. Railways, etc. . . . .	xiv
V. Excursions on Foot . . . . .	xv
VI. Hotels . . . . .	xvi
 Route.	
1. Berlin . . . . .	1
a. Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus. Platz am Zeughaus	12
b. The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss	16
c. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery	18
d. Friedrichs-Strasse. Gendarmenmarkt. Wilhelma-Strasse. Wilhelms-Platz. Leipziger Strasse. Leipziger Platz. Potsdam Suburb. Belle-Alliance-Platz	36
e. Bau-Academie. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Louisenstadt	41
f. Kurfürsten-Brücke. Rathaus. Stralau-Quarter. Königs- Stadt	43
g. Exchange. Monbijou. Synagogue	46
h. N. Friedrichs-Strasse. Oranienburg-Suburb. Louisen-Strasse. Warriors' Monument. Moabit	47
i. Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden. Charlotten- burg	48
k. Environs of Berlin	51
2. Potsdam and Environs . . . . .	52
3. From Cologne to Hanover, and to Berlin by Stendal or Magdeburg . . . . .	59
1. The Westphalian Coal Measures. The Vehmgericht	60
2. From Dortmund to Hagen	60
3. From Dortmund to Düsseldorf	61
4. From Herford to Paderborn. Grotenburg. Externsteine	62
5. Hildesheim	64
6. Tangermünde. From Stendal to Bremen	67
4. From Berlin to Cologne by Magdeburg and Kreiensen . . . . .	68
1. From Holzminden to Scherfede	72
2. Corvey. Valley of the Weser	72
3. From Altenbeken to Hanover. Pyrmont	73
4. From Hagen to Siegen. Iserlohn. Dechenhöhle	75
5. Brunswick . . . . .	76
6. Hanover . . . . .	84
7. From Rotterdam to Hanover by Salzbergen From Osnabrück to Bremen and Hamburg . . . . .	88
8. From Cologne to Cassel via Arnsberg . . . . .	90
1. Arolsen	92
2. From Hümme to Carlshafen	92
9. Cassel and Environs . . . . .	92

Route.	Page.
10. From Cassel to Hanover . . . . .	99
1. From Göttingen to Eichenberg . . . . .	100
2. From Northeim to Herzberg . . . . .	100
11. From Hanover to Bremen . . . . .	100
Geestemünde. Bremerhaven . . . . .	105
12. The East-Frisian Islands. Norderney. Borkum . . . . .	106
13. From Bremen to Oldenburg and Emden . . . . .	108
From Oldenburg to Wilhelmshaven . . . . .	109
14. From Hamm to Emden . . . . .	110
1. The Anabaptists of Münster . . . . .	111
2. Aurich . . . . .	113
15. From Hanover to Hamburg . . . . .	113
16. Hamburg . . . . .	115
Environs of Hamburg . . . . .	122
17. Heligoland . . . . .	123
18. From Hamburg to Kiel and Flensburg . . . . .	126
1. From Elmshorn to Glückstadt and Itzehoe . . . . .	126
2. The Dannevirke . . . . .	128
3. From Schleswig to Cappeln and Eckernförde . . . . .	129
4. From Flensburg to Düppel (Dybbøl) and Alsøn . . . . .	130
19. The N. Frisian Islands Föhr and Sylt. W. Schleswig . . . . .	131
20. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Schwerin . . . . .	133
1. Travemünde . . . . .	137
2. From Lübeck to Kiel via Eutin . . . . .	137
3. Wismar. Boltenhagen . . . . .	138
4. From Schwerin to Rostock. Warnemünde. Dobberan . . . . .	140
21. From N. Germany to Copenhagen . . . . .	142
a. From Hamburg through Schleswig, Jutland, and the Danish Islands . . . . .	142
b. From Kiel to Copenhagen by Korsör . . . . .	143
c. From Lübeck to Copenhagen . . . . .	143
d. From Rostock to Copenhagen by Nykjöbing . . . . .	144
e. From Stralsund to Copenhagen by Malmö . . . . .	144
f. From Stettin to Copenhagen . . . . .	144
22. Copenhagen . . . . .	144
1. Environs of Copenhagen . . . . .	153
2. N.E. Zealand. Elsinore . . . . .	154
3. Excursion to the Swedish Coast. Helsingborg. The Kullen. Lund. Malmö . . . . .	156
23. From Hamburg to Berlin . . . . .	156
24. From Berlin to Stettin . . . . .	157
1. Freyenthal. Wriezen . . . . .	157
2. Excursions from Stettin. Swinemünde. Heringsdorf. Misdroy, etc. . . . . .	159
25. From Berlin to Stralsund and the Island of Rügen . . . . .	160
26. From Berlin to Dantsic and Königsberg . . . . .	167
1. From Kreuz to Posen. From Posen to Bromberg . . . . .	168
2. From Bromberg to Thorn . . . . .	169
3. Culm. Graudenz. Marienwerder . . . . .	169
4. Environs of Dantsic. Weichselmünde. Johannisberg. Langfuhr. Oliva. Carlsberg. Zoppot. Carthaus . . . . .	174
5. Frauenberg . . . . .	177

Route.	Page.
6. From Königsberg to Pillau. Samland . . . . .	180
7. From Königsberg to Memel . . . . .	181
<b>27. From Berlin to Breslau . . . . .</b>	<b>181</b>
a. By Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan. Direct Route	181
b. By Frankfort on the Oder and Kohlfurt . . . . .	182
1. From Frankfort to Posen . . . . .	182
2. From Beppen to Breslau . . . . .	182
3. From Guben to Cottbus and to Rothenburg . . . . .	182
4. From Liegnitz to Königszelt . . . . .	183
5. From Liegnitz to Hirschberg . . . . .	184
c. By Görlitz and Hirschberg . . . . .	184
1. The Spreewald . . . . .	184
2. Muskau . . . . .	185
3. Environs of Görlitz . . . . .	186
4. From Greiffenberg to Flinsberg and Friedland . . . . .	186
5. From Königszelt to Frankenstein. The Eulengebirge . . . . .	187
6. The Zobten . . . . .	188
<b>28. Breslau . . . . .</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>29. The Giant Mountains . . . . .</b>	<b>193</b>
a. Hirschberg, Warmbrunn, Schmiedeberg, and Environs	193
1. Excursions from Hirschberg . . . . .	194
2. Excursions from Hermsdorf . . . . .	195
3. The Landeshuter Kamm. The Friesensteine . . . . .	197
b. The Hochgebirge. Schneekoppe . . . . .	197
c. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf. Heuscheuer . . . . .	200
From Dresden to the Giant Mts. . . . .	202
<b>30. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz . . . . .</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>31. From Freiburg to Altwasser by Salzbrunn . . . . .</b>	<b>203</b>
Excursions from Salzbrunn. . . . .	204
<b>32. From Breslau to Glatz . . . . .</b>	<b>204</b>
1. The Glatzer Gebirge . . . . .	205
2. From Glatz to Nachod . . . . .	206
<b>33. From Breslau to Vienna . . . . .</b>	<b>206</b>
1. From Brieg to Neisse and Gräfenberg . . . . .	206
2. From Cosal to Cracow . . . . .	207
3. From Breslau to Beuthen . . . . .	207
<b>34. From Breslau to Dresden . . . . .</b>	<b>207</b>
1. The Czorneboh . . . . .	208
2. From Radeberg to Kamenz . . . . .	208
<b>35. From Löbau to Trautenau by Zittau and Reichenberg . . . . .</b>	<b>209</b>
1. Oybin. Lausche. Hochwald. Friedland . . . . .	209
2. From Reichenberg to Görlitz by Friedland . . . . .	210
3. From Pelsdorf to Hohenelbe . . . . .	211
4. From Trautenau to Johannisbad . . . . .	211
<b>36. From Berlin to Dresden . . . . .</b>	<b>212</b>
a. Direct, by the Berlin-Dresden Railway . . . . .	212
b. By Jüterbog-Riesa: Berlin-Anhalt Railway . . . . .	212
<b>37. Dresden . . . . .</b>	<b>213</b>
Environs of Dresden . . . . .	230

Route.	Page.
<b>38. From Dresden to Prague . . . . .</b>	<b>232</b>
1. Lilienstein. Bielagrund. Schneeberg . . . . .	232
2. From Bodenbach to the Schneeberg . . . . .	233
<b>39. Saxon Switzerland . . . . .</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>40. From Dresden by Chemnitz and Zwickau to Reichenbach . . . . .</b>	<b>237</b>
1. From Flöha to Annaberg . . . . .	239
2. From Annaberg to Komotau . . . . .	239
3. From Chemnitz to Leipsic . . . . .	239
4. From Zwickau to Schneeberg and Schwarzenberg . . . . .	240
<b>41. From Dresden to Leipsic . . . . .</b>	<b>241</b>
a. By Riesa. . . . .	241
From Riesa to Chemnitz . . . . .	241
b. By Döbeln . . . . .	241
From Grossbothen to Glauchau . . . . .	242
<b>42. Leipsic . . . . .</b>	<b>243</b>
The Battle-fields of Leipsic . . . . .	248
<b>43. From Berlin to Leipsic . . . . .</b>	<b>249</b>
From Wittenberg to Cöthen . . . . .	250
<b>44. From Hamburg to Leipsic via Magdeburg . . . . .</b>	<b>251</b>
1. From Schönebeck to Stassfurt and Güsten . . . . .	251
2. From Cöthen to Aschersleben . . . . .	251
3. Environs of Halle . . . . .	253
4. From Halle to Cottbus and Guben . . . . .	253
<b>45. From Leipsic to Nuremberg via Hof . . . . .</b>	<b>253</b>
1. From Altenburg to Zeitz and Weissenfels . . . . .	254
2. From Neumark to Grelz . . . . .	254
3. From Schönberg to Schleiz and Globenstein . . . . .	255
4. From Hof to Saalburg. Valley of the Saale . . . . .	255
<b>46. From Leipsic to Cassel. Thuringian Railway . . . . .</b>	<b>256</b>
1. From Leipsic to Eichicht. Zeitz. Gera. Saalfeld . . . . .	256
2. Battle-fields of Rossbach and Lützen . . . . .	257
3. Merseburg . . . . .	257
4. Freiburg on the Unstrut . . . . .	258
5. From Gross-Heringen to Saalfeld. Jena. Rudolstadt . . . . .	258
6. From Gross-Heringen to Straßfurt . . . . .	260
7. From Weimar to Gera . . . . .	260
8. From Neu-Dietendorf to Arnstadt . . . . .	260
9. From Fröttstedt to Friedrichroda . . . . .	261
10. From Bebra to Göttingen . . . . .	261
<b>47. Weimar . . . . .</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>48. Erfurt . . . . .</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>49. Gotha . . . . .</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>50. Eisenach and Environs . . . . .</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>51. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels . . . . .</b>	<b>271</b>
1. Steinbach-Hallenberg. The Château of Landsberg . . . . .	272
2. The Grosse Dolmar . . . . .	272
3. From Meiningen to Kissingen . . . . .	272
4. Römhild . . . . .	273
5. Sonneberg . . . . .	273
<b>52. Coburg . . . . .</b>	<b>273</b>

Route.	Page.
<b>53. The Thuringian Forest . . . . .</b>	<b>276</b>
a. Eastern Part. From Rudolstadt to Gotha . . . . .	277
1. From Schwarzburg to Eisfeld . . . . .	277
2. From Ilmenau to Arnstadt . . . . .	278
b. Western Part. From Eisenach to Gotha by Ruhla and Liebenstein . . . . .	280
1. From Ruhla to the Inselsberg. . . . .	281
2. From the Inselsberg to Eisenach . . . . .	283
3. Excursions from Friedrichroda . . . . .	284
<b>54. From Gotha through the Thuringian Forest to Hildburghausen . . . . .</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>55. From Cassel to Halle via Nordhausen . . . . .</b>	<b>285</b>
1. From Leinefelde to Gotha. . . . .	286
2. The Kyffhäuser. Rothenburg. Frankenhausen . . . . .	287
<b>56. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt by Börssum (Harzburg, Goslar) . . . . .</b>	<b>288</b>
1. From Börssum to Harzburg and Goslar . . . . .	288
2. Scharzfels. Ravenskopf . . . . .	288
<b>57. From Berlin by Cöthen to Ballenstedt, Thale, Vienenburg (Harzburg, Goslar) . . . . .</b>	<b>289</b>
1. From Rosslau to Zerbst . . . . .	290
2. Mosigkau. The Park of Wörlitz . . . . .	291
3. From Halle (Leipsic) to Aschersleben . . . . .	292
4. From Halberstadt to Oschersleben . . . . .	294
<b>58. The Harz Mountains . . . . .</b>	<b>294</b>
I. The Eastern Harz Mts. . . . .	294
a. Quedlinburg . . . . .	295
b. Selkethal. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. . . . .	296
c. Bodetal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg. . . . .	298
1. From Treseburg to Blankenburg . . . . .	299
2. From the Hexentanzplatz to Treseburg by the Weisse Hirsch . . . . .	300
3. From Thale to Suderode and Gernrode . . . . .	300
d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode . . . . .	301
e. Ilfeld. Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein. Stolberg. Josephshöhe . . . . .	302
II. The Western Harz . . . . .	303
f. Goslar. Okerthal . . . . .	303
The Rammelsberg . . . . .	304
g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode. . . . .	305
1. From Harzburg to the Okerthal by the Ahrendsberger Klippen . . . . .	306
2. From Harzburg to Ilsenburg by the Rabenklippen . . . . .	306
3. The Steinerne Renne . . . . .	307
h. The Brocken . . . . .	308
i. Clausthal. Andreasberg. . . . .	309
1. Mines . . . . .	309
2. From Clausthal to Gittelde . . . . .	309
3. From Clausthal to Osterode . . . . .	309

Route.	Page.
<b>59. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main . . . . .</b>	<b>310</b>
1. From Wabern to Fritslar and Wildungen . . . . .	310
2. Excursions from Marburg . . . . .	312
3. From Giessen to Fulda . . . . .	312
4. From Giessen to Gelnhausen . . . . .	312
<b>60. From Bebra to Frankfort on the Main . . . . .</b>	<b>313</b>
1. The Rhöngebirge . . . . .	314
2. From Elm to Gemünden . . . . .	314
<b>Index . . . . .</b>	<b>316</b>

---

### Maps.

1. RAILWAY MAP OF N.W. GERMANY: before the Title-page.
  2. Map of the ENVIRONS OF HAMBURG: RR. 16, 17; between pp. 122, 123.
  3. Map of the ENVIRONS OF KIEL: R. 18; between pp. 126, 127.
  4. Map of the FRISIAN ISLANDS: RR. 11, 12, 13, 17, 19; between pp. 130, 131.
  5. Map of the SOUND AND EASTERN ZEALAND: R. 22; between pp. 154, 155.
  6. Map of the ISLAND OF RÜGEN: R. 25; between pp. 162, 163.
  7. Map of the GIANT MOUNTAINS: RR. 27, 29, 30, 31; between pp. 192, 193.
  8. Map of the GLATZER GEBIRGE: R. 32; between pp. 204, 205.
  9. Map of the ENVIRONS OF DRESDEN: R. 37; p. 231.
  10. Map of the SAXON SWITZERLAND: RR. 38, 39; between pp. 232, 233.
  11. Map of the THURINGIAN FOREST (*Eastern Part*): RR. 46, 53; between pp. 276, 277.
  12. Map of the THURINGIAN FOREST (*Western Part*): RR. 46, 50, 53, 54; between pp. 280, 281.
  13. Map of the ENVIRONS OF COBURG: R. 52; p. 274.
  14. Map of the HARZ MOUNTAINS: RR. 55, 56, 57, 58; between pp. 294, 295.
  15. RAILWAY MAP OF N.E. GERMANY: after the Index.
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### Plans of Towns.

1. BERLIN AND ENVIRONS; 2. BERLIN (*Interior of the City*); 3. BREMEN;
  4. BRESLAU; 5. BRUNSWICK; 6. CASSEL; 7. COPENHAGEN; 8. DANTSIG;
  9. DRESDEN; 10. ERFURT; 11. GOTHA; 12. HAMBURG; 13. HANOVER; 14. HILDESHEIM; 15. KÖNIGSBERG; 16. LEIPSIC; 17. LÜBECK; 18. MAGDEBURG;
  19. MARIENBURG; 20. MÜNSTER; 21. POTSDAM; 22. THE ROYAL GARDENS OF POTSDAM; 23. SCHWERIN; 24. STETTIN; 25. WARTBURG; 26. WEIMAR;
  27. WILHELMSHÖHE.
- 

### Abbreviations.

R. = Room.	N. = North, Northern, etc.
B. = Breakfast.	S. = South, etc.
D. = Dinner.	E. = East, etc.
A. = Attendance.	W. = West, etc.
L. = Light.	r. = right.
M. = English mile.	l. = left.
ft. = English foot.	

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# INTRODUCTION.

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## I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by waiters, cab-drivers, and other persons of a similar class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

## II. Money.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (comp. the Money-Table opposite the title-page). Those who travel with large sums should carry it in the form of the circular notes of 10*l.*, issued by the London bankers, rather than in banknotes or gold, the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, being recoverable.

In 1875 the old German currencies of dollars and pfennings and of florins and kreuzers were exchanged for a new currency of *marks* and *pfennings*, which is now in use throughout the whole of the German Empire. The mark (*M.*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennings. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *M.* are issued by the German Imperial Bank ('Deutsche Reichsbank'), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *M.* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 ('Krone') and of 20 marks ('Doppelkrone'), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (*l.* being worth about 20 *M.* 43 pf.). The paper currency realises the same value as the precious metals, suffering no depreciation as in some other countries. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old dollar), 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (50 pf.), and  $\frac{1}{5}$  mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennings (formerly groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 8-10s. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30s. daily.

### III. Passports.

In Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy passports are now unnecessary; but a passport is occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, procure admission to collections, and obtain delivery of registered letters, in countries where such credentials are otherwise unnecessary. The principal passport-agents in London are Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Goodman, 408 Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; Letts Son & Co., 3 Royal Exchange.

Custom-house formalities at the frontier are generally lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be 'declared'.

### IV. Railways, etc.

Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ d., 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ d. and 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where many hundred trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this

being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller must see that his luggage is cleared at the custom-house.

Northern and Western Germany are now covered with an extensive network of railways, but an enumeration of their names would probably bewilder the traveller and be of little practical service to him. In planning a railway journey the maps in the Handbook and the railway time-tables should of course be consulted.

Diligence communication in most parts of Germany is well organised and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, and the fare  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per M. The vehicles, although cumbrous and uninviting, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6d. per M. for 1-2, and 1s. per M. for 3-4 pers. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 15-20  $\text{M}$  for a one-horse, 20-30  $\text{M}$  for a two-horse carriage per diem.

#### V. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy beautiful scenery. For a tour of two or three weeks a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout umbrella should be added. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he intends to visit towns of importance, but even this should be contained in a valise, which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 39), the Thuringian Forest (R. 53), the Harz (R. 58), the Giant Mountains (R. 29), the environs of Kiel (R. 18), and the island of Rügen (R. 25). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden, Berlin, and Copenhagen; and the archaeologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, and Dantsic. A perusal of the Handbook will enable the traveller to discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

**VI. Hotels.**

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds more real comfort and lower charges than in the modern establishments. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2s. 6d., plain breakfast 1s., dinner 3s., table wine 1s., tea with meat 2s., attendance 1s., light 1s., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his bill every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions must be submitted to, from want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be combined with want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes too often ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants.

For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 *M* for half a day, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 *M* for a whole day.

37  
38

39. Charité . . . . E. 2.  
41. Commander, resid. of the G. 3.

... ENGLISH . . .  
78. French . . .  
79. Garrison . . .  
80. St. George . . .



## Key to the Plan of Berlin.

1. Chamber of Deputies . . . G. 4.
2. Academy of Art and Science F. 3.
3. Admiralty . . . . . E. 5.
5. Anatomy . . . . . E. 2.
6. Aquarium . . . . . F. 3.
7. Artillery and Engineer School E. 3.

### RAIL. STATIONS.

8. Anhalt line . . . E. 6. 7.
- Dresden . . . . . E. 6.
9. Goerlitz . . . . . K. 6. 7.
10. Hamburg . . . . . D. 1.
11. Hanover (Lehrte) . . . D. 2.
12. Frankfort . . . . . K. 4.
13. Ostbahn . . . . . L. 4.
14. Potsdam . . . . . E. 5.
15. Stettin . . . . . F. 1.
16. Reichsbank . . . . . G. 4.
17. Bau-Academie . . . . . G. 4.
18. Bellevue, château . . . C. 3.
19. Bethanien . . . . . I. 6.
20. Library, Royal . . . F. G. 3. 4.
21. Blind Asylum . . . . . F. 6.
22. Exchange . . . . . G. 8.
23. Borsig's Engine Factory  
and Hothouses . . . A. B. 2. 3.
24. Botan. Garden, see Map  
of Environs.
25. Brandenburg Gate . . . E. 4.
26. Cadettenhaus . . . . . H. 3.

### BARRACKS.

27. Artillery Guards F. G. 3, F. 2.
28. Cuirassier Guards . . . G. 6.
29. Fusileer Guards . . . E. 1.
30. 1st Dragoon Guards . . . E. 7.
31. 2nd Dragoon Guards . . . G. 3.
32. Gardes du Corps . . . F. 3.
33. 2nd Infantry Guards . . . F. 2.
34. Kaiser Alexander Regt. H. 2.
35. Kaiser Franz Regt. H. 7. 8.
36. Pioneer Guards } K. L. 5. 6.
37. Garde Schützen } K. L. 5. 6.
38. 2nd Uhlan Guards . . C. D. 2.
39. Charité . . . . . E. 2.
41. Commander, resid. of the G. 3.

### MONUMENTS.

42. Frederick the Great . . F. 3.
43. Fred. William III. . . D. 4.
44. —, equestr. statue. G. 3.
45. The Great Elector G. H. 3.
46. Generals of Fred. II. F. 4.
47. —, 1813—1815. . . G. 3.
48. Beuth, Schinkel, Thaer G. 4.
49. Schiller . . . . . F. 4.
50. Count Brandenburg . . E. 5.
51. Obelisk on the Kreuzberg E. 8.
53. Warriors' Monument  
(1848—49) . . . . . E. 1.
54. Monument of Victory E. 3.
55. Column of Peace . . F. 6.
57. Models of Fortresses . . L. 6.
58. Friedrich - Wilhelms - Hos-  
pital . . . . . K. 3.
59. General Staff . . . . . D. 3.

### EMBASSIES.

60. France . . . . . E. 3.
61. England . . . . . E. 5.
62. Italy . . . . . E. 4.
63. Russia . . . . . F. 4.
64. Industrial Academy . . . H. 3.
66. Hausvoigtei . . . . . G. 4.
67. Herrenhaus . . . . . E. 5.
69. Invalidenhaus . . . . . E. 1.
70. Kammergericht . . . . . G. 6.

### CHURCHES.

71. St. Andrew . . . . . K. 5.
72. St. Bartholomew . . . I. 2.
- 72a. Bohemian. . . . . F. 5.
73. Christ . . . . . F. 6.
74. Cathedral . . . . . G. 3.
75. Dorotheenstadt . . . . . F. 3.
76. Trinity . . . . . F. 4.
77. English . . . . . G. 2.
78. French . . . . . F. 4.
79. Garrison . . . . . G. 3.
80. St. George . . . . . I. 3.

81. St. Hedwig . . . . .	G. 4.	125. New Museum . . . . .	G. 3.
82. Holy Ghost . . . . .	G. 3.	126. National Gallery . . . . .	G. 3.
83. St. James . . . . .	H. 5. 6.	127. Packhof . . . . .	G. 3.
84. Jerusalem . . . . .	G. 5.		
85. St. John . . . . .	B. 2.		
86. St. John Evang. . . . .	F. 2.		
87. Klosterkirche . . . . .	H. 3.		
88. Louisenkirche . . . . .	H. 5.		
89. St. Luke . . . . .	E. 5.		
90. St. Mark . . . . .	K. 3.		
91. St. Mary . . . . .	H. 3.		
92. St. Mattheuw . . . . .	D. 5.		
93. St. Michael . . . . .	I. 5.		
94. New Ch. . . . .	F. 4.		
94a. St. Nicholas . . . . .	H. 3.		
95. Parochial Ch. . . . .	H. 3.		
96. St. Peter . . . . .	H. 4.		
97. Sophienkirche . . . . .	G. 2.		
98. St. Thomas . . . . .	K. 5.		
99. Werder . . . . .	G. 4.		
100. Zionskirche . . . . .	G. 1.		
101. Königswache . . . . .	G. 3.		
102. Hospital, Catholic . . . . .	G. 2.		
103. Kreisgericht . . . . .	F. 5.		
104. Military Academy . . . . .	G. 3.		
105. Kroll's Estab. . . . .	D. 3.		
107. Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein . . . . .	F. 3.		
108. Picture Gallery of the Berlin Artists' Union . . . . .	G. 5.		
109. Lagerhaus . . . . .	H. 3.		
110. Agricult. Museum . . . . .	D. 5.		
111. Royal Stables . . . . .	G. H. 3. 4.		
Govr. OFFICES.			
112. Foreign Affairs . . . . .	E. 4. F. 4.		
113. Finances . . . . .	G. 3.		
114. Religion and Education . . . . .	E. E. 4.		
115. Commerce . . . . .	F. 4.		
116. Royal Household . . . . .	E. 4.		
117. Interior . . . . .	E. 3.		
118. Justice . . . . .	E. F. 4.		
119. War . . . . .	E. F. 5.		
120. Agriculture . . . . .	G. 5.		
121. Navy . . . . .	E. 4.		
122. Monbijou, château . . . . .	G. 2.		
123. Mint, Royal . . . . .	G. 4.		
124. Old Museum . . . . .	G. 3.		
PALACES.			
128. Emperor William . . . . .	F. 3.		
129. Crown-Prince . . . . .	G. 3.		
130. Prince Adalbert . . . . .	F. 5.		
131. Prince Albert . . . . .	F. 5.		
132. Princes Alexander and George . . . . .	E. 4.		
133. Prince Charles . . . . .	F. 4.		
134. Police Court . . . . .	H. 4.		
135. Raczynski's Picture Gall. . . . .	E. 3.		
137. Bathaus . . . . .	H. 3.		
138. Rauch Museum . . . . .	H. 3.		
139. Ravené's Picture Gallery . . . . .	H. 4.		
141. Imperial Diet . . . . .	E. 5.		
142. Palace, Royal . . . . .	G. 3.		
143. Seehandlung . . . . .	G. 4.		
144. Singing Academy . . . . .	G. 3.		
145. Town Court . . . . .	H. 3.		
146. Royal Printing Office . . . . .	G. 5.		
147. Observatory, Royal . . . . .	F. G. 6.		
148. Synagogue, new . . . . .	G. 2.		
149. Telegraph Office . . . . .	G. 4.		
150. Temple, Israelite . . . . .	F. 2.		
THEATRES.			
151. Opera House . . . . .	G. 3.		
152. Royal Theatre . . . . .	F. 4.		
153. Friedrich-Wilhelm-stadt . . . . .	E. 2.		
154. Wallner . . . . .	I. 4.		
155. Victoria . . . . .	H. 2.		
157. Woltersdorf . . . . .	E. 1.		
158. Vorstädtisches . . . . .	G. H. 1.		
159. Residenz . . . . .	I. 3.		
160. Variété . . . . .	G. 7.		
161. Louisenstadt . . . . .	H. 5.		
162. Belle-Alliance . . . . .	F. 7.		
163. Tonhalle . . . . .	F. 2.		
164. Walhalla . . . . .	F. 5.		
165. Veterinary School . . . . .	E. 2.		
166. Central Turn-Anstalt . . . . .	E. 1.		
167. University . . . . .	F. G. 3.		
168. Prison . . . . .	D. 2.		
169. Arsenal, Royal . . . . .	G. 3.		
170. Zoological Garden . . . . .	B. 5.		

## 1. Berlin.

**Arrival.** A 'controleur' posted at the egress of each railway station hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, and the vehicle is then summoned. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab* into the town: 1st class (preferable) 1  $\text{M}$  25 to 1  $\text{M}$  75 pf., 2nd class 85 pf. to 1  $\text{M}$  25 pf.; luggage under 20 lbs. free, boxes of 20-50 lbs. 25 pf. of 50-100 lbs. 50 pf., of 100-200 lbs. 1  $\text{M}$  (comp. p. 3). 'Gepäckdroschken' (luggage-cabs), with two seats only, recommended if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class.

**Railway Stations.** There are eight railway stations at Berlin. 1. ANHALT STATION (Pl. 8), close to the Anhalt Gate, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipsic, Halle, the Harz, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. POTSDAM STATION (Pl. 14), outside the Potsdam Gate, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, and Brunswick. — 3. STETTIN STATION (Pl. 15), outside the Oranienburg and Hamburg gates, for Stettin, Stralsund, and Dantsic. — 4. FRANKFORT STATION (Pl. 12), in the Breslauer Strasse, for Frankfort on the Oder, the Giant Mts., Posen, Breslau, and Vienna. — 5. OSTBAHNHOF (Pl. 13), or E. STATION, adjoining the last, for Dantsic and Königsberg. — 6. HAMBURG STATION (Pl. 10), outside the Nene Thor, for Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Holstein. — 7. GÖRLITZ STATION (Pl. 9), in the Köpnickefeld, for Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 8. LEHRTE, or HANOVERIAN STATION (Pl. 11), near the Alsenbrücke, for Hanover, Cologne, and Bremen. — 9. DRESDEN STATION (Pl. E, 6), entered from the Luckenwalder Str., for Dresden and Vienna.

**Hotels.** Those in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the most expensive: Room in the upper floors, and looking to the back of the house 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3  $\text{M}$ , on the ground-floor or first floor 6-9  $\text{M}$ , with a second bed 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$  more, attendance 75 pf., light 50 pf. - 1  $\text{M}$ ; table d'hôte at 3 or 4 o'clock 3-4  $\text{M}$ ; wine generally dear. Enquiry as to charges had better be made beforehand.

The largest of the Berlin hotels is the new "KAISERHOF, an extensive detached edifice, with its principal façade towards the Ziethenplatz (Pl. F, 4), comfortably fitted up, with post and telegraph offices; R. from 2  $\text{M}$  50, B. 1  $\text{M}$  25, L. 50 pf., A. 80 pf., D. 4  $\text{M}$ . — This hotel was seriously injured by fire in 1875, a few days after it had been opened, but has since been restored.

On the S. Side of the Linden: "HÔTEL ROYAL, Linden 3, at the corner of the Wilhelms-Str., not far from the Brandenburg Gate, patronised by the nobility and diplomats; METROPOLE, Linden 20; ST. PETERSBURG, Linden 31; "MEINHARDT's, Linden 32, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; "HÔTEL DU NORD, Linden 35, good table d'hôte. — N. Side: HÔTEL DE ROME, Linden 39, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (formerly Arnim's), Linden 44; VICTORIA, Linden 46, at the corner of the Friedrichs-Str.; "BRITISH HOTEL, Linden 56. In the Schinkel-Platz, between the Schlossbrücke and the Bau-Academie, admirably situated, "HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.

The following are slightly less expensive: LINDEN-HÔTEL, Neustädtsche Kirch-Str. 9, at the corner of the Linden; HOHENZOLLERN, Behren-Str. 19; WINDSOR, Behren-Str. 64; AACHENER HOF, Französische Str. 19, R. 3, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ , well spoken of; SCHLÖSSER's, Jäger-Str. 17, at the corner of the Friedrichs-Str., newly fitted up; SCHMELZER's, Jäger-Str. 13; "MAGDEBURG, Mohren-Str. 11, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ ; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Mohren-Str. 20; BRANDENBURG, Charlotten-Str. 59, Schiller-Platz; SCHREIBL's, Markgrafen-Str. 49, Schiller-Platz; RHEINISCHER HOF, Friedrichs-Str. 59, at the corner of the Leipziger Str., R. from 4, A. 1  $\text{M}$ ; "HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Leipziger Str. 56, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; KISSKALT's LONDON HOTEL, Jerusalemer Str. 36, Dönhofs-Platz; DRESDEN HOTEL, Friedrichs-Str. 56, near the Leipziger Str.; MARKGRAF's, Tauben-Str. 16. — A little to the N. of the Linden, TRIEPCKE's (ZUM DEUTSCHEN KAISER), Schadow-

Str. 4, R. 2½, B. 1 M (dinner not supplied); LAMPRECHT's, Schadow-Str. 1; ZERNIKOW's, Charlotten-Str. 43.

The following hotels are farther distant from the chief objects of attraction: TÖPFER's, Carls-Str. 39, in the medical quarter; HÔTEL DE PARIS, Friedrichs-Str. 137, near the Weidendamm Bridge; HÖTER ADLER, Kur-Str. 38, at the corner of the Alte Leipziger Str.; HAPPOLD's, Alte Grün-Str. 1; BARTICKOW's HÔTEL DES PRINCES, Leipziger Platz 1a, near the Potsdam Station; THIERSGARTEN, Bellevue-Str. 1; WESTEND, Königgrätzer Str. 23; ASCANISCHER HOF, Königgrätzer Str. 19, near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations; HÔTEL SANSSOUCI, Link-Str. 12, near the Potsdam Station, E. and A. 4½ M; STADT LEIPZIG, Zimmer-Str. 20, at the corner of the Friedrichs-Str., unpretending; KOMMANDANTEN-HÔTEL, Kommandanten-Str. 67, R. and A. 1½-3 M.

On the *Right bank of the Spree*, in the old town (p. 36), the principal business locality: KÖNIG VON PORTUGAL, Burg-Str. 12; HÔTEL DE SAXE, Burg-Str. 20 (both on the Spree, opposite the E. side of the palace, and well situated for ordinary travellers); STADT HAMBURG, Heiligegeist-Str. 18; DEUTSCHES HAUS, Kloster-Str. 89; GROSSFÜRST ALEXANDER, Neue Friedrichs-Str. 57; FRANKFORT, Kloster-Str. 45.

**Hôtels Garnis.** WINKLER, Friedrichs-Str. 175 (corner of the Jäger-Str.); GUTIKE, Mohren-Str. 38; RUBIN, Charlotten-Str. 65, well spoken of; FROHWERK, Markgrafen-Str. 39; SCHULZ, Markgrafen-Str. 65; DUNISING, Krausen-Str. 68; SENIOR'S, Markgrafen-Str. 51; SCHMIDT'S, Karl-Str. 19, near the Hamburg and Stettin Stations; FREDERICH'S, Potsdamer Str. 12; NEGENDANCK'S, Jerusalemer Str. 28; HOHENSTEIN'S, Neue Wilhelms-Str. 10, and WITTS, Schadow-Str. 2, both near the Linden; MONBIJOU, Französ. Str. 10; BÖTTCHER'S, Burg-Str. 11; ASCHBACH'S, Heiligegeist-Str. 30; WERNER, Krausen-Str. 9, moderate; BELLEVUE, Mohren-Str. 64, well spoken of; GRÜNER BAUM, Krausen-Str. 56, well situated, moderate.

*Furnished Apartments* may also be procured on reasonable terms in the best part of the town, between the Dorotheen and Koch - Strasse. Mme. Vorwerk's Pension, Zelte 18, in the Thiergarten, outside the Brandenburg Gate, 3 M 50-7 M per day, 100-200 M per month.

**Restaurants.** The best are generally styled 'Restaurants', the less pretending 'Cafés', while the 'Conditoreien', or confectioners' shops, are more nearly allied to the coffee-houses of other towns. There are also wine-houses, 'Keller', or luncheon-rooms, and beer-houses innumerable. RESTAURANT de l'Europe, Linden 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str., elegantly fitted up; DRESSEL, Linden 50, N. side; JULIUS, Linden 14, S. side; HILDE, Linden 62, 63, N. side; BORCHARD, Französische Str. 48; HÔTEL ROYAL, Linden 3; HÔTEL de ROME, Linden 38. These are all first rate, with corresponding charges, and may be visited by ladies. The waiters expect a fee of 20-30 pf. from each person. Beer, at 25-30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, but smoking is generally permitted. A dinner of 4-5 courses is obtainable at most of them, between 1 and 5 o'clock, for 1½-2 M; waiter's fee 10-20 pf. — CAFÉ ZENNIG, Linden 13, S. side, with garden; LANGLET, Linden 16, S. side, with garden; LANDVOGT, Linden 18, Vienna and Pilsen beer; HECHT, Karls-Str. 27; SENIOR, Markgrafen-Str. 51; THEATRE TAVERN, Charlotten-Str. 58; LANTSCH, Charlotten-Str. 56 (the last three near the theatre); KUNERT, Stechbahn 2, in the 'Rothe Schloss' in the Schloss-Platz; ZENNIG, Leipziger Str. 111; BEYER, Friedrichs-Str. 231, near the Puttkammer-Str., with shady garden; BELLEVUE, Bellevue-Str. 1, outside the Potsdam Gate. — A tolerable dinner may be obtained for 1½ M at the following houses from 1 to 5 o'clock: LEIPZIGER GARTEN, Leipziger Str. 132; SCHMELZER, Dessauer Str. 3, outside the Potsdam Gate; SCHAPER, Königgrätzer Str. 111, near the Anhalt Station; DONNY (12-2.30 o'clock), Krausen-Str. 36, Dönhofs-Platz; CASTELLI, Louise-Str. 34 (these five have gardens).

**Wine-Houses**, with dining-rooms: HÜBEL, Linden 30; WITTAKOPP, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6, between the Linden and the Behren-Str.; LINDNER, Linden 33, entrance in the Charlotten-Str.; LUTTER, Charlotten-Str. 49, D. 1½ M; HEUMANN, Jäger-Str. 56; HÖHN'S KELLER, Markgrafen-Str. 43; TRARBACH, Markgrafen-Str. 48, Genslarmen-Markt; RÄHMEL, Markgrafen-Str. 45,

good red wines; *Hausmann*, Jäger-Str. 5; *Dedel*, Leipziger Str. 85, opposite the Concerthaus; *Beckeruth*, Leipziger Str. 91, D.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.; *Rubin*, Charlotten-Str. 60a; *Kühn*, Werderscher Markt 4, D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., separate room for ladies; *Società Enologica Italiana*, Dorotheen-Str. 94 and Leipziger Str. 81, Italian wines. — In the Altstadt: *Mitscher & Caspary*, Königs-Str. 40; *Mundt*, Königs-Str. 31; *Buder*, Königs-Str. 1; *Detcke*, Königs-Str. 11; *Schütt*, Burgstr. 10, good at the price. — Restaurant for ladies only in the *Lettehaus*, Königgrätzer Str. 90, moderate.

The *\*Rathskeller* (p. 44), a vast establishment occupying the whole width (100 yds.) of the façade of the Rathaus towards the Königs-Str., is well worthy of a visit.

**Beer.** Genuine imported beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants: *\*Stiechen*, Jäger-Str. 63; *\*Wagner*, Behren-Str. 27, near the Friedrichs-Str.; *Köster & Wolff*, Charlotten-Str. 48; *Lantzsch*, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Olbrich*, Friedrichs-Str. 88, near the Linden; *Dames*, Alexander-Str. 47; *Alte Post*, at the corner of the Burg-Str. and Königs-Str. — Berlin beer (15-20 pf. per glass): *\*Busch*, Spandauer Str. 27, opposite the Rathaus; *\*Donny*, Krausen-Str. 36, Dönhofs-Platz, with garden; *Becker*, Kommandanten-Str. 62, with garden; *\*Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41; *\*Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 81; *Café Suisse*, Dorotheen-Str. 84; *Gärtner*, Dorotheen-Str. 66 (the three last not far from the Linden); *Gross*, Potsdamer Str. 20, with garden.

**Breweries.** Many of them have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as one of the specialties of Berlin: *\*Reichshallen*, Leipziger Str. 77, Dönhofs-Platz; *Gratweil's Bierhallen*, in the court of the 'Industrie-Gebäude' (p. 42), Kommandanten-Str., near the Dönhofs-Platz; *Busse*, Oranien-Str. 147, Moritz-Platz, the largest establishment of the kind at Berlin; *Schultheiss*, Neue Jacob-Str. 26; *\*Stadtkeller*, Alexander-Platz; *Karlskallen*, Karl-Str. 25. Many others outside the gates, such as the *\*Tivoli* on the Kreuzberg (p. 40), on the S. side of the town, and the *Eiskeller*, Chaussee-Str. 75, on the N. side. — The insipid *'Weissbier'*, once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, but now out of vogue, is sold by *\*Päpke*, Jerusalemer Str. 8; *Clauzing*, Zimmer-Str. 80, etc.

**Confectioners** (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): *\*Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrichs-Str.; *Gornel*, Linden 69, next door to the Aquarium; *\*Josty*, Schlossfreiheit 8; *D'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30 (excellent chocolate); *Schilling*, Koch-Str. 64; *\*Weiss*, Jäger-Str. 38 (chiefly patronised by ladies); *\*Hillbrich*, at the corner of the Leipziger and Wilhelm-Str.; *Hoffmann*, Bellevue-Str. 21, outside the Potsdam Gate; *Wenghäuser*, Potsdamer Str. 14.

**Cafés** in the Vienna style: in the *Kaiserhof* (p. 1); in the *Passage* near the Linden; in the *Industrie-Gebäude*, Kommandanten-Str. 76; *Wiener Café*, Burg-Str. 27, opposite the Exchange; *Café de Rome* (p. 1); *Grand Café National*, corner of Friedrichs- and Jäger-Str.; *Grand Café Central*, Jerusalemer Str. 19, 20; etc.

**Cabs.** Those of the *first class*, fitted up in a superior style, have drivers with blue coats and white collars. The ordinary vehicles are of the *second class*. Each driver carries an odometer, or instrument for measuring the distance traversed.

A. *Drives within the precincts of the city:*

	1st class	2nd class
	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 persons	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 persons
	M pf.	M pf.
for 2400 mètres ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ Engl. mile) or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. . . . .	1 —	1.50 — 60 1 —
for the next 2400 m., or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or fraction thereof . . . . .	— 50	— 50 — 40 — 50
for each 2400 m. more, or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or fraction thereof . . . . .	— 50	— 50 — 50 — 50

B. *Drives beyond the precincts of the city: between the boundary line and —*

Plötzensee, Schöneberg, or Stralau . . . . .	1 —	2 — — 50 1 —
Artillerie-Schiessplatz, Charlottenburg, Tempelhof . . . . .	1.50	2.50 1 — 1.50

West-End . . . . .	2.25	3.25 1.50 2 —
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If the vehicle is required for the return-journey, the driver is bound to wait  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. gratuitously; but for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 50 pf. is charged. C. *At Night*: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled.

For drives to or from a railway-station 25 pf. is charged in addition to the fares given under A, B, and C (comp. p. 1).

*Luggage.* Small articles under 20 lbs. are free. Luggage from 20 to 50 lbs. 25 pf., from 50 to 100 lbs. 50 pf., from 100 to 200 lbs. 1 M.; luggage over 200 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 100 lbs.).

Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. In the case of long drives the fare should be asked beforehand. The driver is bound to give the hirer a check ticket before starting.

*Private Carriages* 12-15 M per day; 8-10 per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 M. Those of the hotels are the best and the dearest.

*Omnibuses* (inside 20, outside 10 pf.) traverse the town in every direction at intervals of 5-10 min.; thus from the *Kreuzberg* (Tivoli; Pl. E, 8) through the whole of the *Friedrichs-Str.* to the *Oranienburg Gate*, on the N. side of the city; from the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. G, 4) through the *Leipziger* and *Potsdamer Str.* to *Schöneberg* (botanical garden); from the *Potsdam Gate* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Zoolog. Garden* (from 2 p.m. only); etc.

*Tramways.* (Fare 25 pf., shorter distances 10 pf.) 1. From the *Kupfergraben* every 5 min. through the *Dorotheen-Str.* to the *Brandenburg Gate*, and through the *Thiergarten* (by the high road) to *Charlottenburg* (p. 50) to the *Westend* (p. 51). On Sundays and holidays from the *Brandenburg Gate* only.

2. From the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. G, 3) to the *Brandenburg Gate*, high road to *Charlottenburg*, then to the left to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 5).

3. '*Ringbahn*' (circular line): From the *Landsberg Gate* (Pl. K, 2), past the *Könige*, *Prenzlau*, *Schönhausen*, *Rosenthal*, *Hamburg*, and *Oranienburg Gates* (Pl. F, 2), through the *Friedrichs-* and *Karls-Str.* and the *Königgrätzer*, *Gitschin*-, *Prinzen*- and *Neander-Str.* to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. I, 4), where the line is joined by that mentioned below (No. 5) and another leading to the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. L, 6), near *Treptow*.

4. From the corner of the *Friedrichs-* and *Behren-Str.* (Pl. F, 4) through the *Charlotten*-, *Koch*- and *Friedrichs-Str.*, past the *Halle Gate* to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. F, 8).

5. From the corner of the *Friedrichs-* and *Behren-Str.* (Pl. F, 4) through the *Charlotten*-, *Koch*-, *Friedrichs*-, *Gitschin*-, *Skalitz*- and *Eisenbahn-Str.* to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. K, 6; see above, No. 3).

6. From the *Döhofs-Platz* (Pl. G, 5) through the *Jerusalemer* and *Linden-Str.* and the *Belle-Alliance-Platz* to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. F, 8) and farther on to *Tempelhof*.

7. From the *Döhofs-Platz* (Pl. G, 5) to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. F, 7), and by the *Hasenheide* (Pl. H, 1, 8) to *Rickdorf*.

8. From the *Weidendammer Brücke* (Pl. F, 3) by the *Friedrichs-* and *Chaussee-Str.* to the *Müller-Str.*, on the north side of Berlin.

9. From the *Monbijou Platz* (Pl. G, 2) through the *Oranienburger*, *Chaussee-* and *Invaliden-Str.* by *Moabit* to *Charlottenburg* (p. 50).

10. From the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. G, 1) to the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 51).

11. From the *Schönhäuser Gate* (Pl. H, 2) to *Pankow*. Further lines are projected.

*Steamboats* on the Spree: from the Jannowitz-Bridge (Pl. I, 4) to the Upper Spree (*Stralau*, *Treptow*, *Eierhäuschen*, *Neuer Krug*, *Sedan*, *Sadowa*, *Köpenick*, *Grünau*) every half-hour; generally crowded on Sundays and in fine weather. Excursionists should not delay their return till the last boat.

*Post-Offices.* Central Post-Office (*Hof-Post-Amt*, Pl. 135), with telegraph station, in the *Königs-Strasse*, No. 60, and *Spandauer Str.* 19, 20. Enquiries in cases of doubt should be addressed to the porter (3rd door to the left in the principal entrance from the *Königs-Str.*). *Poste Restante*, door No. 1 in the first court. *Money Orders*, door No. 42, opposite. *Letter Boxes* in many different streets. Letters, books, and parcels are received, and money

orders issued, at all of the 50 branch offices (e. g. Dorotheen-Str. 28, near the Neustädtische Kirch-Str.; Behren-Str. 52, in the Kaisergallerie; Jäger-Str. 22; Tauben-Str. 17, near the Friedrichs-Str.; and at all the railway stations. The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a. m. to 8 p. m.; closed on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 o'clock.

**Embassies and Consulates.** ENGLISH EMBASSY: *Lord Odo Russell*, Wilhelm-Str. 70; AMERICAN EMBASSY: *J. C. Bancroft Davis*, Behren-Str. 67. — ENGLISH CONSULATE: *G. v. Bleichröder* (C. G.), Behren-Str. 63; AMERICAN CONSULATE: *H. Kreismann*, Matthäikirch-Str. 5.

**Telegraph Offices.** Central office, Französische Str. 33c. (Pl. 149; p. 41), open day and night, and 16 branch offices (e. g. at the Exchange, in the Kaiserhof, at the Potsdam, Brandenburg, and Oranienburg gates, in the Industrie-Gebäude, Kommandanten-Str. 77, and at all the railway-stations, open from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**Baths.** \*Admiralsgarten-Bad, Friedrichs-Str. 102, close to the Weidammer Brücke; \*Hôtel de Rome, see p. 1; Diana-Bad, Französische Str. 18, near the Friedrichs-Str.; Ascanisches Bad (with Turkish and vapour baths), Königgrätzer Str. 19, near the Potsdam Gate. — RIVER BATHS in the Spree, for swimmers, at the Oberbaum (Pl. L, 5, 6), outside the Schlesische Thor, and at the Unterbaum (Pl. D, 3). The water at the former, being above the town, is cleaner. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat. River plunge-baths at the Moabiter Brücke.

**Shops.** The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger Str., and the Friedrichs, Charlotten, and Markgrafen-Str. A few of the most noted firms are here enumerated. HABERDASHERS: *Gerson & Co.*, Werder-Str. 10, 11; *Hermann Gerson*, Werder'scher Markt 5, for curtains, carpets, etc.; *Heese*, Alte Leipziger Str. 1; *Bonnwitt & Littauer*, Behren-Str. 26a, corner of the Friedrichs-Str.; *Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 15; *Völlner*, Oberwall-Str. 7. — SILK MERCHANTS: *Lissauer*, Jäger-Str. 24. — DRAPERS: *Goschenhofer & Röscke*, Leipziger Str. 58; *Mezner*, Mohren-Str. 32; *Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 107, *Israel*, Spandauer Str. 28 (less expensive). — MILLINERY: *Manheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *Rosenthal*, Jäger-Str. 39. — SHAWLS: *Caspersohn*, Bau-Academie 1, 2; *Schröder*, Jerusalemer Str. 29. — LACE: *Briet*, Jäger-Str. 28; *Link*, Schlossfreiheit 3, chief dépôt of Silesian lace (resembling that of Brussels). — GLOVES: *Lehmann*, Schloss-Platz 14, 15; *Lange*, Jerusalemer Str. 32. — TRAVELLING REQUISITES: *Ackermann*, Königs-Str. 7; *Demuth*, Schlossfreiheit 1; *Wittig*, Linden 27. — LEATHER WARES: *Ackermann*, Königs-Str. 62a; *Goldschmidt*, Linden 58; *Mossner*, Leipziger Str. 10. — JEWELERS: *Friedeberg Sons*, Linden 42; *Haller & Rathenau*, Linden 34; *Wagner & Son*, Linden 30. — GLASS and CHINA: Royal Porcelain Manufactory, Friedrichs-Str. 194, corner of the Leipziger Str.; *Harsch & Co.*, Linden 66; *Hengstmann*, Leipziger Str. 39; *Lange*, Jäger-Str. 26. — MARBLE WARES: *Micheli*, Linden 12; *Barheine*, Behren-Str. 52. — AMBER WARES: *Hirsch*, Linden 26. — WORKS OF ART: *Sachse & Co.*, Tauben Str. 34; *Lepke* Linden 4a; *Amsler & Ruthard*, Charlotten-Str. 48, entrance in the Behren-Str. — CIGARS: *Gerold*, Linden 24; *Gladebeck & Co.*, Linden 27; *Rennert*, Linden 51, 55; *Weil*, Kronen-Str. 44; *Schleih*, Leipziger Str. 29.

**Classical Music.** \*Singacademie (p. 18); rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p. m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, Professor Grell (at the building itself). \*Stern's Gesangverein, another musical society of a high class, meets in the building of the Reichshallen (p. 3), in the Dönhofs-Platz. The 'Symphony Soirées' are a series of concerts given in winter by the band of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house. The admirably trained 'Cathedral Choir', instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, performs during divine service (p. 18) and also gives concerts; Director Hr. Herzberg. The performances of these different institutions are unsurpassed in any European capital, and no other branch of art has attained to such high perfection at Berlin. — Bilse's admirable orchestra plays daily in winter in the concert-room, Leipziger-Str. 48 (75 pf.). The "Berliner Symphonie-Capelle" plays at different places which are ascertained from the advertisements (75 pf.). Concerts in the Reichshallen, under the direction of Stockhausen and Fliege (75 pf.); in the Stadtpark (p. 7).

**Theatres.** There are twenty-five theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory), of which the following are the most important:

1. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (Pl. 151), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas (Faust, Tell, Maid of Orleans). Average charges: best boxes 9  $\text{M}$ ; proscenium by the orchestra 8; 1st balcony and front box-seats 6; parquet and parquet boxes (the latter not recommended) 5; proscenium, 2nd row, 4; upper boxes  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3rd balcony  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pit  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; gallery  $1\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ . — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are to be performed: best boxes 10  $\text{M}$ ; proscenium by the orchestra 9; 1st balcony 8; parquet 7; etc.

2. ROYAL THEATRE (Schauspielhaus, Pl. 152), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas (Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe): best boxes 10  $\text{M}$ ; 1st balcony, and 1st balcony boxes, 5; parquet boxes, or parquet, 4; pit boxes 3; 2nd balcony and 2nd balcony boxes 3; pit  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; gallery 1  $\text{M}$ .

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued on week-days from 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 11 to 1.30 o'clock, for the performance of the same day only. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by post-card, stating their address, the date of the performance, and the number and situation of the places desired. The card should be posted the day before the performance between 10 and 12 o'clock in the letter-box of the Opera House opposite the Rom. Cath. Church. The directors attend to these applications as far as possible, and the tickets bespoken may generally be obtained on the following morning between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can only be obtained at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. The court theatres are closed for one or two months in summer. In May and June performances are given at reduced prices.

3. FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT THEATRE (Pl. 153), for comic operas, comedies, and farces: best boxes and orchestra boxes 6  $\text{M}$ ; 1st balcony boxes 5; 1st balcony 4  $\text{M}$ ; parquet 3  $\text{M}$ . There is a 'winter' and also a 'summer' theatre. Admission varies according to the piece to be performed.

4. WALLNER THEATRE (Pl. 154), for comedies and popular farces: best boxes 6  $\text{M}$ ; 1st balcony  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; parquet 3  $\text{M}$ . On Sundays the theatre is generally crowded.

5. VICTORIA THEATRE (Pl. 155), Münz-Str. 20, comprising a winter and summer theatre, handsomely fitted up, for pantomimes and dramas: best boxes  $7\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ ; 1st balcony 5; parquet 4  $\text{M}$ .

6. KROLL'S THEATRE, see below.

7. WOLTERSDORFF THEATRE (Pl. 157), Chaussee-Str. 27, outside the Oranienburg Gate, for popular farces, parquet 2, pit 1  $\text{M}$ .

8. VORSTÄDTISCHES THEATER (Pl. 158), frequented by the lower classes.

9. RESIDENZ-THEATER (Pl. 159), Blumen-Str. 9, chiefly for modern dramas and comedies; good acting.

10. NATIONAL THEATRE, Weinbergsweg 6, 7, and —

11. BELLE ALLIANCE THEATRE, for popular pieces.

12. BERLINEER STADTTHEATER, Linden, for modern dramas and comedies.

— THALIA THEATRE, Dorotheen-Str. near the Stadt-park. The LOUISEN-STADT THEATRE is for operas and farces; the THÉÂTRE VARIÉTÉ, outside the Halle Gate, to the left, for farces and performances in the café chantant style (suitable for gentlemen only). The WALHALLA, for vaudevilles, gymnastics, etc.

Tickets for most of the private theatres, at a slightly increased charge, are sold at the office of the 'Invalidendank', Markgrafen-Str. 51a, near the Behren-Str.

**Circus.** Renz's Circus, Linden-Str. 21-24, a large, new building. Circus Salamonsky in the Markthallen Gebäude (p. 47) in the Karls-Str.

**Popular Resorts**, most of them in the Thiergarten (p. 49): \*Kroll

(Pl. 105), a vast establishment, handsomely fitted up, the principal hall 125 yds. in length, 33 yds. in width; good concert and theatricals every evening. Admission to the garden and theatre 75 pf., seats  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . M. — "Stadtpark", Friedrich-Str. 147, near the Dorotheen-Str., to the N. of the Linden; concerts and brilliant illuminations. — The Zelle, to the W. of Kroll, are also much visited.

**Collections and Galleries.** As the hours of admission are sometimes changed, the daily 'Berliner Fremdenblatt' should be consulted.

*Academies of Science and Art*, see p. 14.

*Academy, Industrial* (p. 44): collection of models Thurs., Sat. 10-12; technological collection Tuesd. and Frid. 10-12.

"*Aquarium* (p. 13), daily from 9 a. m. till dusk and on Wed. and Sat. evenings lighted with gas till 9 p. m., 1 M.; Sund. afternoon 50 pf.; catalogue 50 pf.

*Aquarium, Microscopic*, Werderscher Markt 8, 9; daily, 1 M.

*Arsenal* (p. 16), Wed., Sat. 2-4. Visitors are conducted in groups; it is therefore advisable to be there early.

*Bethanien* (p. 43), daily 10-4, except Sundays; box at the entrance for contributions.

*Börse, or Exchange* (p. 46), daily 12-2. Entrance for visitors in the Neue Friedrichs-Str.

*Borsig's Palm and Hot-houses* at Moabit (p. 48), Tues. and Frid. by card (50 pf.) obtained at the office of the manufactory. — The *Manufactory* (p. 47), on week-days 12-2, on previous application.

"*Botanical Garden* (p. 39), daily (except Sat., Sund., and holidays) 8-12 and 2-7. Omnibuses, see p. 4.

*Castan's Panopticum* (wax-works) in the Kaisergallerie (p. 14), daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (50 pf.).

*Chamber of Deputies* (p. 42): cards of admission to the meetings are issued on the previous evenings, 5-7 o'clock, in the room No. 14 on the ground-floor.

*Charité* (p. 47), daily 1-4.

"*Charlottenburg* (Mausoleum, p. 51), daily, fee according to discretion.

*Churches*: St. Andrew, p. 46; St. Bartholomew, p. 46; Cathedral, p. 18; Cathedral, German, p. 37; Dorotheenstadt, p. 13; French, p. 37; Garrison, p. 46; Hedwig's, p. 15; St. James, p. 43; St. John, p. 48; "Kloster", p. 45; St. Luke, p. 40; St. Mark, p. 45; St. Mary, p. 44; St. Matthew, p. 39; "St. Michael, p. 43; Neue Kirche, p. 37; St. Nicholas, p. 43; Parochial, p. 45; "St. Peter, p. 43; "Schlosskirche, p. 18; St. Thomas, p. 43; "Werder, p. 41; Zion, p. 43.

"*Flora* (p. 51), daily.

*Libraries*. At the *Industrial Museum* (p. 40), Wed. and Sat. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

— "*Royal* (p. 15), daily, except Sund., 9-4; shown to strangers at 10 a. m.

— "*University* (p. 15), daily except Sat. and Sund., 2-4.

*Mint, Royal* (p. 41). The machinery is shown on Tues. and Frid. on application.

*Museums*. *Agricultural* (p. 40), Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-3. — "*Anatomical* (p. 16), on previous application only. — "*Beuth-Schinkel* (p. 41), Tues., Frid. 11-1. — "*Christian* (p. 15), Wed. 12-1. — *Historical*, at *Schloss Monbijou* (p. 46), daily 10-5, in winter till dusk. — "*Industrial* (p. 39), daily (except Mond.) 10-3. — "*Minerals* (p. 14), Wed., Sat. 12-2. — "*Rauch* (p. 45), daily 10-3, except Sund., holidays, and the last. Sat. of each month. — "*Royal* (p. 18), daily (except Mond. and the principal festivals), in winter 10-3, in summer 10-4, Sund. (generally crowded) 12-2. Attendants forbidden to accept gratuities. Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the door. — "*Weapons*, in the *Palace of Prince Charles* (p. 38) daily 10-5, on application to the Haushofmeister, Wilhelms-Platz 8. — "*Zoological* (p. 14), Tues., Frid. 12-2.

*Observatory* (p. 40), Wed., Sat. 9-11 a. m.; evening visitors admitted on written application only.

*Palaces*. "*Royal Palace*, or *Schloss* (p. 17), daily 10-1, in winter 12-2, admission 50 pf.; devoted to a charitable object. The castellan

lives in the E. court, to the left, on the ground-floor. — *Palace of the Emperor* (p. 14) shown during the absence of the emperor only, on application to the Haushofmeister. — *Palace of the Crown Prince* (p. 16) shown during the absence of the family, on application to the castellan. — *Palace of Prince Charles*, see above (collection of weapons).

*Picture Galleries* (public). *Exhibition of Art in the Academy*, in Sept. and Oct., see p. 14. — \**Berliner Künstler-Verein* (p. 42), daily 10-4, Sund. and holidays 11-3, admission 50 pf. — *Preussischer Kunst-Verein* (p. 14), daily 11-3, Sund. 12-2, gratis. — \**National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 33), daily (except on Mond. and high festivals) 11-3, Sundays 12-2; catalogue by the Director, Dr. M. Jordan, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.

*Picture Galleries* (private): *Count Blankensee's*, Linden 70, daily 12-2, by special permission only (222 works by old masters of different schools). — *Count Raczyński's* (p. 49) daily 11-3; catalogue 75 Pf., for the benefit of the attendant. — \**Ravené's* (p. 42) Tues., Frid. 11-2. — *Count Redern's* (p. 13) daily 3-5, on previous application.

*Potsdam* (p. 52). The fountains of Sanssouci usually play on Sundays in summer from noon till dusk; on Thursday afternoons the great fountain only.

*Printing Office, Government*, Oranien-Str. 94, shown on application.

*Prison* (p. 48) daily 3-6, by special permission of the director.

\**Rathhaus* (p. 44) daily (except Thurs. and Frid.) 11-4 gratis, ascent of the tower 50 pf.

*Reichstag Building* (p. 38), or Hall of the Imperial Diet, may be inspected daily, except when the Diet is sitting. Cards of admission to the meetings are obtained at the office, to the left in the inner court, on the previous evening, 5-7 o'clock. Early application recommended.

*Sanssouci*, see Potsdam, above.

*Synagogue, New* (p. 46), daily, 11-3, except Saturdays.

*Waterworks*, outside the Stralau Gate, daily.

*Zoological Garden* (p. 50) daily, 1 M., Sund. 50 pf.

*Diary* (fuller particulars, see above; consult also the daily newspapers):

Daily. \**Royal Museum* (p. 18; Mond. and high festivals excepted) 10-3 or 10-4, Sund. 12-2. — \**National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 33; Mond. and high festivals excepted) 11-2. — \**Royal Palace* (p. 17) 10-4, in winter 12-2. — *Historical Collection* (p. 46) 10-5. — *Royal Library* (p. 18; Sund. and festivals excepted) 10 a. m. — \**Industrial Museum* (p. 39; Mond. excepted) 10-3. — *Rauch Museum* (p. 45); Sund. and festivals excepted) 10-3. — \**Raczyński's Picture Gallery* (p. 49) 11-3. — \**Exhibition of the Berliner Künstler-Verein* (p. 42) 10-4, Sund. and festivals 11-3. — *Exhibition of the Preussischer Kunstverein* (p. 14) 11-3, Sund. 12-2. — *Borsig's Engine Factory* (p. 47; Sund. and festivals excepted) 12-2. — *Collection of Weapons of Prince Charles* (p. 38) 10-5. — \**Aquarium* (p. 13) from 9 till dusk. — \**Zoological Garden* (p. 50) from 9 till dusk. — \**Botanical Garden* (p. 39) 8-12 and 2-7 (Sund. Mond. and holidays excepted). — \**Mausoleum* at Charlottenburg (p. 51) daily till dusk. — *New Synagogue* (p. 46), Sat. excepted.

Sundays. \**Sanssouci* (p. 54); fountains from 12 till dusk. — \**Rathaus* (p. 44) 11-4.

Mondays. \**Rathaus* (p. 44) 11-4. — *Royal Museum* closed.

Tuesdays. \**Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (p. 41) 11-1. — \**Ravené's Picture Gallery* (p. 42) 11-2. — *Borsig's Hothouses* (p. 47) till dusk. — *Industrial Academy*, technological collections (p. 44) 10-12. — *Agricultural Museum* (p. 40) 10-3. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 15) 12-2. — \**Rathaus* (p. 44) 11-4. — *Royal Mint* (p. 41) on previous application.

Wednesdays. *Observatory* (p. 40) 9-11. — *Christian Museum* (p. 15) 12-1. — *Cabinet of Minerals* (p. 15) 12-2. — \**Arsenal* (p. 16) 2-4. — \**Rathaus* (p. 44) 11-4. — \**Aquarium* (p. 13) by gas-light from dusk to 9 p. m.

Thursdays. *Sanssouci* (p. 54), great fountain in the afternoon. — *Industrial Academy*, coll. of models (p. 44) 10-12. — *Agricultural Museum* (p. 40) 10-3.

Fridays. \**Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (p. 41) 11-1. — \**Ravené's Picture*

*Gallery* (p. 42) 11-2. — *Borsig's Hot-houses* (p. 47) till dusk. — *Industrial Academy*, technological collections (p. 44) 10-12. — *Zoological Museum* (p. 15) 12-2. — *Royal Mint* (p. 41) on previous application. Saturdays. *Observatory* (p. 40) 9-11. — *Agricultural Museum* (p. 40) 10-3. — *Cabinet of Minerals* (p. 15) 12-2. — *Arsenal* (p. 16) 2-4. — *Industrial Academy*, collection of models (p. 44), 10-12. — \**Rathhaus* (p. 44) 11-4. — \**Aquarium* (p. 13) by gas-light from dusk till 9 p.m.

**Chief Sights**, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburger Thor, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schlossbrücke to the Palace and the Museums; see monuments of Fred. William III. (p. 17), and the Great Elector (p. 43); Gensdarmen-Markt with the theatre (p. 37); Wilhelms-Platz (p. 38); Leipziger Strasse (p. 37); Thiergarten, Königsplatz with the Monument of Victory (pp. 48, 49); collections in the Old and New museums (p. 18); National Gallery (p. 33).

English Church Service in the *English Chapel* (p. 46). — American Chapel, 5 Junker-Strasse.

**Berlin** (99 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the Emperor of Germany, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, with 968,634 inhab. and a garrison of 21,000 soldiers, is situated in an extensive sandy plain on the *Spree*, about halfway between the extreme S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (460 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 414 M. from Memel). The town consists of ten different quarters and six suburbs, which have sprung up at different periods. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin*, with the Rathhaus, on the right bank of the Spree, bounded by the Königsgraben, and *Köln*, with the Royal Palace, on an island in the river. Adjoining these on the W. are the *Friedrichswerder* with the Arsenal, on the left bank of the Spree, surrounded by the fosse of the old fortifications; the *Dorotheenstadt*, or *Neustadt*, with the Linden, to the N.W. of the Friedrichswerder, extending N. as far as the river; the *Friedrichsstadt* to the S. of the Neustadt, with the Wilhelms-Platz and the Schiller-Platz; then from W. to E., along the right bank of the Spree, the *Friedrich-Wilhelmsstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, the *Königsstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter*; and finally the *Luisenstadt* on the left bank, to the S.E. of the Friedrichswerder. The six suburbs are now increasing rapidly in extent, and the interior of the city, which had long remained unaltered, is about to undergo many improvements. The old town wall which formerly enclosed these ten quarters was about 9 M. in circumference. The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of 23 sq. M., of which however about one-third only is occupied by buildings. The town contains about 600 streets, 60 squares, and more than 700 public buildings (including 64 churches). The commerce and manufactures of Berlin have increased so rapidly of late years that it now ranks among the most important mercantile places of continental Europe. The staple commodities are grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building (p. 47), iron-casting, and the manufacture of woollen and silk goods and fancy articles.

**History.** At the time of the Wends the site of Berlin was occupied by two fishing villages, into which the Margraves of Brandenburg introduced German settlers in the 12th cent. The name of *Köln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1238, that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which it soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable towns in the March, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. After the union of the towns in 1307, the importance of the place increased. During the troubles in which the land was involved after the extinction of the Ascanians (1320), Berlin and *Köln* placed themselves at the head of a league of towns of the March, formed for the more effectual advancement of their common interests; and having about 1340 become members of the Hanseatic League, they attained to a still more powerful and independent position. Notwithstanding these advantages, the attacks of the predatory nobles, in league with the Pomeranians, ever increasing in violence, frequently menaced the sister towns with ruin, but the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the March in 1411, at length succeeded in restoring order and tranquillity. The nobles were kept in check, but on the other hand Berlin, notwithstanding repeated attempts at resistance, was deprived of its independence as a town of the empire. *Frederick II. with the Iron Tooth* (1440-1470), the second Elector, erected a fortified castle at *Köln*. *John Cicero* (1486-1498), who had originally resided at Spandau, at length took up his permanent abode at *Köln*, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been closely connected with those of the Hohenzollern family and the country at large. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector *Jonachim II.* (1535-1571) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) undertook the alteration of the palace in the Renaissance style, but the reverses of the Thirty Years' War prevented the execution of their plans. Berlin recovered slowly from the disasters of that period under the fostering care of *Frederick William*, the Great Elector (1640-88), who accorded municipal privileges to the *Friedrichswerder*, and founded the *Neustadt*, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allee, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestants in 1685, the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished in a manner hitherto entirely unprecedented, while the court set an active example of artistic enterprise and promoted the embellishment of the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects.

*Frederick III.* (1688-1713), who became King *Frederick I.* in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 that of *Science*, the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz*; while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whose works were destined entirely to eclipse all those of his predecessors. This was *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714). He was first employed as a sculptor in the embellishment of the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Schloss*, and in the *Arsenal* begun by *Nering*. He then erected the *Château of Charlottenburg*, and his successful completion of that edifice next led to his being engaged as the architect of the imposing new *Palace of Berlin*, which he began in 1699, but which was not completed until long after his death. He has also left a monument of his talent as a sculptor in the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector*, 1708. The most conspicuous of the other works of the reign of the first king of Prussia are the *Französische* and the *Neue Kirche*. After the time of *Schlüter* the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off, especially as the kings devoted most of their energy to the embellishment of *Potsdam*. During the reign of the frugal *Frederick William I.* (1713-40) nothing was done for the promotion of art at Berlin, but that monarch regarded the extension of the city, partly by compulsory means, and partly

by large payments from his own private resources, as his principal task, and at his death the population had increased to 90,000. Like his predecessors, Frederick William I. was an adherent to the Dutch style of architecture, at variance with most of the monarchs of his age who generally preferred the sumptuous French taste.

**Frederick the Great** (1740-86), a monarch of entirely different views, effected a considerable alteration in the appearance of his capital, and in Knobelsdorff (b. 1699, d. 1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age, and which, although since extended, and adorned with a decorative structure at the back, is externally but little altered. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *University* (formerly the palace of Prince Henry), the *Cathedral*, the *Hedwigskirche*, the *Academy*, the *Dome-Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt, the *Library*, and the *Invalidenhaus* are the principal edifices of this period, but are all constructed in very questionable taste. Although Frederick showed a preference for Potsdam, and although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been occupied and laid under contribution by Croatians in 1757 and Russians in 1760, the population had increased by the end of his reign to 114,000.

Under **Frederick William II.** (1786-1797), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. *J. G. Langhans* (b. 1733, d. 1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style in 1793, while *G. Schadow's Quadriga* with which it was adorned constituted a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz*, the builder of the Old Mint, and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *Carstens*, a native of Slesvig, and a teacher at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in the province of painting.

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of **Frederick William III.** (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The battles of Jena and Auerstädt, and the occupation of Berlin by the French in 1806, produced a depressing effect, but this was in some degree compensated for, by the foundation of the *University* in 1808, and on the occasion of the general rising against the French in 1813 the citizens of Berlin, whose 'Landwehr' was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Grossbeeren, set a noble example of patriotic zeal. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The most distinguished architect of this period was *Schinckel* (b. 1781, d. 1841), who was equally eminent as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify. This great master erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswache*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schlossbrücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Babelsberger Schloss* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As Schinkel reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did **CHRISTIAN RAUCH** (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, *G. Schadow*, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. *Drake*, *Blaeser*, *Anger*, and most of the other modern sculptors of Berlin, were trained in Rauch's school. The painters of this period (*Wach*, *K. Begas*, *Hensel*, *Klöber*, and *Krüger*) were very inferior in ability to the architects.

## Platz am Opernhaus.

The Platz am Opernhaus in Berlin is the long line of buildings which extend from the Royal Palace (Schloss) to the Opernhaus am Opernplatz, with the bridge called the Schlossbrücke, with the middle avenue, the Linden, a street of large trees, and is flanked by numerous attractive shops, between the side streets, at the W. end of the Lindenstrasse, Werner of Prussia, Meyer



and the sculptors, and their names are hardly known out of their native place.

During the following reign, that of **Frederick William IV.** (1840-60), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The city had largely increased its population (which had risen between 1817 and 1831 from 188,000 to 230,000), and in 1840 had reached 311,000 souls), and was steadily progressing in wealth and industry. The unwonted talent for which the society of Berlin was remarkable at the close of last century, and which immortalises it in the history of literature, was indeed extinct, but, thanks to its university, the city still continued to be the head-quarters of German science. Notwithstanding all these favourable conditions for the progress of art, and the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, the prospects were not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out, while the New Museum, which forms his chief architectural work, is open to criticism. The leading architects of this period were *A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government buildings were entrusted, *Persius*, *Knoblauch*, *Hitzig*, *Soller*, *C. F. Langhans*, and *Strack*. The most important of the buildings erected in this reign are several churches, especially St. Michael's and St. Peter's, the synagogue by Knoblauch, and the Exchange by Hitzig. The domestic architecture of Berlin has also made a considerable advance since the middle of the century, the prevailing tendency being to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms, to use ornamentation and colour more freely, occasionally adopting even the eccentric 'baroque' style. — As Schinkel's architectural style had gradually fallen into disuse, so Rauch's example as a sculptor now ceased to be universally followed. Plastic forms became more realistic, and the rules which had hitherto regulated them were somewhat relaxed. The chief representative of this style is *Reinhold Begas* (b. 1831). In the province of painting also the fostering care of Frederick William IV., who rivalled Lewis of Bavaria in his patronage of art, was not attended with much success, the only painters of note being *Cornelius*, who was invited to Berlin in 1841 (d. 1867), and *Kaulbach* (p. 29). During the present reign, however, the progress of art at Berlin seems to keep pace with the remarkably rapid increase of the population (519,543 souls in 1861 and 968,634 in 1875). While *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) has presented us with an admirable illustration of the old traditions of Prussia, other styles of painting are ably represented by *Knaus*, *Werner*, *Graeb*, *Meyerheim*, *G. Richter*, and others.

### a. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus. Platz am Zeughaus.*

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of \**Unter den Linden*, the \**Platz am Opernhaus*, and the \**Platz am Zeughaus*, terminated by the *Schlossbrücke*, with the Palace and \**Lustgarten* beyond it (see Plan). The Linden, a street 55 yds. in width, deriving its name from the double avenue of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) in the middle, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side streets are visible at intervals.

The \***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. 25), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected

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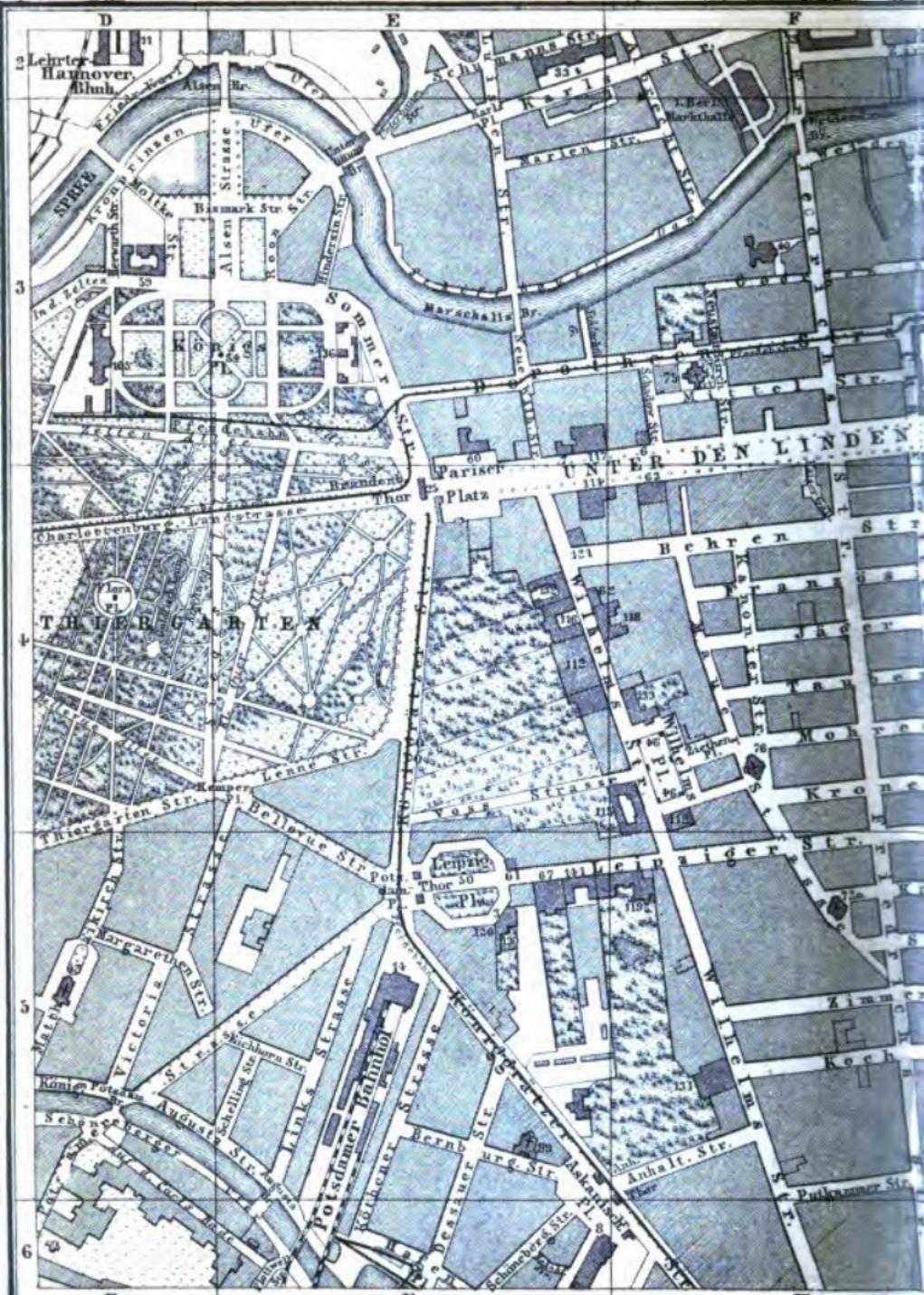
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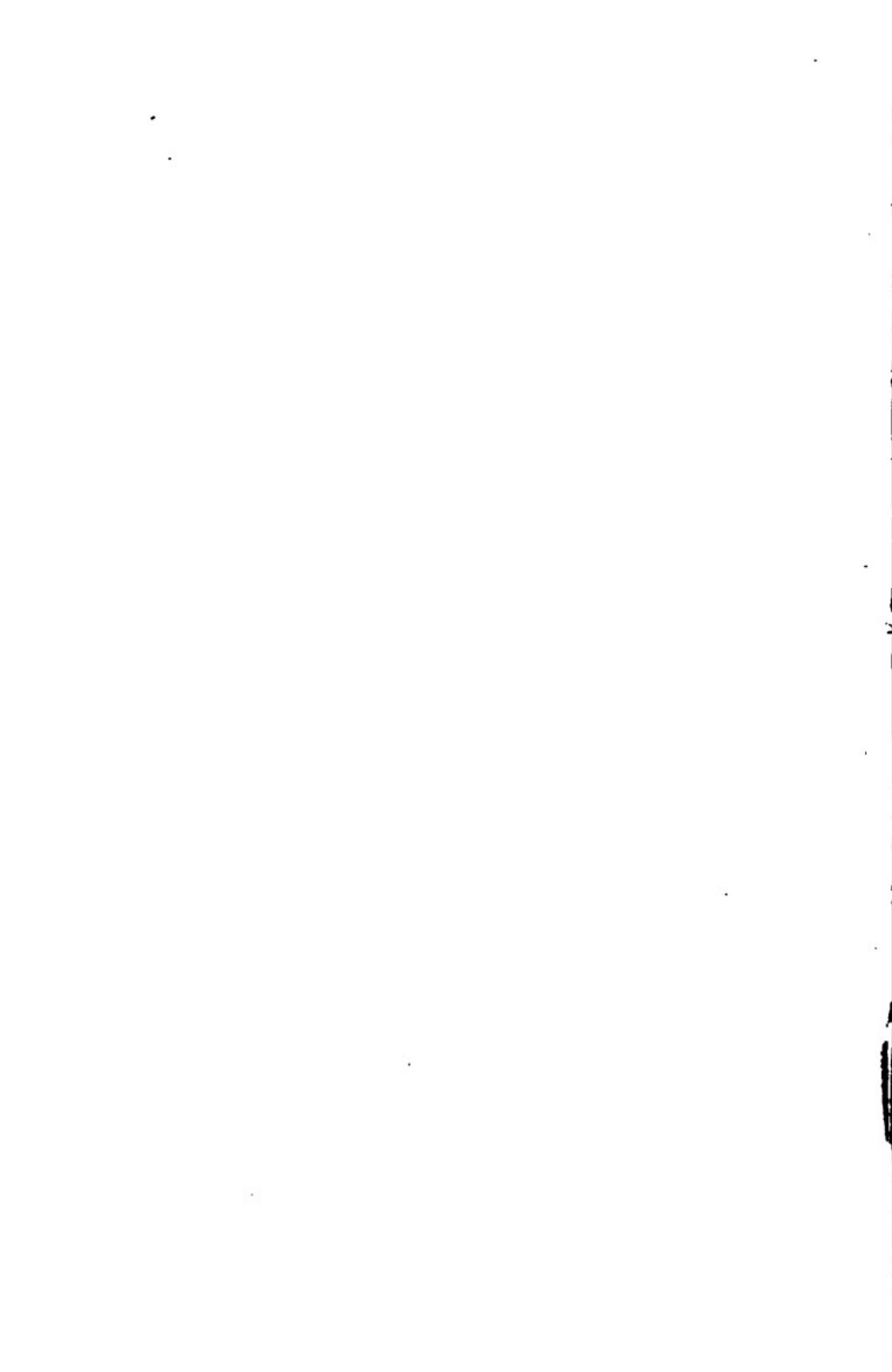
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in 1789-1792 by J. G. Langhans in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens (about 70 ft. in height, and 200 ft. in width), and has five different passages (that in the centre reserved for royal carriages), separated by massive Doric columns. The structure is surmounted by a \**Quadriga of Victoria*, in copper, by Schadow, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. Adjoining the gate on the side next the town are the *Telegraph Office* and the *Guard House*, which are also adorned with Doric columns; on the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for the use of foot-passengers.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the PARISER PLATZ, so named after the victories of 1814. On the S. side of this square is *Prince Blücher's Palace* (Nr. 2), with the principal façade towards the Thiergarten, presented to him by the city, the residence of Marshal Wrangel (Nr. 3), and the handsome palace of Count Arnim-Boyzenburg (No. 4). No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected by Schinkel in the Florentine style, containing a picture gallery of considerable merit (works by Netherlands masters, and by Gallait, Hildebrandt, etc.), and several sculptures by Rauch, Schwanthaler, E. Wolff, and Kümmel (admission see p. 8). On the right, beyond it, is the Wilhelms-Str. (p. 37). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education*; No. 7 is the *Palace of the Russian Embassy*, erected by Knoblauch. No. 73 on the opposite side is the residence of the *Minister of the Interior*, with a new and imposing façade.

The building No. 68a, at the corner of the Schadow-Str., contains the \**Aquarium* (Pl. 6) (admission 1 M., see p. 7; catalogue 50 pf.), well stocked with salt and fresh water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc.

In the vicinity, between the Dorotheen and Mittel-Str., is situated the *Dorotheenstadt Church* (Pl. 7b), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in the Romanesque style by Otto in 1860-62, containing fine stained glass windows and the monument of Count von der Mark, a natural son of Frederick William II. Schadow's first important work, executed in 1790. Sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden, at No. 21, not far from the Friedrichs-Str., is the *Picture Gallery of the Preussische Kunst-Verein* (entrance by the fine staircase to the right in the court; adm. see p. 8). Adjoining it is the *Passage*, or \**Kaisergallerie* (Pl. F, 4), which leads to the corner of the Friedrichs and Behren-Strasse. It was erected in the Renaissance style from designs by Kyllmann and Heiden in 1871-73, and is one of the handsomest arcades in Europe. The terracotta ornamentation, designed by Afinger, Wittig, Enke, and others, is richest on the façade next to the Behren-Str. The arcade contains shops, restaurants, the *Panopticum* (p. 7), a large concert-room which is about to be adorned with frescoes, and a post and telegraph office.

At the E. end of the Linden rises the "**Statue of Frederick the Great**" (Pl. 42) in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument in Europe (42 ft. in height). The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation robes and his walking-stick, in bronze. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The *upper* section contains allegorical figures and scenes from Frederick's education and domestic life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the *central* section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince August William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauentzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing and Kant, all life size). The *lower* section contains names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick. The pedestal is of polished granite. The foundation-stone was laid on 31st May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

To the right of the statue rises the **Palace of the Emperor William** (Pl. 128; adm. see p. 7), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The building extends behind the Royal Library as far as the Behren-Str., and contains a suite of apartments sumptuously fitted up, a reception room 75 yds. in length, and a summer and winter garden. The apartments on the ground-floor near the Opera House are those occupied by the emperor; and a flag is hoisted when he resides here.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building** (Pl. 2), erected in 1690 and re-modelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1699 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I. in accordance with a plan of Leibnitz, each of them possessing a library and various collections. The latter holds public meetings on the birthdays of the reigning king (22nd March), of Frederick II. (24th Jan.), and Leibnitz (5th July), and under the auspices of the former, grand *Exhibitions of Art* take place biennially (1878, 1880, etc.), from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. 167), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1754-64, and presented in 1809 by Frederick William III. to the then recently founded university, contain some of the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (2000 students).

The *Zoological Museum* (adm. p. 7) is one of the most valuable in Europe, and contains a remarkably fine collection of birds. Among the curiosities of the "*Mineral Cabinet*" (adm. p. 7), the most extensive col-

lection of the kind on the continent, may be mentioned a piece of amber weighing upwards of 14 lbs., found 100 M. from the Baltic, and numerous meteorites. The objects brought by Humboldt from Southern and Central America form an additional ornament to the collection. The *Anatomical Museum* (adm. p. 7) is also very valuable. The *Christian Museum* (adm. p. 7) contains copies and casts of Christian monuments of art. The *University Library* (adm. p. 7), Dorotheen-Str. 9, contains 115,000 vols. The present director is Professor W. Koner. Large reading-room on the second floor.

The **Royal Library** (Pl. 20; adm. see p. 7), entered from the Opern-Platz, erected in 1775-80 from designs by *Unger*, is said to be indebted for its form to a caprice of Frederick the Great, who gave the architect a cabinet with drawers as a model. The ground floor contains the maps on the right, and the reading-room on the left (open on week-days, 9-4). The library on the upper floor is shown daily at 10 o'clock.

The Library contains 900,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MSS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, &c.

Opposite the University is the **Opera House** (Pl. 151), erected by *Knobelsdorff*, the architect of Frederick the Great, with seats for 1800 spectators, the largest in Germany, with the exception of its rival the court-theatre at Munich. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1843, but was soon restored with increased magnificence by *C. F. Langhans*. The tympanum contains an admirable \*group in zinc, designed by *Rietschel*: in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces.

At the back of the Opera House is the Roman Catholic Church of St. **Hedwig** (Pl. 81), erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, a plain imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Opposite the church, towards the E., is the *Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank*, erected in 1871-73 by Ende and Boeckmann.

Five \***Statues** (Pl. 47) by *Rauch*, over life-size, embellish the Opern-Platz. Between the palace of the crown-prince and the Opera House is that of *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), at his left *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), both in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-1815.

The \***Royal Guard House** (*Königswache*, Pl. 101), opposite the Opera, was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1818 in the form of a Roman castrum. Adjoining it are three large cannon captured in 1814. Military music here daily 11-12 o'clock.

At the back of the guard-house is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. 144; adm. see p. 5), founded by *Fasch* (d. 1800) in 1791, and now under the management of Prof. *Grell*.

A colossal *Bust of Hegel*, by G. Blaeser, was erected in 1871 in the Dorotheen-Str., beyond the chestnut grove of the University. To the left, at the bend of the street, is the new *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, a brick building, embellished in sandstone and terracotta.

The **Palace of the Crown-Prince** (Pl. 129; adm. p. 8) adjacent to the Opera, erected in 1687, was once occupied by Frederick the Great, when heir-apparent, and afterwards by Frederick William III. till his death in 1840. The upper story was added by *Strack* in 1857. The palace contains a number of apartments tastefully fitted up and adorned with good modern pictures, busts, and reminiscences of England. The arch over the Oberwall-Strasse leads to the so-called *Palace of the Princesses*.

The **\*Arsenal** (Pl. 169), erected by *Nering* and *De Boot* in 1685-1706 under Frederick I., whose bust is placed over the principal portal, one of the best buildings at Berlin, is a square structure, each side of which is 71 yds. in length, with a quadrangle in the middle. The keystones of the windows consist of \*heads of expiring warriors, by *Schlüter*, remarkable for the vigour of their expression. The entrance is at the back (adm. see p. 7). In the centre of the court is placed the *Lion of Flensburg* (p. 130), by *Bissen*, a pupil of *Thorvaldsen*. The *Ground-Floor* is occupied by cannon of every description; among them two Swedish leather field-pieces of the Thirty Years' War, guns captured from the Austrians in 1866, and numerous French pieces, including specimens of the destructive mitrailleuse and the huge *Ste. Valérie* from the Mont Valérien near Paris. — The *First Floor* contains 100,000 muskets and fire-arms, and numerous captured flags and trophies.

The *Residence of the Commandant* is opposite the Arsenal. Farther towards the S.E. is the *Bau-Academie* (p. 41).

### b. *The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss.*

The **\*Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge), constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*, crossing the arm of the Spree which separates Alt-Köln from the Friedrichs-Werder, is adorned with eight groups in marble, overlife-size, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

On the S.: 1. Victory teaches a boy the history of the heroes, by E. *Wolf*; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schivelbein*; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Möller*; 4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*; 6. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by A. *Wolf*; 7. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser*; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*.

To the left, beyond the bridge, extends the **LUSTGARTEN**, a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, which at the time of

Frederick William I. was the drilling-ground of the 'Long Guard'. It is now planted with trees and is enclosed by the Royal Palace, the Cathedral, and the Old Museum (p. 18). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian \*Statue of Frederick William III. by A. Wolff, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The lofty pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in the front), Borussia with Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion on the back side. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight found near Fürstenwalde.

The \***Royal Palace** (Pl. 142; adm. p. 7) was founded by the Elector Frederick II., re-erected by Joachim II. in 1540, and completed in its present form chiefly by *Schlüter*, the most eminent architect of his time, and *E. v. Gæthe*, in 1699-1716, under the kings Frederick I. and Frederick William I. It is in the form of a rectangle 184 yds. in length, and 128 yds. in depth, and contains two extensive courts. It is entered by five portals, two towards the Lustgarten, two towards the Schloss-Platz, and the principal portal on the W. side towards the Schlossfreiheit. This last is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. Above it is the spacious palace chapel (p. 18), with its vast dome, constructed in 1845-53 by *Stüler* and *Schadow*. The oldest, and unaltered part of the palace, on the Spree towards the E., is visible from the Kurfürsten-Brücke (Pl. 45; p. 43).

At the portal towards the Lustgarten are the *Horse-Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by Baron Clodt of St. Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a colossal group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865.

\***Interior.** Admission see p. 7. Visitors apply to the castellan in the inner court, on the ground-floor to the left, and are generally conducted into the palace by the large portal, erected by *Schlüter*, on the E. side of the quadrangle. The building contains about 800 apartments. The SCHWEIZER-SAAL, the KÖNIGS-SAAL (with full-length portraits of the kings of Prussia), and the ROTHE ADLER-SAAL are first entered. One of these contains a handsome silver \*memorial of the foundation of the Order of the Iron Cross, designed by *Burger*, and presented to King William in 1870 by the senior members of the order. — The RITTER-SAAL, or THRON-SAAL, contains the royal throne entirely wrought in silver; a massive silver column 8 ft. in height, presented to the emperor by the officers of the army and navy in 1867 on the 60th anniversary of his admission to the military service; also vases and tankards in silver and gold, &c. — The SCHWARZE ADLER-SAAL, where the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle are held, contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. — The PICTURE GALLERY, a hall 70 yds. in length, which is also used as a reception room on festive occasions, contains some good modern pictures: *Steffeck*, King William at the Battle of Sadowa; *Menzel*, Coronation of the king at Königsberg in 1861, with numerous portraits; *Camphausen*, King William presenting the crown-prince with the

order 'pour le mérite' after the Battle of Sadowa; *Eybel*, The Great Elector at the Battle of Fehrbellin in 1675; *David*, Buonaparte crossing the St. Bernard. Older pictures: at the entrance Portrait of Sultan Soliman II. by *Lievens*, at the egress Charles I. of England and his queen by *Van Dyck*. — The \*WHITE SALOON, altered in 1857, 36 yds. in length, 17 yds. in width, and 42 ft. high, contains marble statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg and an admirable \*Victory in a sitting posture by *Rauch*. In niches above are eight statues emblematical of the eight provinces of the Prussian state; beneath are Caryatides with armorial bearings, above them eight appropriate paintings. — The adjoining STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues of the emperors Justinian, Constantine, Charlemagne, and Rudolph II. by  *Eggers*, and reliefs by *Schlüter*. — The \*PALACE CHAPEL, sumptuously fitted up in 1848-54, 126 ft. in height, and 88 ft. in diameter, is lined and paved with marble, and adorned with frescoes by distinguished modern masters, representing scriptural subjects, members of the royal family, reformers, &c. The altar is of Oriental alabaster, with a lofty crucifix gilded and set with precious stones. On the right and left are ambo's, or reading desks, in Carrara marble. Ten columns in marble serve as candelabra. The chapel is capable of containing 1500 persons, and is used by the royal family on the occasion of church festivals.

The *White Lady*, a spectre which traditionally haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin, and periodically appears to portend the death of a member of the royal house of Hohenzollern, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamünde, who murdered her two children in order that she might be enabled to marry the Burggrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg. The apparition is said to have been observed last in Feb. 1840 in the palace at Berlin, and Fred. Wm. III. died in the summer of the same year.

On the E. side of the Lustgarten, between the palace and the Museum, is situated the insignificant *Cathedral* (Pl. 41), erected in 1747 under Frederick the Great, and restored in 1817, with a large and two smaller towers covered by domes. It contains a monument to the Electors John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535), cast by *Johann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1540, and the handsome sarcophagi of the Great Elector (d. 1688) and King Frederick I. (d. 1713). Beneath the church are the burial vaults of the royal family. The sacristan lives at Kleine Präsidenten-Str. 5, on the other side of the Hercules-Bridge (Pl. G, 2).

The adjoining burial-hall, an imitation of the *Campo Santo* at Pisa, for which the distinguished painter *Cornelius* designed his spirited compositions illustrative of the Christian doctrines regarding Sin, Death, and the Redemption (p. 35), is uncompleted.

### c. *The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.*

The \*\*Old Museum (Pl. 124; adm. p. 7), on the N.W. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest at Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28 (length 94 yds., depth 28 yds., height 62 ft.).

The central part of the structure, rising above the rest of the building and corresponding with the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo at Rome, a copy by *Tieck*;

at the back, Pegasus refreshed and caressed by the Horse, by *Schivelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze: r. \*Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss*; l. \*Lion combat, by *A. Wolff*.

The VESTIBULE contains marble statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841) by *Tieck*, *Rauch* (d. 1857) by *Drake*, *Winckelmann* (d. 1768) by *Wichmann*, and *G. Schadow* (d. 1850) by *Hagen*. The \*Frescoes designed by *Schinkel* (p. 41) and executed under the direction of *Cornelius* represent (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture.

*Short Wall to the left*: Uranus surrounded by the Constellations. — *Long Wall to the left*: Saturn and the Titans conquered by Jupiter. The Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire from him. Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night, which conceals numerous figures, including art, love, and war, in her outspread mantle. Maternal love is developed; a child waters the earth with fruitful rain. A cock proclaims the dawn; Venus and Cupid arise; the god of the sun rises from the ocean amidst the music of harps; the Graces soar upwards.

*Long Wall to the right*: Spring, Morning, the Infancy of nations, Pastoral life, Hunting, Prize contests. The Muses and Psyche and the Genius of poetry minister to the poet. A youth traces the outline of the form of his mistress; art begins. — Summer, Noon, the Youth of nations, Harvest, Music. Beneath the hoofs of Pegasus, whom the nymphs caress, springs Hippocrene, the fountain of inspired imagination. In the grotto of the spring cower the Fates. — Festive joy, Evening and Autumn of life, Vintage. Sculpture (with *Schinkel's* portrait), Architecture (invention of the Corinthian capital by *Callimachus*). Victorious return, 'Vintage festival, Dance of the Muses, Astronomy, Navigation. — Night and Winter; Luna descends into the sea. — *Short Wall to the right*: Mourning at the tomb.

Beneath these are smaller mural paintings: on the left the myth of Hercules, on the right that of Theseus.

A double staircase, leading from the vestibule direct to the second floor of the Museum, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England, and with busts of the ministers *von Altenstein* (d. 1840) and *Wilhelm von Humboldt* (d. 1835).

In the upper passage, at the entrance to the Rotunda, are FRESCOES also designed by *Schinkel* (p. 41), representing the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements: on the left, wild horses penetrating into a shepherd's dwelling; on the right, the distress of an inundation. On the lateral walls the peaceful avocations of a civilised people: on the left the domestic hearth, on the right summer in the open air.

At the back of the Old Museum, to the N.W., and connected with it by a short passage crossing the street, is situated the \*New Museum (Pl. 125), erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55, and adorned with Greek details (length 116 yds., depth 44 yds.; height of the central part, with the principal portal, which is still closed, and the grand staircase, 102 ft.). The principal façade is on the E. side, facing the National-Gallery (p. 33).

The ENTRANCE (adm. p. 7), to the Old as well as to the New Museum is in the vestibule of the Old Museum, which is reached by a broad flight of steps from the Lustgarten (comp. Plan, p. 21). Passing through a massive bronze folding door, the visitor first enters the Rotunda

(see below), beyond which is the *Hall of the Gods and Heroes* (p. 21), adjoining by the *Greek and Assyrian Sculptures* (see below) on the right, and the *Kaisersaal* (p. 22) and *Mediaeval Sculptures* (see below) on the left. From the Hall of the Gods, opposite the entrance to the Rotunda, a stair descends to the ground-floor where the *Antiquarium* (p. 22) is placed, while a double staircase ascends to the connecting passage (p. 23) which leads to the *New Museum* (p. 29), and in the opposite direction, a few steps higher, to the *Picture Gallery* (p. 28).

The greater part of the collections of the New Museum, and part of the Old, are undergoing re-arrangement. Many rooms, especially in the Picture Gallery, are closed altogether.

### 1. COLLECTIONS IN THE OLD MUSEUM.

The \**Gallery of Original Sculptures* is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, to whose collection purchased at Rome by Bianconi that of Cardinal Polignac was afterwards added. It contains about 1000 objects, most of them of mediocre merit, belonging to the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but many deserving of inspection, and a few of great value. The new numbering (on brass tablets, with the name of the subjects), is only partially completed; in the following description we therefore give the old numbers, which are for the present still retained upon the objects. The arrangement begins with the —

**ROTUNDA**, a large circular hall covered with glass. Between the columns supporting the gallery are eighteen ancient statues, the best of which are: — 9. Satyr; 7. Polyhymnia; 4. Minerva; 2. Jupiter; 17. *Asculapius*; 18. 1. Victories; (without No.) \*Amazon; 14. Juno. Above is the Raphael tapestry (p. 23).

[This room also contains the casts of the most important fragments of antique statues, reliefs, and other sculptures found on the site of the national shrine of the Greeks at Olympia in the course of excavations made there since 1875 at the expense of the German government. In the centre is a trilateral pedestal, about 13 ft. high, copied from an antique model, bearing a "Nike or Victory, in an advancing attitude. According to the inscription this work was executed by Paionios of Mende in Thrace, assistant of Phidias, and is the first well authenticated sculpture by a Greek master yet discovered. (The precise connection of Phidias with the sculptures of the Parthenon has not been ascertained.) The monument was presented by the Messenian inhabitants of Naupactus in memory of the victory they had gained in conjunction with the Athenians over the Lacedemonians near the island of Sphacteria (B.C. 425). Near it, in a lower position, is placed a second cast of the same work for purposes of closer inspection. To the left is a metope with a representation of Hercules carrying off the apples of the Hesperides (Hercules in the centre, one of the Hesperides on the left, and Atlas on the right), affording us an example of the Peloponnesian style of relief composition before the time of Phidias. To the tympana of the temple, the eastern of which was executed by Paionios, and the western by Alcamenes, a pupil of Phidias, probably belonged the two torsos of recumbent *River Gods*, the heroic figure of *Pelops* (with one arm akimbo), the kneeling *Chariot Driver*, and the stooping *Youth*, all of which have been reconstructed from the fragments. Among the votive statues may be mentioned the so-called *Hestia*, which is probably also of early Peloponnesian workmanship, a fine *Male Torso*, and a *Toga Figure* of the Roman period. On the tables are casts of smaller objects, the most interesting being that of a *Bronze Tablet*, about 21½ in. long by 9½ in. broad, discovered almost uninjured, and bearing an inscription of forty lines (in the Elean dialect), conferring rights of hospitality on Damocrates of Tenedus, a celebrated wrestler. Another of

these votive objects is a bronze *Spear Head*,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, captured from the Lacedemonians, and presented by the inhabitants of Methoma. There are also several water-spouting *Lions' Heads*, executed in different styles.

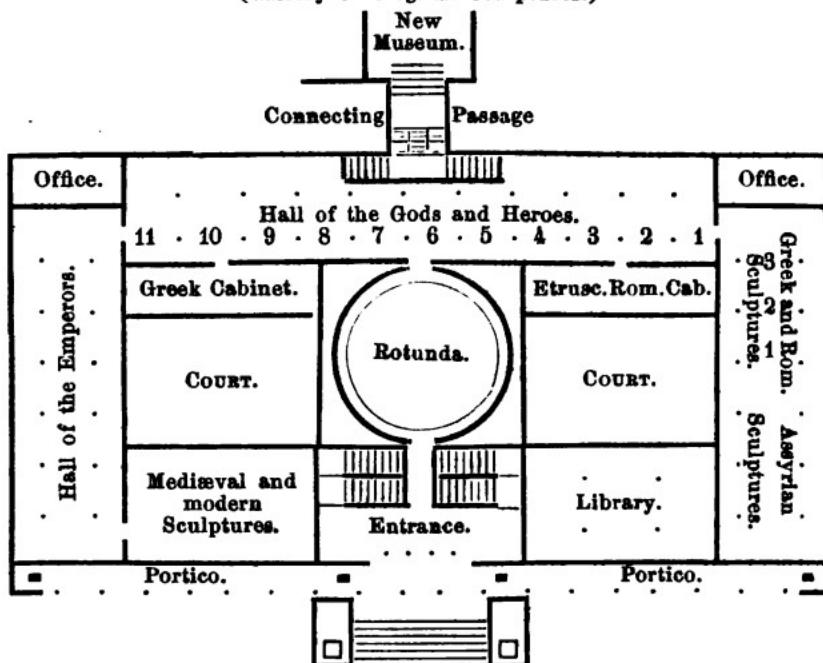
The topography of Olympia, and of the various places where these antiquities were found, is elucidated by maps, plans, and photographs.]

On entering the Hall of the Gods and Heroes, we turn at once to the right, and proceed to the department of the —

ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES (comp. ground-plan), arranged in four divisions separated by columns. These are reliefs which once adorned the royal

#### PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE OLD MUSEUM.

(Gallery of Original Sculptures.)



palaces of Calah and Nineveh, erected about B.C. 900 and 750 respectively, and situated near the modern Nimroud and Konyunjik and represent kings, demons, hunting and battle scenes, &c. They are of alabaster, which has become grey from age, but was once painted in the manner indicated by the casts. There are also a few Phoenician fragments from Cyprus, among which is 601a, a Cyprian torso. — The three adjoining sections of the same hall, divided by columns, contain GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES. 1st section: 802, 803. Helius and Venus, colossal figures; 746. Torso of an Amazon; 399. Berenice, in black marble. 2nd section: 769. Thorn extractor, a copy in marble of the Capitoline bronze; 758. Statue in porphyry, the flesh parts gilded, the head modern, restored as Vespasian. 3rd section: 757. Male torso; 88. Meleager; 747. Venus, a copy of the Medici statue; 343. Sella (throne) of white marble.

HALL OF THE GODS AND HEROES, in eleven sections divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. First Section: 124. Head of Pallas; \*112. Apollo Cithareesus with four Muses; \*\*111. Polyhymnia; 79. Urania; \*80. Euterpe; 106. Calliope; 98, 183, 59, 856. Busts of Demosthenes, Socrates, Themistocles (?) and Euripides. — Second: \*\*140. Boy praying, in bronze, probably by Boedas son of Lysippus, found in the Tiber

and purchased by Frederick the Great for 10,000 Thlr., the finest work in the collection; 217. Son of Niobe. — *Third*: 121a. Victoria in gilded bronze, standing on a globe; 107. Flora. — *Fourth*: 140a. Youthful genius ('bonus eventus?'), in gilded bronze, found in the Rhine near Xanten in 1859; \*74. Girl sitting, playing with dice. — *Fifth*: 181. Large Roman basin from the Thermæ of Diocletian; 78. Bust of Juno; 275. Isis. — *Sixth*: 325. Vase in alabaster. — *Seventh*: 161. Venus; 156. Granite basin (like No. 131); 154. Bacchus and Ariadne. — *Eighth*: \*150. Satyr and Hermaphrodite; 855. Silenus; 158. Bacchus giving a panther water. — *Ninth*: 164. Silenus; 218. Bacchus; 58. Alexander the Great; 22. Head of Venus. — *Tenth*: 180. Gany-mede; 141a. Head of Pallas; 226. Male torso, restored as an archer; 160. Hermaphrodite; 227. Athlete. — *Eleventh*: 159. Cupid bending his bow; 235. Apollo and Mercury; 236. Antinous as Mercury; 264. Antinous.

**GREEK CABINET.** In the centre, \*148. Torso of Cupid; on the left, 25. Bacchus leaning on a satyr, a fragment; on the right, \*270, \*69. Two archaic reliefs: Apollo crowned by the goddess of victory, and Apollo contending with Hercules for the tripod; \*219. Mercury, restored as a hero, by Antiphanes of Paros, according to the inscription; 483. Torso of Marsyas; besides many Greek cippi (tombstones).

**ETRUSCAN-ROMAN CABINET.** In the centre, 542. Sarcophagus. In the left corner, 539. Urn in shape of a house; 519. Sarcophagus in clay, on the lid the recumbent figure of a man with his wife; 586. Proserpine enthroned. To the right Roman cinerary urns and sarcophagi.

**HALL OF THE EMPERORS**, containing statues and busts of the latter period of the Republic and of the Empire. *First Section*: 340. Germanicus (relief); in the centre, \*295. Cæsar in a toga; 293. Augustus, in green basalt; 299. Tiberius; 301. Caligula. — *Second*: 304. Vitellius; 419. Seneca; 307. Vespasian; 308. Domitian. — *Third*: 411. Barbarian head of a Dacian from the forum of Trajan; 395. Marciana; 316. Hadrian. — *Fourth*: 349. Lu-cilla as Felicitas; 360. Julia Pia, as Urania; 362. Sabina, as Pieta; 363. Marcus Aurelius in armour; 359. Trajan, a sitting statue. — *Fifth*: Bust of L. Verus and Septimius Severus. — *Seventh*: \*873. Statue of Augustus; 404. Philip the Arabian.

**MEDIEVAL AND MODERN SCULPTURES**: \*414. Napoleon I. as a Roman emperor, by *Chaudet*, the best existing likeness of the emperor; 696a. Mercury sitting, by *Pigalle* (d. 1785); \*719. Hebe by *Canova* (d. 1822); 687. Ephebe as Hyacinth, recumbent figure in bronze by *Bosio* (d. 1845). By the window: 740. Cosimo dei Medici, a relief in marble by *Andr. Verrocchio* (d. 1488); 675. Macchiavelli; 674. Lorenzo de' Medici, 'Il Magnifico'; 668. Pier Soderini, opponent of the Medicis (three coloured busts); 656. Virgin and Child with four Saints by *Sansovino*; Terracottas by *Luca della Robbia*, and several others of his school. — We now retrace our steps.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase descends from the Hall of the Gods and Heroes to the ground-floor of the Old Museum, containing the **\*Antiquarium**. The arrangements here are also to be altered.

On the *left* is a suite of rooms containing ancient bronzes (thus in the 1st Room: Several beautifully chased *'toilet-caskets'*, from Prenestine near Rome, under glass.), objects executed in iron and lead, Etruscan mirrors in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, terracottas, glasses, etc., which afford an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Romans. The last three rooms contain *Vases* (the finest being in the last room but one), 2200 in number, a collection very inferior in value to those at Paris, London, and Munich, but including several of artistic value, and important in the history of Greek painting and mythology.

On the *right* is the *Collection of Gems (Intaglios, receding, and Cameos, raised)*, and objects in the precious metals, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. It contains a \*Cameo of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, one of the largest and most valuable in the world (purchased

for 12,000 Thlr.). Here, too, is preserved, in the glass Cabinet in the centre, the \**Silver Treasure* found near Hildesheim (p. 66), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially four round dishes with reliefs at the bottom: \*Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus, and Cybele; and several wide goblets with feet. Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians. The remaining rooms contain the \**Cabinet of Coins*, the ancient being upwards of 50,000 in number, the finest of which are exposed to view under glass. The collection of mediæval and modern coins is not less extensive, the Italian medals being particularly valuable. Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to Dr. Friedländer, the director.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Gods ascends to the PASSAGE connecting the old and new Museums, where several casts of ancient portrait statues are placed, whence we proceed direct to the Roman Cupola Saloon of the New Museum (p. 29), or we may turn in the opposite direction and ascend a few more steps to the upper or Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture gallery. — Another (the old) approach to the picture gallery is from the vestibule of the Old Museum towards the Lustgarten, by the double staircase leading direct to the gallery of the Rotunda (comp. p. 19).

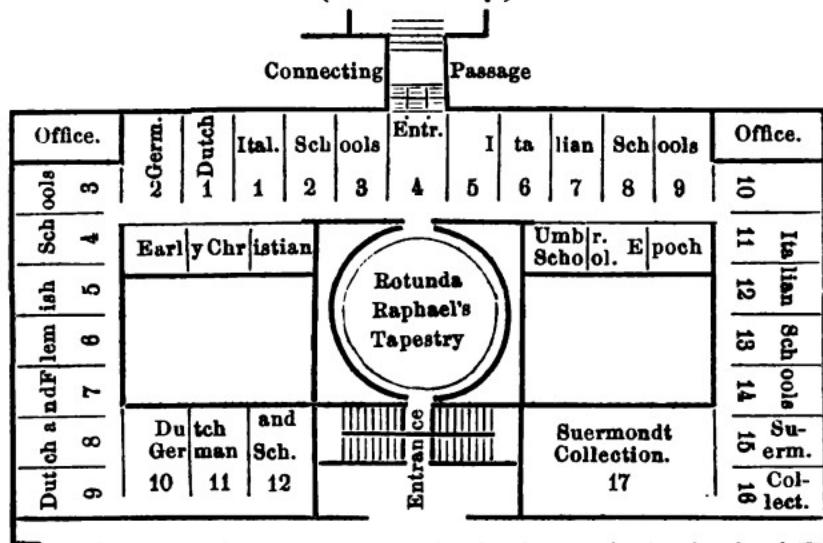
As already mentioned, the upper walls of the ROTUNDA are hung with the celebrated \*Tapestry woven at Arras for Henry VIII. in the 16th cent. from designs by Raphael, being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Emp. Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. The subjects, with which every one acquainted with the cartoons or the engravings from them is familiar, are from the Acts of the Apostles: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 7. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

The nucleus of the \*Picture Gallery consists of the collections of Mr. Solly, an English collector, purchased in 1821, to which have been added the Giustiniani collection and several hundred pictures from various royal palaces; others were bought at subsequent periods (*Madonna Enthroned*, by Andrea del Sarto; *St. Anthony*, by Murillo; *Prince of Carignano*, by Van Dyck); but for several decades the progress of the Gallery was at a stand-still, till at length, in 1873, a spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. The reproach, that a visit to the Berlin Gallery is more instructive than enjoyable, will therefore henceforth be removed. The most valuable part of the Gallery had always consisted in the Netherlandish pictures of the 15th cent., and in this respect its value has been greatly increased by the purchase of the celebrated *Suermondt Collection*; from the same source arises a considerable augmentation to the Dutch school of the 17th cent. As regards Italian painters, Berlin boasts of possessing representatives of the most various styles and epochs, though none of the principal works of the masters.

The finest pictures of the early Florentine school are by *Filippo Lippi*. The recently purchased Pan by *Signorelli* is characteristic of the begin-

## UPPER FLOOR OF THE OLD MUSEUM.

## (Picture Gallery.)



ning of the 16th cent. The Upper Italian schools are admirably represented by *Mantegna's* Dead Christ and *Antonello da Messina's* Portrait and Madonna, and the Umbrian school by *Spagna* and *Giovanni Santi*, the father of Raphael. Several early works by *Raphael* himself, as to the authenticity of which there is some doubt, are also preserved here, including the Madonna Colonna of his Florentine period, which at first sight strikes one as differing from his usual style. The Head of Christ attributed to *Correggio* is a copy made in the 17th cent.; of his Io there is a better replica in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna. — Leaving the Italian schools and the few but excellent specimens of Spanish art (several by *Murillo*, and one by *Velasquez*, recently purchased), we proceed to inspect the Northern schools, where our attention is arrested by the wings of the altar of Ghent by *Hubert* and *John van Eyck*, the finest work of the early Flemish school. The gallery also possesses a Head of Christ by the younger of these brothers. *Roger van der Weyden* is represented by three important triptychs, the Altarpiece of Miraflores with mourners around the body of Christ, the Altarpiece of St. John, and the Altarpiece of Middleburgh with the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Tiburtine Sibyl. There are also two wings of an Altarpiece by *Dieric Bouts*, the other parts of which are preserved at Louvain and Munich. Among the works recently acquired from the Suermondt Collection are the Man with the carnation, by *John van Eyck*, and the Madonna in the garden and the Madonna in the church of Van Eyck's school, the last of which is a marvel of chiaroscuro.

The most valuable part of the Suermondt Collection consisted of Dutch works of the 17th cent., which are now transferred to the Berlin Gallery. Among these are several of very different periods by *Frans Hals*, a master who has lately begun to be better appreciated, including his Singing boy of 1626 and his Hille Bobbe, or Sailors' Venus, in his most dashing style, of 1650. The portrait-painter *Thomas de Keyser* and *M. Mierevelt* are also represented. Among *Rembrandt's* pictures his Rabbi (1645) deserves special notice; nor will the spectator fail to admire the

Country house, the Boy with the soap-bubbles, and the Girl at her toilet by *Jan van der Meer of Delft*, a master of delicate effects of light and shade, who has recently been in a certain sense re-discovered. *Terberg's* portraits of Marienburg and his wife are undoubtedly genuine, and the landscapes by *Jacob Ruysdael* and another *Jan van der Meer* are excellent works. — As might have been expected from the great influence exercised by France on Germany during the last century, the French painters of that period are largely represented at Berlin, and *Watteau* is even more frequently met with in the royal palaces here than in the public collections of France.

Owing to the recent purchase of numerous pictures, and the alteration of the building, a re-arrangement of the collection is going on at present. The following description therefore only gives the numbers of the most noteworthy pictures, according to the old catalogue, which is compiled in historical order. (The Suermondt collection, however, has hitherto formed a separate group, see p. 28.) — To the right of the entrance from the connecting passage, and to the left of the approach from the Rotunda, the Italian school begins in the 4th room, and the Dutch in the 5th. These two rooms, marked No. 1 in the Plan, may be conveniently taken as starting-points for a walk through the gallery; adjoining them, on one side, are the different Italian schools, the Spanish and the French, ending with the Suermondt collection; in the opposite direction the German and Netherlandish schools. In each room is hung up a list of the pictures it contains.

#### A. ITALIAN, SPANISH, AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

**Early Period, down to 1520.** **VENETIAN AND LOMBARD SCHOOLS:** 2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and saints; 5. *Ant. Vivarini*, The Magi; 18. *Antonello da Messina*, Madonna; 15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing the pierced hand of the shoemaker Anianus; 18. *Ant. da Messina*, Portrait; *Mantegna*, 21. Judith; 27. Virgin, \*28. The body of Christ supported by two weeping angels; 38. *L. Vivarini*, Virgin and saints; 51, 52. *And. Borgognone*, Madonna enthroned.

**TUSCAN SCHOOLS:** 58. *Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, 60. Madonna enthroned, 61. St. Dominicus greeting St. Francis, 62. St. Francis among the clouds blessing the brethren of his order; *Filippo Lippi*, \*69. Madonna adoring the Infant Christ, \*70. Madonna with the goldfinch; \*73. *Pollaiuolo*, Annunciation; without number, *Sandro Botticelli*, Female portrait; without number, \**Luca Signorelli*, Pan among shepherds and nymphs; \*79. *Signorelli*, Six Saints; 82. *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna; 90a. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 92. *L. di Credi*, The Magi; 93. *P. di Cosimo*, Meeting of Christ and John the Baptist; 94. *Filippo Lippi*, Same subject in a forest landscape; 96. *Filippo Lippi*, Christ on the cross; *L. di Credi*, \*100. Madonna adoring the Child, 103. Magdalene; \*102. *S. Botticelli*, Madonna with seven candle-bearing angels; 104. *A. Verrocchio*, Madonna with Christ and St. John; 106. *S. Botticelli*, Madonna and the two SS. John; 108. *Pesello*, Madonna; 109. *B. Peruzzi*, Caritas; 111. *Cosimo Tura*, Virgin; 112. *L. Costa*, Presentation in the Temple.

**SCHOOL OF BOLOGNA:** 114. *L. Co-ta*, Presentation in the temple; 117. *L. Longhi*, Madonna with SS. Sebastian and Francis. — 120. *Timoteo della Vite*, Madonna with the two SS. James; *F. Francia*, \*121. Pietà, \*122. Madonna enthroned, \*123. Madonna, 127. John the Bapt. and St. Stephen.

**UMBRIAN SCHOOL:** \*132. *G. B. Bertucci* (but attributed to Pinturicchio), The Magi; \*135. *Raphael* (?), Christ standing in the Sepulchre; 140a. *Giov. Santi* (Raphael's father), Madonna; 140, 146. *P. Perugino*, Madonnas; 141. *Raphael*, Madonna reading, and the Child with a goldfinch (a work of his Perugian period); \*145. *Raphael*, Madonna with SS. Jerome and

Francis (another of his earliest works); \*150. *Lo Spagna*, Adoration of the Magi, from Ferentillo, in distemper, on canvas, half-obliterated.

**Culminating Period (1500-1540).** **VENETIANS:** 152, 156. *Giorgione* (?), Portraits. — *Titian*, 159. Two Cupids, 160. Same subject, 161. Portrait of the Venetian admiral Giov. Mauro, \*163. Portrait of himself, \*\*166. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia (according to the latest authorities, the two last pictures only are by Titian); 169. *Bordone*, Chess-players; 174. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait; 180. *Bordone*, Venus; 183. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family; 187. *Moretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Bordone*, 191. Madonna and saints, 198. Female portrait; \*196. *Pordenone*, Christ and the adulteress; 197. *Moretto*, Holy Family; \*197a. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Portrait of his daughter; 200. *Bonifazio*, Christ and the adulteress.

**LOMBARD SCHOOL:** 204. *G. Ferrari*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 207. *B. Luini*, Madonna; \*207a. *Correggio*, Thorn-crowned head of Christ, the favourite picture of Frederick William III., but, according to modern critics, by another master; \*216. *Correggio*, Io embraced by Jupiter in the form of a cloud; \*218. *Correggio*, Leda and the swan; 222. *Velzi*, Pomona and Vertumnus; 224. *Luini*, Madonna.

**TUSCAN, ROMAN, BOLOGNA, AND FERRARA SCHOOLS:** 231. Portrait of Joanna of Arragon, 232. Pope Julius II., copies from Raphael; 233. *Pontormo*, Venus and Cupid kissing each other; 234. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of P. Aretino, on slate; Portrait of a knight of the Spanish order of Calatrava, by the same; *A. del Sarto*, 236, 241. Legends of St. Antony of Padua; \*237. *S. del Piombo*, Body of Christ with Joseph of Arimathea and Magdalene; 239. *Pontormo*, Portrait of *A. del Sarto*; 240. *A. del Sarto*, Portrait of his wife; 242. John the Baptist, after Raphael; 246. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna with saints; 247. Madonna, an old copy from Raphael; \*\*247a. *Raphael*, Madonna and Child, with the two SS. John ('Madonna coi Bambini'), a work of Raphael's first period, purchased at Naples for 6750*l.*; 249. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Assumption of the Virgin; 257. St. John sitting on the eagle and writing the Revelations; \*\*248. *Raphael*, 'Madonna di Casa Colonna', so called from the palace at Rome in which the picture was formerly preserved, purchased for 9000*l.*; 259. *S. del Piombo*, Crucifixion (on marble).

**Period of Decline (after 1540).** **VENETIANS:** *Tintoretto*, 298, 299, 301. Portraits, 300. Madonna; *P. Veronese*, 308. Zeus and Germania, 309. Minerva arming Mars, 311. Apollo and Juno; 318. *Tintoretto*, St. Mark and three procurators. — \*Ceiling-painting (326) by *P. Veronese*: Jupiter, Juno, Cybele, and Neptune observing a figure borne to heaven, and four sections with three genii in each.

**TUSCAN SCHOOL:** 337. *Vasari*, Grand-Duke Cosimo dei Medici.

**Revival and Decline (1590-1770).** **ITALIANS:** *Caravaggio*, 353. Entombment, 359. The Mount of Olives; 362. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome; *Caravaggio*, 365. St. Matthew, 369. Cupid, 375. Portrait of the architect Scamozzi; *G. Reni*, 377. Venus, 384. Fortune; 385. *Domenichino*, The deluge.

**SPANIARDS:** 404a. *Zurbaran*, Exhibition of the miraculous crucifix; *Murillo*, 405. Spanish woman, \*408. Magdalene, \*414. St. Antony of Padua; 416. *Spagnoletto*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew. **ITALIANS:** 421. *Salv. Rosa*, Shipwreck; 428. *Carlo Dolci*, St. John.

**FRENCH AND OTHER MASTERS** of 17th and 18th centuries: 428. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 465. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Manzini, niece of Mazarin; *Watteau*, 468. Minuet, 470. Masquerade at night; 471. *Lebrun*, The Jabach family of Cologne (mentioned in Goethe's Truth and Fiction); 474. *Watteau*, Rustic concert; without number, *Greuze*, A girl; 475. *Cloquet*, King Henry III. of France when a young man.

**GERMAN AND NETHERLANDS MASTERS:** 483. *Raphael Mengs*, Holy Family; 489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great; 491. *R. Mengs*, Portrait of his father; 492. *Adr. van der Werff*, Pastoral Scene; 499. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself; 502. *A. van der Werff*, Madonna; 511. *P. van der Werff*, Mourning for Christ.

**B. NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.** (The arrangement

of the pictures begins in the fifth cabinet to the W. of the entrance, marked No. 1; compare Plan.)

EARLY NETHERLANDS SCHOOL (15th and first half of 16th cent.): \*\*512-523. *Hubert van Eyck* (d. 1426), the founder of oil-painting, aided by his brother *John*, Altar-piece from the church of St. Bavo at Ghent, presented by Jodocus Vyts. This picture, the only authentic work of Hubert, consisted originally of twelve panels, of which the four central are still in St. Bavo (Adoration of the Lamb, the lower half, and God the Father, Mary, and John, the upper half), while the two outer wings, representing Adam and Eve, are in the gallery of the academy at Brussels. The picture was carried off by the French, and four panels of the lower row and two rounded panels of the upper were afterwards purchased for the museum of Berlin 15,000*l.* These six panels, being painted on both sides, bear twelve different pictures: 1st. The just judges; the one in front, on the magnificently caparisoned grey horse is said to be the painter Hub. van Eyck, and the third on the brown horse his brother John; 2nd. Champions of Christ; 3rd. Singing angels; 4th. St. Cecilia; 5th. Hermits; 6th. Pilgrims. The following six are painted at the back of the above (the panels are turned Tues. and Frid.; a second visit therefore necessary): 7th. John the Baptist; 8th. Portrait of Jodocus Vyts; 9th and 10th. Annunciation; 11th. Wife of Jodocus Vyts; 12th. St. John. The sketches by the window afford a clue to the connection between the pictures. In the same Room: *Mich. Coxcie*, 524, 525. Copies of the above-mentioned altarpiece at Ghent. — 528. *John van Eyck*, Head of Christ; 528 b. *Memling*, Virgin; 529 a. *Petrus Cristus*, Annunciation and Nativity; 529 b. The Last Judgment, by the same; 530. *Hugo van der Goes*, Annunciation; 533. *Dieric Bouts*, the Prophet Elijah visited by an angel; *Roger van der Weyden*: 534. Descent from the cross; \*534 b. Birth of St. John, Baptism of Christ and Beheading of St. John (of which there is a smaller replica at Frankfort); \*534 a. Altar of Miraflores, a triptych, an earlier work of the master; \*535. Altar of Middelburgh: Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and the Tiburtine Sibyl showing the Virgin and Child to the Emperor Augustus; 539. *Dieric Bouts*, the Passover.

GERMAN SCHOOLS down to 1550. 561 a. *Zeitbloom*, St. Peter; 563 a, b, c, d. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Eight saints; *Cranach*, 564. Apollo and Diana, 566, 567. Adam and Eve; 577. *H. Holbein*, Portrait of Frundsberg, general of Emp. Charles V.; 583. *Amberger*, Portrait of Seb. Münster, the geographer; \*586. *H. Holbein*, Portrait of Gyzen, a London merchant; *Cranach*, 589. Card. Albert of Brandenburg, 590. Portrait of Duke John Frederick of Saxony, 593. The spring of youth, 594. Venus, 618. Luther disguised as Junker George; 619 a, b. *Behaim*, Four saints. — NETHERLANDERS of the 16th and beginning of 17th cent.: *Mabuse*, 642. Adam and Eve, 648. Neptune and Amphitrite; 688. *Breughel* and *Rottenhammer*, Festival of Bacchus; 721. *P. Breughel*, Procession to Mount Calvary; 731. *P. Brill*, The tower of Babel; 743. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of an old woman; 750. *Th. de Keyser*, Family piece.

NETHERLANDERS of the second half of the 17th and of the 18th cent. (*Brabant* and *Dutch Schools*): *Rubens*, 758. Portrait of Helena Fourment, his second wife, 762. Coronation of the Virgin; *Van Dyck*, 768. Portrait, 770. Christ mocked; 771. *Rubens*, Christ and St. John in a landscape; 774. *Rubens* and *Snyders*, Stag-hunt; 778. *Van Dyck*, Mourning over the body of Christ; *Rubens*, 779. Infant Christ and the young St. John, 781. St. Cecilia; \*782. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignano; *Rubens*, \*783. Raising of Lazarus, 785. Perseus releasing Andromeda; *Van Dyck*, 786. Marriage of St. Catharine, 790. Children of Charles I. of England; \*791. *G. Terborg*, Paternal admonition; 792a. *Metsu*, Cook; 793. *G. Terborg*, Rustic family scene; 795. *J. Steen*, Garden of an inn; 796. *Metsu*, The doctor's visit; 797. *Rubens*, Three cavaliers; 798. *Rubens* and *Snyders*, Christ with Mary and Martha; 800. 801. *F. Hals*, Portraits: Portrait of Tijman Oosdorp, by the same.

*Rembrandt van Rijn*, \*802. Duke Adolphus of Guelders threatens his captive father (or perhaps rather, Samson denied access to his wife), 808. 810. Portraits of himself, 811. Moses; 815. *Govaert Flinck*, Abraham banishes Hagar; 823. *J. J. v. Vliet*, Pluto and Proserpine;

883. *Van der Heist*, A princess and her foster-sister; \*840. *A. van der Neer*, Conflagration at a Dutch sea-port; 854. *G. Dow*, Cook; 852. *Everdingen*, Waterfall; 826. *D. Teniers*, Players at backgammon; \*879. *J. Jordaeus*, 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young';

*J. Ruysdael*, 884. The sea near Amsterdam, 899. Landscape; 911. *W. van de Velde*, Quay; 948. *Pierson*, Still life; 983. *De Heem*, Festoons of fruit round a modern picture by *C. Begas*; 974. *Snyders*, Fight between bears and dogs; 988. *Huysum*, Bouquet; 1014, 1014 b. *Denner*, Portraits of two old men; 1023 a. *Dietrich*, Tivoli.

**C. SÜERMONDT COLLECTION (purchased in 1874 for 340,000 Thlr., and hitherto exhibited in the E. wing of the Gallery).**

**EARLY NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.** *John van Eyck*: \*1. Man with Carnations; \*2. Virgin in the garden; \*3. Virgin in the Church. 4. *Cornelis Engelbrechtsen*, Game at chess; 5. *Gerard David*, Virgin and Child; 6. *Quentin Matsys*, St. Jerome. *Dürer*: 7. Study of a head; 8. Portrait of himself (?). *Hans Holbein the Younger*: \*9. Portrait of a richly dressed young man, dating from about 1527; \*10. Bust of a young man, 1533; \*11. Bust of a man, 1541. 12. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith (1531); 13. *Abr. Altendorfer*, Landscape with a family of satyrs.

**DUTCH SCHOOL.** *Frans Hals*: 16. Nurse with a little girl; 17. Portrait of an elderly man; \*18. Nobleman, 1625; 19. A boy singing; 22. Roysterers; \*21. 'Hille Bobbe' of Haarlem; \*22. The merry trio. *Thomas de Keyzer*, 23-26. Portraits. *M. J. van Miereveld*: 28. Prince Henry of Orange; 29 and 30. Portraits of men. 31. *Jan van Ravestein*, Portrait of a man; 33. *Ant. Palamedes*, Portrait of a boy; 36, 38. *Adr. van der Venne*, Summer and winter-landscape; 38. *Hendr. van Avercamp*, Winter landscape; 40-45. *Jan van Goyen*, Dutch landscapes. *Ab. Cuyp*: 47. Sandhills; 48. River scene. 51. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River scene. *Rembrandt van Rijn*: \*60. Portrait of a Rabbi; \*61. Repose during the flight to Egypt; 62. Landscape with Boaz and Ruth. 65. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait of a young man; 66. *Govaert Flinck*, Portrait of a woman; 67. *Karel Fabritius*, Bust of a man. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*: \*68. Boy blowing soap bubbles; \*69. Country house; \*70. Young girl at a toilet table. *Ger. Terborg*: \*71, \*72, 73. Portraits; \*74. Soldier smoking; 75. Consultation with a doctor. 77. *Gabriel Metsu*, Young woman with a wineglass. *Jan Steen*: \*78. Dispute over a game; \*79. Boisterous company. 82. *Adrian van Ostade*, Smokers; 83. *Isaak van Ostade*, Rustic Interior; 85. *Abr. Diepraem*, Peasant eating herrings; 85 a. *P. v. Slingelandt*, Portr. of a young man; 85 b. *Eggon van der Neer*, Tobias with the angel in a landscape. *Jacob van Ruysdael*: \*86. View of Haarlem; \*87. The Damplaats in Amsterdam; 88, \*89. Landscapes; \*90 Coast scene. *Jan van der Meer van Haarlem*: 91. Sandhills; 92. View of Haarlem. *Aart van der Neer*: 93, 94, 95. Moonlight pieces; 96, \*97. Conflagration; 98. Winter-landscape. 100. *Hercules Seghers*, Landscape; 101. *Jan van Rombouts*, Forest scene; 104. *Willem van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 105. *Renier Nooms*, surnamed *Zeeman*, Sea-piece; 107. *Em. de Witte*, Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Amsterdam; 110-112. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Horse-pieces; 113. *Adr. van de Velde*, River landscape; 114. *Paul Potter*, Chasse in the Forest of the Hague; 115. *Meich. de Hondekoeter*, Waterfowl; 124. *Jan David de Heem*, 125. *Cornelis de Heem*, 126. *Rachel Ruysch*, 127. 128. *Jan van Huysum*, Flower and Fruit-pieces; 190. *Ab. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape.

**BRABANT SCHOOL.** *Rubens*: \*129. Study of a Head; 190. The taking of Paris by Henry IV.; \*132. Mars, Venus, and Cupid; \*133. Fortune. *Ant. van Dyck*: 135. St. Peter; 136 (?). Prince Thomas of Carignano (compare No. 782, p. 27); 137. St. Lawrence; 138. Mourning over Christ; 139. Crucifixion; 140. Repose of the Holy Family. *Ad. Brouwer*: \*143. Peasant sleeping at a tavern; 144. Rustic quarrel; 145. A woman at her toilet; 146. The smoker; 148. Peasants dancing. *David Teniers, the Younger*: 150. Scene in the Infernal regions; 151. Village feast. 153. *Joos van Craesbeeck*, Bust of a man; 154. *David Ryckaert*, The village fool; \*155. *Gonzales Coques*, Portrait of a man. *Franz Snyders*: 161. Fruit-piece; 162. Four heads of dogs, a study; 163. Fox killing a hen.

SPANISH SCHOOL. *Velasquez*: \*167. Portrait of Elizabeth of Bourbon, first wife of Philip IV.; 168. Portrait of a man; 169. (?) Philip IV. \*170. *Barth. Esteban Murillo*, Virgin and Child; 171. *Alonzo Sanchez Coello*, Philip II. of Spain; 175. *Mateo Cerezo*, Christ crucified; 176. *Miranda*, Charles II. of Spain.

ITALIAN SCHOOL. 180. *Salvator Rosa*, Mountain landscape with two robbers; 181. *Dom Fetti*, Elijah visited by an Angel; \*182. *Carlo Maratta*, Bust of a man. — FRENCH SCHOOL. \*188. *Ant. Watteau*, Rustic repast; 189. *François Boucher*, Venus and Cupid.

There are also DRAWINGS by *Holbein*, *Dürer*, *Rembrandt*, *Frans Hals*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Raphael*, *Titian*, etc.

## 2. COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW MUSEUM.

Approaching the New Museum from the Old by the connecting passage, the visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X., XI., and XII. (see Plan, p. 30) and enter the spacious \*Staircase (Pl. II), 44 yds. in length, 19 yds. in width, and 102 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A single staircase leads from the ground-floor to the first story, and a double one from the first to the second. The steps are of Silesian marble.

Six magnificent \*\*Mural Paintings by *Kaulbach*, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase.

1. FALL OF BABEL, King Nimrod in the centre, in the foreground the division of the tribes, on the left the Shemites with their flocks, in the centre the idolatrous descendants of Ham, on the right the children of Japheth, the founders of the Caucasian race. Slaves stone the architect. — 2. PROSPERITY OF GREECE. Homer approaches the shore of Greece in a boat and sings to the listening people; on the left poets, sculptors, architects; on the right warriors dancing around the altar; in the foreground Thetis, risen from the sea, also in a listening attitude. On the rainbow above, Jupiter, Juno, and the gods of Olympus, Apollo with the Muses and Graces. — 3. DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM by Titus, in the foreground the High Priest killing his family and himself, on the left Ahasuerus, the wandering Jew, fleeing, on the right a Christian family retreating, the most beautiful group. Above, the four prophets who predicted the destruction of the city. (The Neue Pinakothek at Munich contains the same picture in oils.) — 4. BATTLE OF THE HUNS, considered the finest of the six paintings. According to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Rome, which is seen in the background, is said to have been the scene of this event. Above, borne on a shield, is Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. (The sketch in oils, in different shades of brown, which gave rise to the composition of the whole cycle, is in the collection of Count Raczyński, p. 49.) — 5. THE CRUSADERS BEFORE JERUSALEM under Godfrey de Bouillon. At their head Godfrey, presenting the crown of Jerusalem to the Saviour; beneath are Pierre of Amiens and other crusaders; the group on the left is an embodiment of minstrelsy, which was so intimately associated with the chivalry of the middle ages. — 6. AGE OF THE REFORMATION, comprising numerous historical personages. In a Gothic church Luther at the altar, holding up the Bible, with Melanchthon, Zwingli, Calvin, and Bugenhagen; sitting in a semicircle are Wickliffe, Huss, and other early Reformers; on the wall behind them the 'Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci; l. Huguenots with Coligny; Elizabeth of England; r. Gustavus Adolphus; in the aisles, l. Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Columbus, &c.; r. Dürer, Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Gutenberg, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Petrarch, &c.

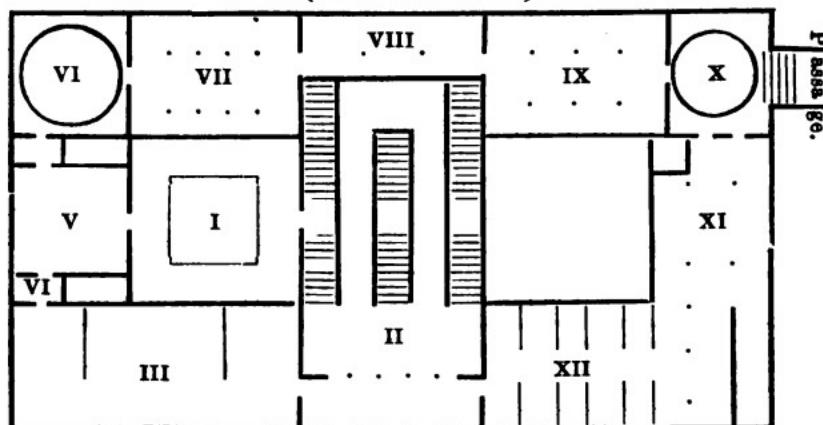
Adjoining and between the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground, over the doors Tradition and History, Science and Primitive

**Art (poetry).** Between the large pictures the lawgivers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his *Cosmos*, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

#### FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.

(Collection of Casts.)



The FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM, which is first entered by the connecting passage from the Old, is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable \*Collection of Casts, arranged in twelve saloons. Similarity of subject was the chief principle on which the re-arrangement of 1871 took place. A full explanatory catalogue by Prof. Bötticher 1½ M; extract 25 pf.

I. GALLERY OF THE N. COURT. This room (Pl. I), which adjoins the staircase (Pl. II), contains casts of the most ancient works of the plastic art: Assyrian reliefs, early Greek statues and reliefs (from the lion gate at Mycene, from the temples of Selinunto in Sicily, etc.), and metopae, friezes, and other architectural sculptures.

III. GREEK SALOON. Tympanum groups from the Temple of Minerva at Ægina (originals at Munich), tympanum groups and frieze from the Parthenon (originals in the British Museum), works of Phidias and his school. Above are ten *Mural Paintings*, representing architectural views of Greece by Gräb (Ancient Athens and Olympia), Schirmer, Biermann, Schmidt, and Pape.

IV. ANTE-CHAMBER. Laocoön group (original in the Vatican).

V. SALOON and CABINET. Group of the Farnese Bull (original at Naples). Figures of Apollo, Artemis, and Amazons.

VI. GREEK CUPOLA SALOON. Figures of Athene of different periods (among them, 664. Athena-Medici, now in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, and perhaps belonging to the Parthenon sculptures), and of Hercules; Menelaus with the body of Patroclus. *Mural Paintings*: Exploits of Theseus, Perseus, Bellerophon, and Hercules, by Däge, Steinbrück, Schmidt, and Hopfgarten.

VII. NIobe SALOON. Children of Niobe (originals chiefly at Florence), different renderings of Zeus and Hera, portrait-statues, athletes, and genre. The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings* represent Greek heroic scenes by Kaselowski, Henning, Becker, and Peters (after Genelli).

VIII. SALOON. Small casts and figures of animals, of Greek and Roman workmanship. The door leading to the staircase from this room is closed.

IX. SALOON. Representations of Aphrodite and Bacchus and their satellites. Roman portrait-busts. On the walls are seventeen encaustic paintings of ancient Roman buildings designed by *Stäler*, *Pape*, and *Seiffert*.

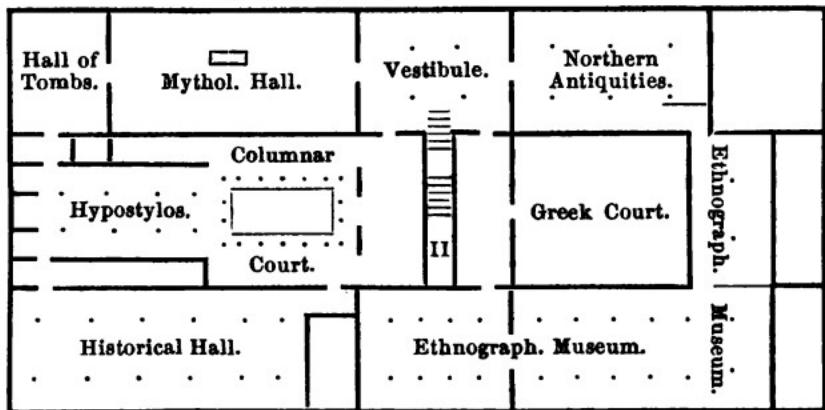
X. ROMAN CUPOLA SALOON (adjoining the passage connecting the new with the old museum). Roman historical-statues and three large stereochromatic *Mural Paintings*: Consecration of the Church of St. Sophia by Justinian, by *Schrader*; Subjugation of Wittekind by Charlemagne, designed by *Kaulbach*, executed by *Gräf*; Christianity adopted as the religion of the state, by *Stilke*.

XI. MEDIEVAL SALOON. Casts of sculptures and mouldings in German, French, and English churches.

XII. MODERN ART SALOON. Modern works, from those of *Ghiberti* down to those of *Rauch*.

In the STAIRCASE (Pl. II), as already mentioned, a flight of

GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.



steps descends to the GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM, which contains the collection of Northern Antiquities, the Ethnographical Collection, and the Greek Court, on the right, and the Egyptian Museum on the left.

The Northern Antiquities, arranged in twelve cabinets and along the walls, consist of various kinds of weapons, household utensils, cinerary urns, gold and silver trinkets, &c., provided with the names of the places where they were found. Most of them were found in tumuli, and belong to various periods, ranging from the flint to the bronze and the Roman.

The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings* (water-colours glazed with a solution of silica) by *Bellermann*, *Müller*, *Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North. *W. Wall*, beginning opposite the entrance: 1st window: Hertha, the Ceres, and Odin, the Jupiter of the North; above them day and night. 2nd window: Baldur, the northern Apollo, and Hulda, the goddess of domestic life. 3rd window: Freyr, god of spring, and Freya, his sister, goddess of love; above them dwarf ship-builders. 4th window: Odur and Freya on the battle-field, marking with blood the dead who are worthy of Walhalla (paradise of the heroes), in the centre Valkyries (fates) conducting

the dead to Walhalla, r. Tyr, god of war. — Above the door: Odin, the universal father, l. the Walhalla, r. Helheim, the abode of those who have died a natural death. — *E. Wall*: wicked deities. By the first window l. Hela, r. Loke; by the 2nd window Nornas (fates); by the 3rd window water-sprites, the griffin, and contest of the giants with the dragon; by the 4th window Titania and elves; Thor, god of thunder, in a chariot drawn by mountain goats.

We next enter a room containing the extensive and instructive **Ethnographical Collection**, arranged geographically, and consisting of numerous costumes, weapons, and other objects from foreign countries, models of dwellings, etc., all provided with labels. Catalogue, 25 pf.

On leaving the Ethnographical Museum we pass through a door to the right leading to a passage with Egyptian casts, from thence to the so-called *Greek Court*, containing a \*Frieze by Schievelbein, representing the destruction of Pompeii, and a number of modern copies of ancient and modern works of art in bronze (from the Berlin Industrial Institution) and plaster.—In a straight direction we regain the vestibule.

The \***Egyptian Museum** (see Plan), one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by Passalacqua, and greatly extended by Lepsius in 1845, is arranged in five saloons, the artistic embellishment of which contributes materially to explain the nature of the different objects. Instructive catalogue by Lepsius, 25 pf.

I. The **MYTHOLOGICAL SALOON** is chiefly occupied by sarcophagi and mummies. The most valuable of the former, placed under glass in the centre, was found at Thebes. The mural paintings afford a survey of the principal forms of the Egyptian gods.

II. **SALOON OF THE TOMBS.** The \**Tomb Chambers* here, entirely covered internally and externally with hieroglyphics, were brought in fragments from the Necropolis at Memphis by Professor Lepsius and reconstructed in their original forms. They all belong to the ancient Egyptian kingdom, dating from between 3000 and 2000 years before Christ.

III. **HYPOSTYLE.** On the walls between the columns are papyrus MSS. preserved under glass. A niche in the background contains the colossal statue of King Horus.

IV. The **PASSAGE ROOM** to the historical saloon also contains papyrus rolls, as well as tiles of the clay of the Nile.

V. The **HISTORICAL SALOON** contains figures of gods, kings, priests, and dignitaries of the kingdom, monuments, altars, inscriptions, mural paintings, &c., chiefly of the later kingdom, B.C. 1650-526. The glass cabinets contain various smaller objects of a religious and domestic nature, utensils, heads of mummies, mummies of sacred animals, cats, fish, crocodiles, frogs, ibises, grasshoppers, amulets, cut stones, trinkets, coins, fruit. The mural paintings beginning on the E. side, and continuing towards the left, present a chronological review of the different periods of the history of Egypt: 1-17. The old kingdom, 18-40. The later kingdom.

VI. The **COLONNADE COURT**, together with the contiguous hypostyle and the niches terminating the latter, the central of which is occupied by the colossal figure of King Horus, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. In the centre of the entrance-court stands an altar. In front of the hypostyle are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture; in porphyry; to the left Rameses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usortesen I. (B.C. 2000), consisting chiefly of fragments reunited and supplemented. In the centre two ram sphinxes (that on the right a cast). The hieroglyphics on the entablature record in the Egyptian language that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by

order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings by *Schirmer*, *Pape*, and others, represent Egyptian landscapes.

A COLLECTION OF CASTS, upwards of 200 in number, also belongs to this department.

In the PASSAGE OF THE SECOND FLOOR (comp. p. 29), on the left, is the entrance to the \*Collection of Engravings, open to the public on Sundays, and on other days to students only.

It comprises upwards of 500,000 engravings, 20,000 drawings, miniatures, etchings, &c. A number of the impressions of the greatest historical importance are exposed to view in frames, while the rest are preserved in portfolios in the cabinets, which on request are laid before visitors for inspection.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings there was formerly the so-called *Kunst-Kammer* (Chamber of Art); it is now closed, and the smaller objects of art have been transferred to the Industrial Museum (p. 39), whilst the historical collection has been incorporated with that of Monbijou (p. 46). The rooms are undergoing rearrangement; in the meantime a number of beautiful Greek terracottas (from Tanagra) are exhibited here, and some of the old models of buildings, remarkable for their architecture, have been allowed to remain.

### 3. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The centre of the open space enclosed by a still unfinished colonnade, to the E. of the New Museum, is occupied by the new \*National Gallery (Pl. 126). The building was designed by Frederick William IV., who intended it to form the centre of a large establishment for all the art institutions of his capital. It was not till a later period, however, after the collection of Hr. J. H. Wagener (d. 1861, about 250 pictures) had been bequeathed by the proprietor to the Emperor William (then Prince-Regent), and presented by him to government as the nucleus of a gallery for modern German art, that the building was destined for its present purpose, and was erected, though with many alterations, from designs by *Stüler* and *Strack*, 1866-76. On a basement, 39 ft. in height, rises a Corinthian Pseudoperipteros (that is a temple entirely enclosed by Corinthian columns half let into the walls), preceded on the S. side by a portico of eight columns, and a handsome flight of steps, whilst the N. side projects in a semicircular form (apse). On the sides of the staircase, below which is the usual entrance, are placed two groups: the lower of these represents Instruction in Sculpture and Painting, by *M. Schulz*; the upper consists of two allegorical figures, by *Calandrelli* and *Moser* respectively, representing Artistic Conception and Execution. The frieze within the portico, by *Schulz*, represents the Development of German art, on the left, from Charles the Great down to Dürer, and on the right, from the time of Schlüter (p. 10) to the present day. The group of the tympanum, which, as well as the other sculptures, is executed in sandstone, and composed by *Schulz*, represents Ger-

mania as the Patroness of the Arts. — The National Gallery was opened to the public on 22nd March, 1876; it contains at present 390 paintings, 85 cartoons and drawings, and 16 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. Admission, see p. 8.

**Ground Floor.** The vestibule, adorned with 15 portraits in relief of modern German artists, leads in a straight direction to the TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR, whilst the staircase to the left leads to the second floor. The vaulting of this corridor is decorated by *Ernst Ewald* with paintings of scenes from the legend of the Nibelungen. — On the right we reach the picture saloons, the prescribed order for visiting which begins with the highest numbers.

XIV. SALOON. *Ad. Menzel*, \*218. King Frederick II.'s round table at Sanssouci, in the year 1750; \*219. Concert on the flute given by Frederick II. at Sanssouci; 206. *Lessing*, Defence of a desile in the Thirty Years' War; 14. *Achenbach*, View of Westminster Abbey; 365. *H. Stilke*, The Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) separating the sons of Edward from their mother; 44. *Bromets*, Italian landscape.

XIII. SALOON. \*8. *Andreas Achenbach*, Scheveningen; 132. *Hiddemann*, Prussian recruiting officers; 122. *Hess*, Cattle in a field; — 8. *Franz Adam*, The French returning from Russia; above it, 192. *Krüger*, The Spreewald; \*51. *W. Camphausen*, Cavalry of Cromwell; 323. *J. Scholz*, Volunteers in 1813 in presence of Fred. William III. at Breslau; — 286. *W. Schadow*, Journey to Emmaus; *Schinkel*, 291, 292. Ideal landscapes; 295, 296. Landscapes for decorating a room.

XII. SALOON. 52. *Camphausen*, After the taking of Dybbol, 18th April 1864; \*32. *Georg Bleibtreu*, Crossing to Alsen; above it, 73. *Freeze*, Stags pursued; — \*33. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Königgrätz; above it, to the right, 181. *C. Heyden*, On the battle-field of Königgrätz; \*154. *Rud. Jordan*, Dutch asylum for old men.

XI. SALOON. 344. *Christ. Sell*, The pursuit after Königgrätz; \*352, *Steffek*, Dogs playing; 345. *Simler*, Vicious bull. — We next come to five Cabinets, in the northern apse, which open upon a central corridor:

X. CABINET. 876. *A. Weber*, Landscape in Westphalia; 140. *Ch. Huguet*, The last mill on the Montmartre.

IX. CABINET. 84. *Gallait* of Brussels, Count Egmont, the night before his execution. — 157. 168. *Count Stanis. Kalbreuth*, Pyrenean landscapes; \*158. *Jordan*, Windlass in Normandy; 137. *Th. Hildebrandt*, Warrior and child.

VIII. CABINET. 310-315. *J. W. Schirmer*, Biblical landscapes.

VII. CABINET. 308. *J. W. Schirmer*, Lake in a forest.

VI. CABINET. \*208. *Lessing*, Landscape in the Eifel; 27. *K. E. Biermann*, The Wetterhorn; — 348. *C. F. Sohn*, Lute-player; 179. *Kolbe*, Death of the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa near Antioch; 324. *Schorn*, Card-players; \*1. *Andreas Achenbach*, Autumn landscape. — Turning to the right, we enter the W. saloons.

IV. SALOON. 327. *Jul. Schrader*, Surrender of Calais to Edward III. of England; — 256. *Preyer*, Fruit-piece; \*152. *Jordan*, Death of the pilot; \*42. *H. Alb. Brendel*, Coming home to the village; 86. *Gauermann*, Tyrolean village smith.

The III. and II. SALOONS contain several sculptures of no great value; in saloon II. two Busts by *Rauch*, and on the side-wall a Foxhunt, by *Kiss*, a relief in bronze. In Saloon III., which is divided into two sections, on the side wall, the relief, by *Kiss*, is continued; besides these, a dancing Faun, and a dancing Bacchante, two small statues in bronze, by *Echtermeyer*.

Returning to the Vestibule by the transverse corridor, and ascending the staircase, we come to the Second Floor. — In the staircase is a frieze in stucco by *Karl Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Pruessian war. — We next enter the —

CUPOLA SALOON, in which are exhibited the life-size portraits of the Emperor and the Empress, by *Plockhorst*. The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. v. Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac; the four lunettes above the door, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while *Kunz von der Rosen* entertains the emperor with a song; contest of the singers on the Wartburg; Adam Kraft in his workshop. — The visitor had better now traverse the lateral saloons and cabinets, and visit the Cornelius-Saloons last; or he may prefer to devote a special visit to the latter. The contrast between the usual pictorial style and the Cartoons of Cornelius is so great, that a sudden transition from one to the other can hardly fail to be prejudicial to their due appreciation. We begin, as we did on the ground-floor, to the right: —

XIV. SALOON. \*220. *Ad. Mensel*, Iron-foundry ('modern Cyclopes'); above it, 305. *J. W. Schirmer*, Convent of St. Scholastica among the Sabinus Mts.; 225 *Paul Meyerheim*, Antiquarian of Amsterdam; — 2. *Andr. Achenbach*, Ostende; \*368. *Fr. Joh. Voltz*, Cows drinking.

XIII. E. CONNECTING CORRIDOR. Cartoons by *Achenbach*, *Velt*, and *Steinle*; \*74. *L. Passini*, Canons in a Church, in watercolours.

XII. SALOON. \*272. *Gust. Richter*, The daughter of Jairus; 24. *Ed. Bendemann*, Jeremiah at the fall of Jerusalem; 347. *K. Sohn*, Rape of Hylas; 268. *Rahl*, Persecution of Christians in the Roman catacombs. — \*359. *Ph. Velt*, The two Mary's at the Sepulchre. — We next come to the cabinets, built into the wall of the apse: —

XI. CABINET. 242. *Pistorius*, Lesson in geography; 112. *Hasenpflug*, Cathedral of Halberstadt; 4. *Schroedter*, \*384. Don Quixote; \*385. Scenes from Shakespeare's Henry V; — *Hasenelever*, 109. Reading Room, \*108. Wine tasting; — 223. *Meyer of Bremen*, Little housewife.

X. CABINET. \*120. *Hertel*, Young Germany; 188. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, The castle of Kronborg; — 282. *K. Rottmann*, Marathon (a sketch); — \*180. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Coast by evening light.

IX. CABINET (to the right): 281. *K. Rottmann*, Ammer-See; — (on the left) 204. *K. F. Lessing*, Forest scene; — \*88. *F. O. Gebler*, Art Critics in a stable; — 387. *Voltz*, Menagerie; 100. *Günther*, The widower; 259. *Dom. Quaglio*, Fish-market at Antwerp; — 46. *Bürkel*, Waggoners resting.

VIII. CABINET. 388. *Vautier*, First dancing lesson; — \*343. *M. v. Schwind*, 'The rose'; — 58. *Cornelius*, Hagen sinking the Nibelungen treasure.

VII. CABINET. \*151. *Jordan*, An offer of marriage in Heligoland; — \*244. *Pistorius*, Village fiddler.

VI. SALOON. \*87. *Gebhardt*, The last Communion; — 207. *Lessing*, Huss at the stake; — \*208. *Lessing*, Hussite Seymour.

V. W. CONNECTING CORRIDOR. Cast of *Schliebein's* Relief in the old Museum, representing the Destruction of Pompeii.

IV. SALOON. 170. *Knille*, Venus and Tannhäuser; \*4. *Oswald Achenbach*, Villa Torlonia, near Frascati; \*133. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Coast in Normandy; \*49, 50. *Calame*, Lake of Lucerne and Mountain ravine; \*134. *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Winter landscape; above, \*118. *Henneberg*, Pursuit of fortune. — We have now regained the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. CORNELIUS SALOON, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art, by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola saloon: Grace, Peace, Poesy, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon contains chiefly the "CARTOONS FOR THE CAMPO SANTO in Berlin (p. 18). Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) Cornelius commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). Before inspecting the cartoons we may consult the clue-sketches on the left side-wall, as the master was particularly anxious that the connection between his different pictures should be correctly understood. They were intended to extend over the

four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the last Judgment. Each painting is surmounted by a lunette in a semi-circle, and a narrow painting at the bottom, in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, whilst between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17), the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptic Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) arouse our highest admiration by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures. — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the LUDWIGSKIRCHE at MUNICH (1834-40), representing Evangelists, Prophets, and (on the left side-wall), the Last Judgment. — Older cartoons are preserved in the —

II. CORNELIUS SALOON, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by P. JANSSEN of Düsseldorf. The cartoons in this saloon belong to the frescoes in the GLYPOTHEK at MUNICH (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). In this case, likewise, the clue-sketches should be consulted. The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are partly borrowed from Hesiod, and are embodied by the artist in ceiling and mural-paintings; the former are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, and the *Seasons* and *Hours*; whilst in the arches of the walls the three kingdoms of the gods, *Olympus*, the *Ocean* and the *Infernal Regions*, are represented. — In the Hall of the Heroes in the Glyptothek the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In a niche behind the colossal bust of Cornelius, is placed the design for a picture intended for the Cathedral at Berlin, representing the Expectation of the Day of Judgment, by Wittig.

The N. point of the Museum-island is occupied by the so-called *Packhof* (Pl. 127; bonded warehouses), designed by Schinkel.

d. *Friedrichs-Strasse.* \**Gendarmen-Markt.* \**Wilhelms-Strasse.* \**Leipziger Strasse.* *Potsdam Suburb.* *Belle-Alliance-Platz.*

With the Behren-Strasse to the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICHSTADT (p. 9), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin, founded by Frederick I. and Frederick William I. It was formerly a dull part of the town, but the N. part of it next the Linden is now the great centre of business and the principal rendezvous of travellers. The most important streets intersecting it are the *Friedrichs-Str.* from N. to S., the *Wilhelms-Str.* to the W. (p. 37), and the *Charlotten* and *Markgrafen-Str.* to the E. Of the crossstreets the most important are the first, the broad *Behren-Str.*, containing several of the chief banks of Berlin and many handsome buildings, which have sprung up within the last few years, and particularly the busy *Leipziger Str.* (p. 38).

The *Friedrichs-Strasse* is the longest street in Berlin, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 37) 2 M. from the (former) Oranienburg to the (former) Halle Gate, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Linden to the Halle Gate. The busiest part of it is between the Linden and the *Leipziger Str.* (p. 38).

In the N. part of the Friedrichs-Stadt, a few paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 15) and the Linden, is situated the GENDARMEN-MARKT, the centre part of which is now officially called the 'SCHILLER-PLATZ', with the Schauspiel-Haus, the French, and the New Church.

The \**Schauspielhaus*, or *Theatre* (Pl. 152), 84 yds. long, 55 yds. in depth, and 125 ft. in height, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21 in the Greek style, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817, and is one of his finest works. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a Group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the \*triumphal procession of Bacchus with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, \*Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. Besides the theatre, in which there are seats for 1500 spectators, the building contains a large concert-room richly ornamented with paintings and sculptures, and capable of accommodating 1200 persons.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the *Monument of Schiller*, 19 ft. in height, in marble by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. in height, partially enveloped in a long mantle, stands on a pedestal originally destined to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition and philosophy.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church* (Pl. 78), to the S. the *New Church*, or German Cathedral (Pl. 94), both built at the beginning of last century in the Renaissance style, and provided by *Gontard* in the reign of Frederick the Great with handsome towers covered with domes and surrounded with detached columns.

The \**Wilhelms-Strasse* (Pl. E, F, 4-6), which forms the W. boundary of the Friedrichs-Stadt, diverges from the Linden near the Pariser Platz towards the S.E., and like the Friedrichs-Strasse terminates in the *Belle-Alliance-Platz* (p. 40). The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 72, on the right is the *Palace of Princes Alexander and George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, is No. 67, the *Pringsheim'sche Haus*, built by *Ebe* and *Benda* in 1873, with a polychromic façade, and a mosaic frieze by *A. v. Werner*; No. 73 is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the office of the *Chancellor of the Em-*

pire. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*. Then on the right, No. 76, part of the foreign office, and No. 77, the *Residence of the Chancellor of the Empire*. No. 78 is the new palace of the *Prince of Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleur, and built with the aid of French masons, in the style of Louis XIV. — Farther on, before we come to No. 79, the residence of the *Minister of Commerce*, the new Voss-Str., containing many handsome buildings, diverges to the right.

On the opposite side of the street is the WILHELM'S-PLATZ, adorned with flower-beds and with statues of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederic's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten*, who died in 1786; and \**Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The marble statues with which the Platz was formerly embellished were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, Schwerin and Winterfeldt having been newly designed by Kiss, and the others copied from the original figures, of which Zieten and Leopold of Dessau were by Schadow.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the Palace of Prince Charles (Pl. 133), erected in 1737, and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827. The \* *Museum of Weapons* (adm. p. 7; visitors apply to the major-domo, Wilhelms-Platz 8) on the ground-floor, containing among other curiosities some admirable specimens of Italian workmanship of different centuries, is well worth seeing. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserhof* (p. 1), with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz; close to it is the *Church of the Trinity*, of which Schleiermacher, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834.

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the imposing new building of the *Foreign Office of the German Empire*, in sandstone, erected by Neumann, and completed in 1876.

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the busy \**Leipziger Strasse*, about 1 M. in length, running parallel with the Linden, and leading from the Spittel-Markt (Pl. G, 4) to the Potsdam Gate. At the S.W. corner of its intersection with the Friedrichs-Strasse is the attractive dépôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, on the first floor. To the E. of the Wilhelms-Str., Leipziger Strasse No. 15, is the imposing new *General-Post Office* built by Schwatlo in 1871-73; and No. 5, to the W. of the Wilhelms-Strasse, is the *War Office*, another handsome edifice, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler. The four figures in sandstone at the portals represent a hussar, a gunner, a grenadier, and a cuirassier.

No. 4, adjacent, is the temporary *Reichstage-Gebäude*, or *Hall of the Imperial Diet* (Pl. 141), hastily erected in 1871 on the site of the old porcelain manufactory.

The ENTRANCE to the assembly-hall is by the central door (adm., see p. 8); that of the galleries is reached by passing through the gateway on the left and crossing the court. In the latter is situated the office where cards of admission to the sittings may be obtained.

Adjoining the Hall of the Diet is the *Hervenhaus*, or Upper Chamber (Pl. 67), beyond which the Leipziger Str. expands into the octagonal *LEIPZIGER PLATZ*, adorned with grounds. On the S. side of the latter, Nos. 9, 10, are the *Landwirthschaftliche Ministerium* (Pl. 120), and No. 11, formerly the *Palace of Prince Adalbert* (d. 1873). No. 12 on the N. side is the *Navy-Office*. On the right side of the street which intersects the Platz, rises the bronze statue of the Prussian general and premier *Count Brandenburg*, by Prof. Hagen, erected in 1862.

The *Potsdam Suburb*, outside the *Potsdam Gate*, one of the best quarters of Berlin, is the residence of the wealthier members of the community. The N. half, lying between the canal and the Thiergarten, the *Bellevue*, *Lenné*, *Königgrätzer*, *Victoria*, *Thiergarten*, *Regenten*, *Hohenzollern*, and other streets, is chiefly remarkable for its handsome dwelling-houses and villas, most of them designed by *Stüler* and other eminent architects. The streets skirtsing the Thiergarten are a favourite winter promenade (pp. 48, 49).

The *POTSDAMMER PLATZ* lies immediately outside the Potsdam Gate. From the N.W. side of it the *Bellevue-Straße*, with its continuation the *Bellevue Allee*, leads direct to *Schloss Bellevue*, on the N. side of the Thiergarten (comp. p. 50).

The *Potsdamer Str.*, to the S.W. of the Potsdamer Platz, is the old high road to Potsdam. — To the left lies the new *Potsdamer Bahnhof* (Pl. 14), with its handsome hall, built in the Italian Renaissance style by *Weise*, 1869-73.

To the N. of the Potsdamer Str. is the Romanesque *St. Matthew's Church* (Pl. 92), a tasteful brick edifice by *Stüler*, completed in 1845; in front of it a colossal figure of the evangelist in terracotta, by *Wolff*.

The *Botanical Garden* adm. p. 7), situated at the village of Schöneberg, on the Potsdam road, 1 M. from the gate (omnibus, see p. 4; comp. Map of Environs in the large Plan), is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine.

The *\*German Industrial Museum*, at No. 120 Königgrätzer-Str., to the S.E. of the Potsdam Gate, and opposite the *Dessauer Str.*, founded in 1867, and rapidly extended by purchases at Paris in 1867, at London in 1871, and at Vienna in 1873, is now a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern (adm. see p. 7).

**FIRST FLOOR.** *Plastic Works* in wood, stone, etc.; in the ante-chamber sculptures of the Italian Renaissance; in the room to the left, Italian and German furniture and carving (ornaments from a Venetian galley, 18th cent.; choir-stalls from the abbey of Altenberg near Cologne, 18th cent.); the room to the right also contains furniture. Also a collection of about 2000 casts.

**SECOND FLOOR.** *Ceramic Collection*, including Italian majolicas, French English, German, and Dutch porcelain and stone-ware (*Sèvres*, *Minton*, *Copeland*, *Berlin*, *Meissen*, and *Mettlach*), and English, German, Bohemian.

and Venetian glass. Then *Woven Fabrics* and *Embroidery*, comprising specimens of early Oriental, Persian, and Indian workmanship, and mediæval embroidery. Also *Metal-Work* in gold, silver, bronze, iron, etc. from all parts of the world and of different periods, *Enamels*, *Japanned Wares*, *Mosaics*, *Basket-Work*, etc.

In the last room to the left is exhibited the "Lüneburger Rathssilberzeug", consisting of 36 silver and silver-gilt pieces of plate, dating from the 15th-18th cent.; it formerly belonged to the town of Lüneburg, but in 1874 was purchased by government for 220,000 Thlr.

In connection with the museum are a *School of Design*, attended by upwards of 500 pupils, and a valuable *Library* (adm. see p. 7). Director Hr. C. Grunow.

The quarter between the Potsdam and the ANHALT GATE is the residence of many of the higher government officials. The *Anhalt-Station* (Pl. 8) and the *Church of St. Luke*, a brick edifice by Möller, completed in 1862, in the Bernburger Str., are situated here.

The S. HALF OF THE FRIEDRICKS-STADT is comparatively dull and uninteresting.

In the Wilhelms-Str., No. 102, opposite the Koch-Str., is the *Palace of Prince Albert* (Pl. 131), erected in 1738, and remodelled by Schinkel in 1832. The entrance-court is separated from the street by a colonnade.

In the Schützen-Str. No. 26, at the corner of the Jerusalemer Str., is the *Agricultural Museum* (Pl. 110; adm. p. 7), where agricultural machines and produce are exhibited.

In the Enke-Platz, at the end of the Charlotten-Str., is situated the *Observatory* (Pl. 147, adm. p. 7), erected by Schinkel in 1835, with a handsome dome. Opposite to it, Linden-Str. 15, is the *Kammergericht* (Pl. 70), the court of which contains a marble statue of Baron Cocceji (d. 1755), chancellor and president of the supreme court of justice under Frederick William I. and Frederick the Great.

The Wilhelms-Str., Friedrichs-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ (Pl. F,6), the centre of which is embellished with the *Friedens-Säule*, or *Column of Peace*, 197 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It consists of a column of granite with a marble capital, placed on a lofty pedestal, and is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, holding a twig of palm in her left hand, and presenting the victor's wreath to the city with the right. Four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the war of 1815 (England, Prussia, the Netherlands and Hanover), designed by Prof. Fischer, and executed by Professors Franz and Walger, surround the column.

The Belle-Alliance-Str. leads from the Halle Gate (omnibus and tramway, see p. 4) to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Kreuzberg* (213 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises a Gothic *Obelisk* in iron, 62 ft. in height, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people, and inaugurated in 1821. It was designed by Schinkel; statues and reliefs by Rauch, Tieck, and Wichmann. — The extensive *Tivoli* brewery is situated on the Kreuzberg.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending from the

Kreuzberg to the S. to the village of *Tempelhof*, grand reviews of the Berlin garrison take place annually from spring to autumn.

To the E. of the Kreuzberg lies the *Hasenheide*, with the infantry rifle galleries and a large gymnastic ground, in which a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German "Turnvater" (father of gymnastics), was erected in 1872. The *Carlsgarten* here contains monuments to the guardmen who fell in 1866 and 1870-71.

Outside the Halle Gate lie several large *Cemeteries* (comp. Plan): the *Jerusalemer Kirchhof*, the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* (in which Mendelssohn, d. 1847, Schleiermacher, d. 1834, and other eminent persons are buried), and the *Mathäsi-Kirchhof* (where Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, the philologists, are interred, d. 1863 and 1869).

### e. \*Bau-Academie. \*Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt.

To the S. of the *Schlossbrücke* (p. 16) rises the \**Bau-Academie*, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. 17), a lofty square edifice of four stories, constructed in brick with great skill and taste by *Schinkel* in 1835. The ground-floor is occupied by shops.

The ENTRANCE to the upper floors is on the N. side towards the *Schinkel-Platz*. The passage is adorned with a colossal bust of the architect *Mellin* (d. 1880). The first floor contains the lecture rooms of the academy, which is attended by about 600 students. On the UPPER FLOOR is the \**Beuth-Schinkel-Museum* (adm. p. 7), an extensive collection of architectural sketches, plans, etchings, the designs of the frescoes in the vestibule of the Old Museum (p. 19), etc., comprising the finest and most important of *Schinkel's* works.

The *Schinkel-Platz*, on the N. side of the *Bau-Academie*, is adorned with three statues in bronze. In the centre that of \**Schinkel* (d. 1849), with Science, Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting as Caryatides at the four corners of the pedestal, the whole designed by *Drake*. On the right that of *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, *Rauch's* last work; on the left that of *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by *Kiss*.

In the *Werder Market*, adjoining the Academy, is the Gothic \**Werder Church* (Pl. 99), with its two flat towers, erected by *Schinkel* in 1824—30. Sacristan, *Oberwall-Str.* 21.

The altar-piece is a Resurrection by *Begas*; at the sides the Four Evangelists by *W. Schadow*. On the front of the organ-choir, \*Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach*.

Opposite the church is situated the *Mint* (Pl. 123; adm. p. 7), built in 1794, and recently enlarged by the addition of a handsome brick structure, the sandstone frieze of which over the ground-floor is embellished with reliefs by *Schadow* representing the processes of obtaining and treating the metals.

In the vicinity, *Französische Str.* 33c., at the corner of the *Oberwall-Str.*, is the large *Telegraph Office* (Pl. 149), the central station for Northern Germany.

A few steps further, in the *Jäger-Str.*, between the *Oberwall-* and *Kur-Str.* rises the new *Deutsche Reichsbank* (Pl. 16), occupying the site of the old Bank of Prussia, and built from designs by *Hitzig*; the principal façade, embellished with a Corinthian co-

lonnade, adjoins the Jäger-Str. The sculptures, representing *Germany* as patroness of Commerce, Navigation, Cattle-rearing, and Industry, were executed by Professor *Franz*.

Adjoining are the buildings of the *Hausvoigtei* (prison).

From the *Hausvoigtei-Platz* we may now proceed by the *Jerusalemer Str.* to the *Dönhofs-Platz*, where the *Abgeordneten-Haus*, or *Chamber of the Prussian Deputies* (*Leipziger Str. 75*), is situated (adm. p. 7). Opposite to it rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron von Stein* (b. 1757, d. 1831), inaugurated in 1875; the statue of the great man, who laid the foundation for Prussia's subsequent development, is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high; on the pedestal are allegorical reliefs and figures representing Patriotism, Energy, Truthfulness, and Piety, and a frieze in relief with scenes from his life. The design and part of the execution are by *Schievelbein*, after whose death (1863) *Hagen* completed the work.

No. 77-79 in the *Kommandanten-Strasse*, which diverges from the *Dönhofs-Platz* to the S.W., on the left side, opposite the *Linden-Str.*, is *Geber's* extensive 'Industrie-Gebäude', a large saloon in which contains the \* *Picture Gallery* of the '*Verein der Berliner Künstler*', or *Artists' Association* (entrance by the 2nd portal; adm. p. 8). Adjoining the gallery are several assembly rooms and apartments tastefully decorated by members of the association. At the back of the building is the end of the new and handsome *Central-Strasse*.

A little to the W., at Nos. 92, 93 *Wall-Strasse*, is \* *Ravené's Picture Gallery* (Pl. 139; adm. p. 8), a choice collection of about 160 works by modern German and French masters, and admirably lighted. Entrance by No. 93; visitors ring on the upper floor. Catalogues for consultation.

**LARGE ROOM.** Long wall on the right: 80. *Hübner*, Game Law; 9. *Begas*, Moor-washing; 67. *Knaus*, Peasant girl gathering flowers; 128. *Stevens*, Reciprocation of condolences; \*22. *Gallati*, Driving away pain; \*131. *Tidemand*, Norwegian funeral scene; 111. *Ritter*, The drowned fisher-boy; 46. *Hildebrandt*, Winter landscape; 134. *Troyon*, Pasture; 3 A. *Achenbach*, Pier in a storm; 25 *Gräß*, Interior of the cathedral at Halberstadt; 17. *Couture*, Falconer; 11. *Biard*, Smuggling; 135. *Troyon*, Leash of hounds.—2nd Wall (short side of the room): 66. *Knaus*, Girl playing with two cats; 137. *H. Vernet*, Zouave acting as a nurse; 142. *R. Fleury*, Massacre of the Jews in London on the coronation-day of Edward II.; 45, 42, 41. *E. Hildebrandt*, Scenes from Lyons, Rouen, and S. Gloria (near Rio Janeiro). — 3rd Wall (long side of the room): 14. *A. Bonheur*, Pasture; 1. A. *Achenbach*, Norwegian coast; 122. *Schmitson*, Hungarian horses (uncompleted); 89. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great travelling; *Koekkoek*, Forest landscape; 10. *Bredel*, Sheep leaving their pen; 80. *Lessing*, Landscape; 68. *H. ten Kate*, Genre piece; 125. *Schreyer*, Prussian hussars attacking artillery; 47. *E. Hildebrandt*, *Bos Viagem*, near Rio Janeiro; 62. *Jordan*, Funeral of a child in Heligoland; *Hasenclever*, without number, "The lesson"; 32. Scene in a cellar; 35. Portrait of himself; 36. Portrait of *Preyer*; 33. *Jobs* (a dunce) as a night watchman; 31. *Jobs* undergoing examination; 94. *Meyerheim*, Aged mother going to church. — 4th Wall (short side, by the entrance): 130. *Tidemand*, The wolf-hunter's tale; 120. W. A. *Schmidt*, Charles V. receiving the sacrament at St. Just. — In the adjoining CABINETS are smaller pictures: 102, 104. *Preyer*, Sparrows'

breakfast; 90. *Meissonier*, Man reading; 123, 124. *Schrader*, Bacchanalian scenes.

On quitting the gallery we may proceed to the N. by the Grünstrassen-Brücke, the Petri-Platz, and the Brüder-Strasse to the Schloss-Platz (see below). In the Petri-Platz is situated the Gothic \*Church of St. Peter (Pl. 96), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-53. It occupies the site of the oldest church of the fishing-village of Köln, dedicated to St. Peter, the patron-saint of fishermen, which was re-erected as early as 1378, and destroyed by lightning in 1730. The bold vaulting has a span of 49 ft., being about 5 ft. wider than that of the cathedral of Cologne. Tower 311 ft. in height.

The LOUISENSTADT extending to the S. of the Wall-Strasse, which has chiefly sprung up since 1850, is now the largest and most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin. In an open space about the middle of this quarter rises the Romanesque \*Church of St. Michael (Pl. 88), one of the most successful modern buildings at Berlin, designed by *Söller*, and erected in 1856 as a Rom. Cath. garrison church. The tympanum is adorned with a St. Michael by *Kiss*; the statues and decorations are in terracotta. — A little farther to the S.W. rises the Bethanien (Pl. 19; adm. p. 7), an admirably organised hospital and institution for Protestant sisters of charity. — The adjacent Church of St. Thomas by *Adler*, completed in 1868, is in the modern Italian style, with two towers in front and a dome over the centre.

The Jacobikirche (Pl. 88), Oranien-Str. No. 133, by *Stüler*, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the basilica style, with a detached tower and an entrance court with colonnades containing a statue of St. James. In the Prinzen-Str. is the spacious Turnhalle, or gymnastic establishment.

#### f. \*Kurfürsten-Brücke. \*Rathhaus. Stralau Quarter. Königs-Stadt.

From the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (p. 17), to the S.W. of the Palace, the *Lange*, or Kurfürsten-Brücke (i. e. Bridge of the Elector) leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge is adorned with an equestrian \*Statue of the Great Elector (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter*, and erected in 1703, with four slaves at the corners, and a Latin dedication by Frederick I. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very degenerate condition.

The Königs-Strasse, which begins beyond the bridge, and intersects the OLD TOWN, is a great artery of traffic, presenting almost as busy a scene as the Leipziger Strasse. No. 60 in this street is the extensive Central Post Office (Pl. 135; comp. p. 4). — To the S., in the neighbourhood, is the Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. 94a), the patron-saint of sailors and merchants, the oldest church in Berlin, dating from the 13th cent., to the first half of which the tower belongs. This tower, which is built of granite obtained from the erratic blocks of the environs, and exhibits a primitive Gothic form combined with rounded windows and circular openings, is the oldest structure in the city. The church itself, built of brick, dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. It contains the tomb of Puffendorf, the celebrated jurist (d. 1690). On the outside is the monu-

ment of Spener (d. 1705). — In the Molken-Markt are situated the Police Court and the Criminal Court (Pl. 134).

To the N. of the post-office, near the Neue Markt, rises the Gothic Marienkirche (Pl. 91), dating from the end of the 14th cent., with a tower 296 ft. in height added in 1790. In the hall below the tower is a Dance of Death, a mural painting of the end of the 15th century. In the interior is the finely executed tombstone of Count Sparr, a field-marshal under the Great Elector, by Quellinus, a pulpit by Schlüter, and a bronze font of 1437.

Farther on in the Königs-Strasse, nearly opposite the post-office, is the \*Rathhaus (Pl. 137), an imposing brick edifice in a freely treated Gothic style, in which northern elements (e. g. the belfry) are mingled with reminiscences of the Italian style (e. g. the cornice), resting on substructions of Silesian granite, designed by Waesemann, and erected in 1860-70. The principal façade is towards the Königs-Strasse, with a tower 276 ft. in height, to the second story of which the handsome portal reaches. The rich ornamentation is by Fischer, Hagen, Drake, Wolff, Siemering, etc.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William and Frederick I., the Elector, are executed by Keil and Encke.

\*Interior (admission, see p. 8). We enter by the PRINCIPAL PORTAL and ascend the principal staircase to the PASSAGE with its star vaulting and stained glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the LIBRARY, a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling borne by 20 pillars and 14 columns. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion portraits of celebrated men connected with the books within, by Zurstrassen. The paintings are by E. Ewald. Beyond the small READING ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with figures from German legends by Burger, we reach the handsome \*FESTSAAL, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully carved oaken doors by Robert, in marble frame-work by Calandrelli. Pictures in the lunettes by Begas. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by Sussmann-Helborn. — Adjacent is the TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER, with appropriate paintings by Burger. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the MAGISTRATES' SALOON with fine panelling and full length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. The architectural decoration of these handsome apartments is by Waesemann. The walls of the STAIRCASE leading to the upper floor are to be adorned with frescoes.

The SUNKEN FLOOR contains the Rathskeller (p. 3), a popular place of refreshment, adorned with a variety of pictures, couplets, sentences, &c., among which the groups of drinkers in the central room by Aug. v. Heyden are most conspicuous.

Opposite the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Juden-Strasse, is the Municipal Court of Berlin. — At Nos. 35 and 36 Kloster-Str. (the second cross-street to the right farther on), is the Industrial Academy (Pl. 64), founded in 1820, containing valuable Models and a Technological Collection (adm. p. 7).

Opposite the Academy is the Lagerhaus (Pl. 109), the residence of the electors until the present palace was erected by the Elector Frederick II., and now occupied by various public offices. To the left in the court-yard is the hall of the Schwurgericht, or jury-court. On the ground-floor (in the court, entrance to the right) is the

*Rauch Museum* (p. 7), a collection of casts of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Farther on in the Kloster-Strasse is the Gothic **Klosterkirche** (Pl. 87), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, the finest and best preserved mediæval building at Berlin. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th cent., the choir stalls from the end of the 15th. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), and the tombs of several princes of the 14th century. The church was judiciously restored in 1844. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. 95), erected in 1695-1703, containing a peal of bells.

To the E., at the back of the choir of the Klosterkirche, in the semicircular Neue Friedrichs-Strasse which terminates the old town, is the old *Cadettenhaus* (Pl. 26), erected by *Unger* under Frederick the Great, and now superseded by a new establishment erected at Lichtenfelde (p. 52).

To the E. of the old town of Berlin, on the right bank of the Spree, and reached by the *Stralau Bridge*, lies the **STRALAU QUARTER**, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Wallner Theatre* (Pl. 154; p. 6) is situated. — To the N. of it, reached by the Weber-Str. or the **Frankfurter Str.** (*Sacristan*, No. 51, in the latter street), rises the \**Church of St. Mark* (Pl. 90), a modern Italian brick edifice with a massive dome and Florentine tower, erected in 1848-55 by *Stüler*. In the apse, Christ between the evangelists, by *Stürmer*. — No. 17 **Frankfurter Strasse** is the extensive *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hospital*.

The *Niederschlesisch-Märkische* (for Frankfort, Pl. 12), and the *East Station* (Pl. 18), the latter built by *Geiseler*, are handsome structures.

At the S.E. end of this part of the town, near the stations, rises the Romanesque *Church of St. Andrew*, in brick, erected by *Strack*, in 1856.

Farther towards the S.E., outside the *Stralau Gate*, are the extensive *Water-Works*, with twelve steam engines in constant operation, by means of which the city is supplied with water from the Spree.

Beyond the *Königsbrücke* (which is adorned with 12 groups in sand-stone) and the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. H, 3), near which, to the left, *Königsgraben* No. 10, is the house where Lessing wrote his *Minna v. Barnhelm* in 1795, the *Königs-Strasse* runs N.E. through the **KÖNIGSSTADT** to the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. I, 2). On a height to the right, near the gate, stands the *Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 72), a Gothic building in brick, with a tower 223 ft. in height, erected by *Stüler* in 1854-58.

Outside the Königs-Thor, to the right, and towards the S.W. as far as the *Landsberg Gate* (Pl. K, 2) extends the **Friedrichshain**, a pleasant park affording good views of the town, laid out under Frederick William IV. — At the entrance a monument by *Calandrelli*, erected in memory of the soldiers of the E. district of Berlin who fell in 1870-71, representing the goddess of Victory raising up a fallen warrior from the battle-field. A slight eminence here is adorned with a bust of Frederick the Great. — The large *Süddtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital) with 600 beds, was completed in 1873, on the 'pavilion' system, by *Gropius* and *Schmieden* (Pl. L, 2).

To the N.W. of the Königs-Thor, outside the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. G, 1), is the \**Zionskirche*, erected by *Ortig* in 1866-73, a beautiful structure in brick, with rich tracery, and harmonious proportions; the tower is 216 ft. high.

In the *Brunnen-Str.* (to the N. of Pl. G, 1) are the new and extensive *Viekhof* and *Slaughter-Houses*, which are worthy of a visit. The busiest scene is on Monday mornings. — The adjoining *Humboldthain* has been recently laid out.

g. \**Exchange. Monbijou. Synagogue.*

Opposite the Museums (p. 18), on the other side of the Spree, and at the corner of the Burg-Str. and the Neue Friedrichs-Str., is situated the imposing new *Börse*, or \**Exchange* (Pl. 22), erected in 1850-63 in the Renaissance style by *Hitzig*, 92 yds. in length, 67 yds. in depth. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce; on the wings are smaller groups and figures, emblematic of the most important commercial towns and countries.

Entering from the Burg-Strasse, we pass through the *ANTE-CHAMBER*, adorned with a statue of the present king by *Siemering*, to the *GREAT HALL*, the largest at Berlin, 74 yds. in length, 28½ yds. in width, and 66 ft. in height. It is divided by arcades into two halves, one of which is the money, the other the corn-exchange, both adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Klöber*. More than 8000 people congregate here daily. During the business hours, 12-2, visitors are admitted to the gallery, which affords the best survey of the busy scene. Entrance by the first door to the right in the Neue Friedrichs-Strasse, by a staircase ascending to the first floor, then by the first door to the left (no fees).

In the vicinity, Burg-Strasse 19, is the *Military Academy*, founded by General Scharnhorst in 1810. — In the Neue Friedrichs-Strasse, between Nos. 45 and 46, is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. 79), built during the last cent., containing a Crucifixion by *C. Begas* and several pictures representing the death of generals of the Seven Years' War.

Proceeding to the N.W. of the new Exchange, and crossing the *Hercules-Bridge*, so called from two sandstone groups by *Schadow*, we reach the royal château of *Monbijou* (Pl. 122), standing in a beautiful garden which is always open to the public. It was erected in 1708 by *E. v. Gaethe* for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I., and now contains the *English Chapel* (p. 9) and the *Historical Museum*.

The *Historical Museum* (adm. see p. 7) consists of fourteen saloons containing numerous memorials of the History of the Royal House, such as portraits, busts, models of palaces, weapons, uniforms, relics, etc., from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. (Fee 1 M.)

On the N.W. side of the *Monbijou* garden runs the busy *Oranienburger Strasse*, in which (No. 30) is situated the \**New Synagogue* (Pl. 148; the sacristan lives in the building), an imposing edifice in the Moorish style, designed by *Knoblauch*, 31 yds. in length, 106 yds. in depth, and the principal dome 165 ft. in height. The façade is constructed of yellow bricks with intervening courses of different colours.

The \**Interior*, sumptuously decorated in the Alhambra style, is entered by three bronze doors separated by columns of green granite. A vestibule leads to the *Small Synagogue*, in which minor religious rites are performed, beyond which is the magnificent *Principal Synagogue*, with seats for 3000 persons. The most richly decorated part is by the arch of the covenant, carved in wood. During the evening service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect.

No. 67 Oranienburger-Str., to the left farther on, indicated by a granite slab, is the house which the celebrated Alexander v. Humboldt occupied from 1842 to 1859. The Oranienburger Str. unites at the N. end with the Friedrichs-Strasse (see below).

The *Israelite Temple* (Pl. 150) in the Johannis-Str., used by the Old Jewish community, designed by *Stier*, has a handsome dome.

### *h. N. Friedrichs-Strasse. Oranienburg-Suburb. Louise-Strasse. Warriors' Monument. Moabit.*

The **FRIEDRICH-STRASSE** (p. 36) continues in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the Oranienburg Gate, about half-way to which it crosses the Spree by the *Weidendamm-Bridge* (Pl. F, 3). Beyond the bridge, on the right bank of the Spree, to the right, is the *Barrack* of the 2nd Infantry Guards. On the left, to the S. of the Carls-Strasse, is the *Market Hall*, built in 1867, a spacious structure of glass and iron, designed for the purpose of concentrating all the markets of the city, but at present used as a circus (p. 6).

Outside the **ORANIENBURG GATE**, which now exists in name only, to the right in the Chaussee-Strasse, is *Borsig's Engine Factory* (adm. p. 7), a vast establishment where 180 locomotives are manufactured annually. (*Borsig's* other establishments and hothouses, see p. 48.) Opposite the factory is the Rom. Cath. *Hedwig's Cemetery*, where the eminent painter *Cornelius* (d. 1867) is interred. Farther on are the *French Cemetery*, where *Ravent* (p. 42), the wealthy merchant and patron of art, is interred (sarcophagus and life-size figure), and the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery* with the graves of *Schinkel*, the architect (d. 1841), *Schadow*, the sculptor (d. 1850), *Hegel* (d. 1831) and *Fichte* (d. 1814), the philosophers, *Rauch*, the sculptor (d. 1857), and *Stüler*, the architect (d. 1868). In the new *Rom. Cath. Cemetery*, more to the N., is the tomb of Dr. *Waldeck* (d. 1870), with a statue by H. *Walge*.

The N. prolongation of the Wilhelms-Strasse (p. 37), running parallel with the **Friedrichs-Strasse**, intersects the **FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT**, and leads to the New Gate (Pl. E, 2). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. E, 3), where the new *Physiologic Institution* is situated towards the E, it is called the *Neue Wilhelms-Strasse*, and beyond it the *Louisen-Strasse*. No. 56 in the latter is the **Veterinary School** (Pl. 165), erected by *Hesse* in 1840, originally founded in 1798, and now attended by 80-100 students. It possesses good collections relating to the veterinary art. At the entrance are copies of the Florentine dogs in bronze.

To the left, opposite the Veterinary School, and entered from the Unterbaum-Str. No. 7, is the **Royal Charité** (Pl. 39), the largest hospital at Berlin, with room for 1400 patients, and chiefly intended for the poor.

On our left as we quit the New Gate is situated the **Invalidenhaus** (Pl. 69), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', and surrounded by a pleasant park. In the latter, opposite the principal entrance of the hospital, rises the **Warriors' Monument**, a Corinthian column of iron 120 ft. in height, on a pedestal of granite 19 ft. in height, and decorated with allegorical groups in high relief by *Wolff*. The monument, which is crowned with the Prussian eagle, was erected in 1854 to the memory of

soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1848-49. A winding iron staircase of 181 steps leads to the top, which commands a good survey of Berlin. In the vicinity, also within the hospital grounds, is an obelisk of Silesian marble, 30 ft. in height, commemorating the loss of the Prussian training corvette *Amazone*, in 1861.

The adjoining *Invaliden-Kirchhof* (Pl. D, 1) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), over whose grave a marble monument 18 ft. in height, crowned with a recumbent lion in iron, was erected in 1826 'by his comrades of 1813'. — A little farther on is the *Königin Augusta Hospital*, erected for those who were wounded in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and the '*Central Turn-Anstalt*', an institution for training teachers of gymnastics.

To the W. of the *Invalidenhaus*, beyond the canal which is crossed by the *Invaliden-Strasse* and is connected with the *Spree* by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen*, is situated the *Hamburg Station* (Pl. D, 1). Beyond it is the *Zellengefängniss*, or *Prison* (Pl. 168; adm. p. 8), a model establishment for the reception of 820 inmates, consisting of a central structure with wings radiating from it in the form of a star. Near it is the new *Lehrte Station* (Pl. D, 2), handsomely fitted up.

Beyond the latter lies the suburb of *Moabit*, so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. Several favourite places of recreation for the lower classes are situated here, as well as some important manufactories. Among the latter is that of *Borsig* (p. 47), with interesting \**Hothouses* and *Palmhouses* (adm. p. 7). The neighbouring *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 86) was erected by *Schinkel* in 1834.

### i. \**Königs Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden.* \**Charlottenburg.*

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 13) the recently constructed *FRIEDENS-ALLEE*, which is now the favourite resort of the beau-monde from 2 to 4 p.m., leads to the right to the \**KÖNIGS-PLATZ* (Pl. D, E, 3), which with its environs bids fair to become one of the most imposing parts of the city. The Platz, which is to be laid out in grounds, is bounded on the W. by *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 50), and on the E. by the *Raczyński Palace* (p. 49).

The \**Monument of Victory* in the centre, 198 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite. The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, commemorating the great victories of 1870-71 and others of earlier campaigns. On the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Calandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz*; on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by *K. Keil*; on the S. the return of the troops, 1871, by *A. Wolff*. Three more steps ascend to the 'Hall of Victory', which is surrounded by sixteen Doric columns of polished granite with bronze capitals, and in the walls of which are inserted \*mosaics designed by *Anton v. Werner*, and executed by *Salviati* of Venice, illustrating, in figures partly allegorical, partly historical the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Below are the names

of the battles and the generals. From the hall, the roof of which, adorned with heads of lions in bronze, is about 60 ft. from the ground, rises a column of yellowish grey sandstone, in each of the twenty flutings of which are placed three rows of Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 42 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the top.; tickets at the Raczynski Palace, 50 pf.)

The above mentioned Raczynski Palace (Pl. 136), Königs-Platz No. 2, contains the choice \*Picture Gallery of Count Raczynski (adm. p. 8), consisting chiefly of modern works.

In the staircase mural paintings designed by Kaulbach, and executed by Echter in 1858: poetry, painting, sculpture. The other paintings are copies. — The gallery is divided by a partition into two halves. We begin with the wall farthest distant, next the window. Section I.: \*1. *Cornelius*, Christ in hell, the only large oil-painting by this master; 2. *Kaulbach*, Tradition; \*3. *Kaulbach's* cartoon of the Battle of the Huns, painted in different shades of brown (p. 28), occupying almost the whole wall; \*4. *Cornelius*, Group from the eight Beatitudes; \*5. *Overbeck*, Spasalizio; 7. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; 8. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungen; 10. *Steinle*, Salutation; 11. *Bendemann*, Sapientia; 12. *Makart*, Queen of the elves; \*14. *Deger*, Adam and Eve; 15. *H. Hess*, Adoration of the Shepherds and Magi (a sketch). On the window-wall: \*17. *Schwind*, Father Rhine. — Section II.: 28. *Schadow*, A Templar; \*32. *Preller*, Ulysses and Nausicaa; 34. *Meyerheim*, Woman and children in a landscape; 35. *Schadow*, Daughter of Herodias; 36. *Hübner*, Melusina; \*37. *Hildebrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 38. *Preyer*, Still life; 41. *Stölke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 45. *Becker*, The wounded poacher; 47. *Rottmann*, Nauplia; \*60. *Kaulbach*, Shepherd boy at Rome; 61. *Bendemann*, Idyl; 65. *Lessing*, Confession in the wood. — Section V. (on the other side of the partition): 132. *Cretius*, Cromwell; 133. *Poittevin*, Pirate on the shore; 139. *Rädel*, Nurse with child; 144. *Loewenthal*, Death of Rizzio; 145. *C. Begas*, Portrait of Thorvaldsen; \*147. *Paul Delaroche*, Pilgrims at Rome; 149. *Ary Scheffer*, Charity; 163. *Schnetzl*, Pope Sixtus V. having his fortune told by a gypsy; \*155. *L. Robert*, Reapers. — Section IV. (entrance-wall), Spanish and Netherlands masters: 115. *Murillo* (?), Madonna and Child; 116. *Cano* (?), John the Baptist; 119. *Zurbaran*, Madonna adored by monks; 120, 121. *Velasquez*, Blind woman, Dog. — Section III (long wall), Early Italian and German masters: 72. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 87. *G. Bellini*, Holy Family; 88. *Mazzolini da Ferrara*, Christ and the Pharisees; 99. *Domenichino*, Madonna.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz there is fast springing up a new and handsome quarter of the town bounded by the Spree, and consisting of the *Alsen*, *Bismarck*, *Moltke*, *Herwarth*, *Roon*, and other streets. In the Moltke-Strasse are situated the large new buildings of the *General Staff*, containing the residence of Count Moltke, field-marshall and chief of the staff. The handsome *Alsenbrücke* in the vicinity crosses the Spree to the *Wilhelms-Ufer* and *Alexander-Ufer* on the Humboldt-Hafen (p. 48).

To the S. of the Königs-Platz, and immediately outside the *Brandenburg Gate*, extends the \*Thiergarten, the largest and most attractive park near the town, shaded by fine old trees and enlivened by sheets of water, about 2 M. in length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in breadth, and bounded by the Königs-Platz and the Spree on one side, and the *Lenné* and Thiergarten-Strasse on the other. The pleasantest parts

of the park are near the lakes on the W. side, at some distance from the town.

The HIGH ROAD (see below) leading from the Brandenburg Gate to Charlottenburg divides the Thiergarten into two unequal parts. On the N. side, beyond *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 6), are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (Pl. D, 3). In the same direction, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, on the bank of the Spree, is situated the royal château of *Bellevue* (Pl. C, 3), now the residence of Duke William of Mecklenburg. Opposite the château, on the right bank of the Spree, lies the suburb of *Moabit* (p. 48). From the *Grosse Stern* (Pl. B, C, 4) several roads radiate. The *Hofjäger Allee*, leading from this point to the S., is a favourite and fashionable drive in spring. The lakes and canals intersecting the Thiergarten afford capital skating in winter, the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau-Island* (Pl. C, 4) being the favourite point. At the S.E. corner of the Thiergarten is the handsome new *Wrangel Fountain*, designed by *Hagen*. — Near the *Louisen-Insel*, on which a small monument by Schadow commemorates the return of Queen Louise from Königsberg in 1809, rises the marble \***Monument of Frederick William III.** (Pl. 43), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849. The pedestal, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with \*reliefs representing the blessings of peace. The monument is covered in winter.

The \***Zoological Garden** (Pl. 170; adm. p. 8; tramway from the Brandenburg Gate, by the *Grosse Stern*, Pl. B, C, 4, diverging from the Charlottenburg line), which has recently been much extended, lies at the S.W. end of the Thiergarten, and about 2 M. from the Brandenburg Gate. The menagerie formerly kept in the Pfaueninsel at Potsdam was transferred to this garden in 1844 and formed the nucleus of the collection. Director, Dr. Bodinus. The extensive, well shaded grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (\**Restaurant* with concert and ballroom, to the left of the entrance). Adjoining the gardens on the N.W. lies the *Hippodrome*.

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD (see Map of Environs on the larger Plan) leads from the Brandenburg Gate to (3 M.) Charlottenburg: tramway every 10 min. (p. 4); cab of the 1st class 1-2 pers. 1 M 50 pf., of the 2nd class 1 M; see p. 3.

**Charlottenburg** (*Zipter*, Berliner Strasse 114, is the best of the numerous cafés), a dull town with 25,000 inhab., but now rapidly increasing in extent, lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzen*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th cent. The principal street,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, coincides with the Berlin and Spandau road.

The royal *Palace*, erected in 1699 by *Schlüter*, is covered with a handsome dome, and flanked with wings. On the right and left at the entrance to the court are copies of the Borghese Gladiator in bronze. — Between the two barracks opposite the palace are two groups in bronze representing soldiers of the *Gardes du Corps*.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden* is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left, on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 10 min. from the entrance) the \**Mausoleum*, designed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose.

One of the servants from the palace shows the tomb (usual fee 1 M., although officially prohibited), the arrangement and decoration of which were designed by Fred. William IV.

The recumbent figures of the illustrious pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the three Hore by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann* of Rome. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket. Divine service is celebrated here on the anniversaries of the deaths of the king (7th June) and queen (10th July).

At the upper end of Charlottenburg are the garden and park of the \**Flora* society, containing a large palm-house, a winter-garden, and concert-rooms, which attract numerous visitors (adm., see p. 7). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of the Schloss-Platz lies the *Witzleben Park* on the *Lietzen-See*, well stocked with flowers. — March's pottery works, Sophien-Str. 1, also deserve a visit.

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies *Westend*, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years, and some of which are very tastefully constructed.

The *Spandauer Bock*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, is a much frequented beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a basin of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder*. The shooting-lodge of *Grunewald*, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, is another favourite point. The road passes the *Witzleben Park*.

### k. Environs of Berlin.

(See small Map on large Plan.)

The pleasantest points have already been mentioned, viz. the *Tiergarten* (p. 50), *Charlottenburg* (p. 50), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 50), *Schöneberg* and the *Botanical Garden* (p. 39), *Moabit* (p. 48), *Pichelsberg* (see above), the *Kreusberg* and *Tempelhof* (p. 40). Then *Stralow* and *Treptow*, villages on the *Spree*, 2 M. to the S.E. of the *Köpenick Gate*, reached by omnibus or steamboat (p. 4). — At *Hoppegarten*, on the Eastern Railway, races take place several times a year.

To the N.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the Rosenthal Gate, is the *Gesundbrunnen*, with a park and restaurants. About 3 M. from the *Schönhausen Gate* are situated *Pankow* and *Schloss Schönhausen* with its park.

Pleasant excursion by carriage to (8 M.) *Tegel*, the residence of the *Humboldt* family, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, but altered by *Schinkel* in 1822 in imitation of a Roman villa.

The interior is decorated with valuable works of art. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) v. *Humboldt*, marked by a granite column with a statue of Hope by *Thorvaldsen*.

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to *Potsdam* with its environs (see R. 2).

*Freyenwalde*, see p. 157; *Buckow*, see p. 167; *Köpenick*, see p. 182; *Spreewald*, see p. 184.

## 2. Potsdam and Environs.

*Comp. Plans pp. 52, 54,*

*the latter of which adjoins the former on the W. to the left.*

**16 M.** Railway from Berlin to Potsdam in 30-39 min. (fares 2  $\text{M}$ , 10 pf., 1.60, 1.5). Stations *Steglitz*, *Zehlendorf*, and *Neuendorf*, formerly bleak and unattractive places, but gradually becoming enlivened with country-houses. — A new line, on which several trains run daily, goes by *Friedenau*, *Steglitz*, *Lichterfelde* (where the new Berlin Cadet School has recently been opened), *Zehlendorf*, *Schlachtensee*, *Wannsee* (with numerous handsome new villas on the lake of that name), and *Neu-Babelsberg* (2  $\text{M}$ . from the Château) to *Neuendorf*, where it joins the direct line. The next stations are *Potsdam* and *Wildpark*, the latter being situated near the Charlottenhof and the New Palace (p. 58). Fares from Berlin to Wildpark 2  $\text{M}$ , 40 pf., 1.80, 1.20; return-tickets at reduced rates, available for the day of issue only.

**Potsdam.** — Cabs. First class (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 75,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$   $\text{M}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 hr. 2  $\text{M}$ , for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 50 pf. more.

	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
Second class: for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. . . . .	— 50	— 75	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. . . . .	— 75	1 —	1 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. . . . .	1 —	1 25	1 75
1 hr. . . . .	1 50	1 75	2 25

Luggage 25 pf.

To the Berlin Station, <i>Neue Garten</i> , or <i>Mühlenberg</i> . . . . .	— 50	— 75	1 —
<i>Ruinenberg</i> , <i>Sanssouci-Milli</i> , and to the entrance of the <i>Orangerie</i> . . . . .	— 75	1 —	1 25
<i>Wildpark</i> , <i>Neue Palais</i> , <i>Klein-Glienicke</i> . . . . .	1 —	1 50	1 75
<i>Babelsberg</i> by <i>Klein-Glienicke</i> or by <i>Nowawes</i> . . . . .	1 50	1 75	2 —

Fares for the return journey, or for a stoppage, are paid according to time: 6 hrs. 12  $\text{M}$ , 12 hrs. 15  $\text{M}$ , without regard to the number of persons. Double fares at night.

**Plan of Excursion.** After a glance at the town, visit the \**Friedenskirche*, \**Sanssouci*, the *Stoelian Garden*, the so-called \**Orangery*, the *Antique Temple*, \**New Palace*, *Temple of Friendship*, *Charlottenhof*, *Japanese House*, *Shell Grotto*, *Weinbergthor*, and then return to the town. Drive by the *Pfingsberg* to the \**Marble Palace*, and by *Glienicke* to \**Babelsberg*; then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the *Brauhausberg*, an admirable point of view, especially by evening light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing.

*Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens.

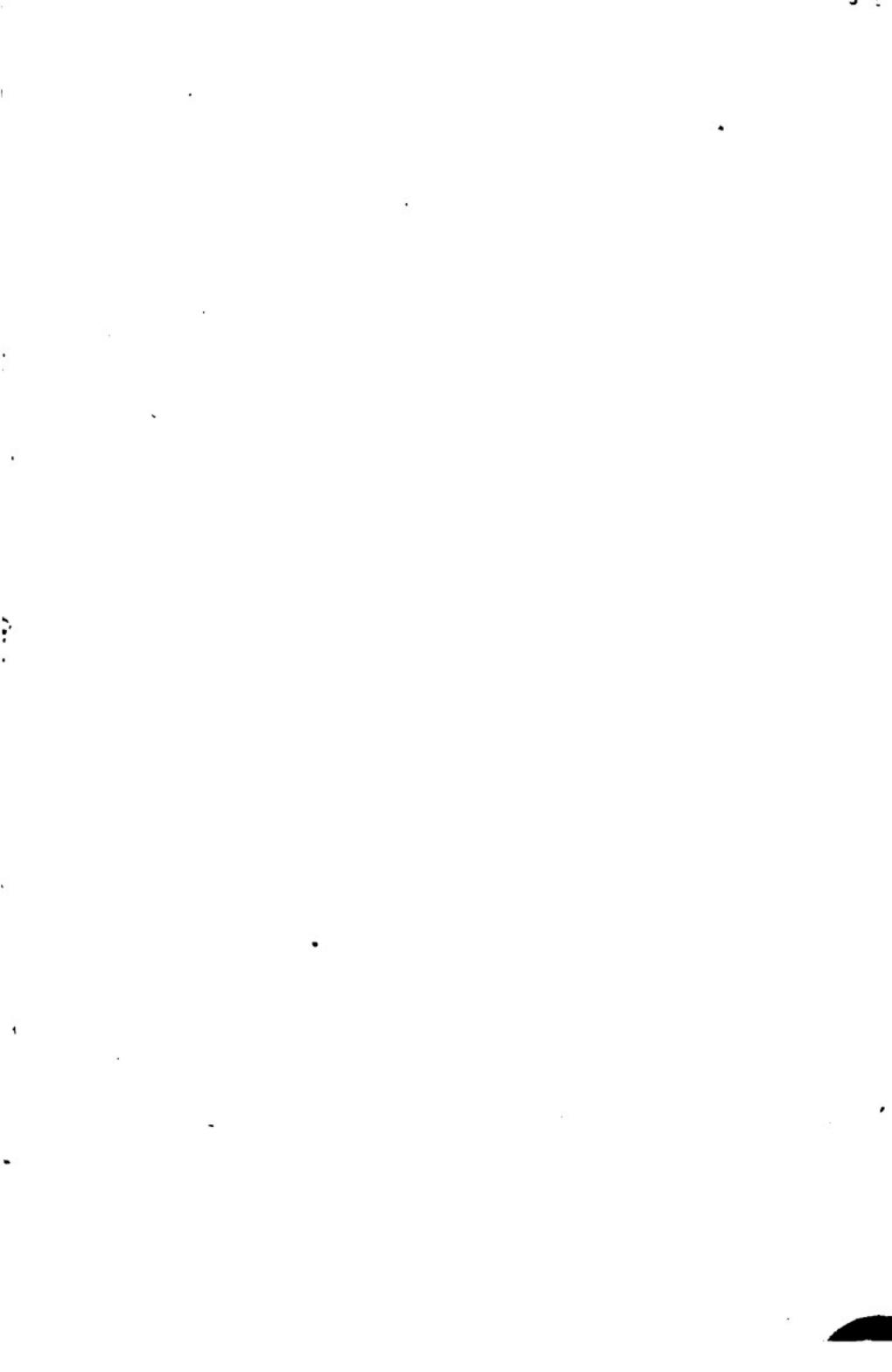
The *Fountains* of *Sanssouci* usually play in summer on Sundays from noon till dusk. The great fountain also plays on Thursday afternoons.

Fees to the attendants at the different palaces, although strictly speaking, prohibited: 1 pers. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ , a party 3  $\text{M}$ .

**Hotels.** \**EINSIEDLER*, Schloss-Str. 8; \**DEUTSCHES HAUS*, Schloss-Str. 6; \**STADT KÖNIGSBURG*, Brauer-Str. 1, with a large garden on the *Havel*, good cuisine.

**Restaurants.** In the Town: Besides the above mentioned hotels, \**Harms*, Berliner-Str. 19; *Railway Restaurant*; *Schützenhaus*, near the station; *Lehmann*, Alter Markt 17; *Hormess*, Wilhelms-Platz. — In the Environs: *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; \**Wackermann's Höhe*; *Wildpark Station* (p. 58) &c.

**Potsdam** (45,000 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the Province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of



MONTGOMERY

and its  
environments

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ancient Slavonic origin, but was a place of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace, and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

Crossing the *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, we perceive the Royal Palace opposite to us (comp. Plan). To the S. of the latter, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the *Lustgarten*, in which there are fourteen bronze busts of York, Blücher, and other celebrated generals, by Rauch, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of the last century, of little artistic value. Military parade with music in the Lustgarten on Sundays at 1 o'clock.

The adjoining Palace (castellan in the court to the left), erected in 1660-1701, is interesting chiefly on account of the reminiscences it contains of Frederick the Great.

His rooms with their contents have been preserved in their original condition. His inkstained writing-table, bookcase with French works, music-stand, hat, scarf, and shade for the eyes, and his chairs and sofa, the coverings of which were partially torn off by his favourite dogs and afterwards by relic hunters, are shown here. Adjoining the bedroom is a cabinet with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. The apartments of Frederick William III. and his consort Queen Louise are also preserved unaltered. Those occupied by the late king Frederick William IV. are adorned by a number of good modern pictures.

The \*Church of St. Nicholas, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 by Schinkel and Persius, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added by Stüler and Prüfer in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by Schinkel, and four prophets by Cornelius in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by Kiss, from designs by Schinkel. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring Rathhaus, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in imitation of that of Amsterdam in 1754. The Obelisk in front of it is embellished with medallion busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, built in 1850-52, containing large assembly-rooms for scientific and other societies.

A vault under the pulpit of the Garrison Church, on the W. side of the town, contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. The uniforms

worn by the three allied monarchs during the campaign of 1813 are preserved in mahogany chests behind the pulpit. The tower contains musical bells, which play every half hour. Sacristan, 32 Breite-Strasse, opposite.

The Wilhelms-Platz is adorned with a handsome \**Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by Kiss.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, the *Theatre*, the *Hussars' Barracks*, and the new *Rom. Cath. Church* in the Romanesque style, adjoining the drilling ground, in the Bassin-Platz, are also handsome buildings.

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate* (comp. Plans pp. 52, 54), erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the right leads to the \**PARK OF SANSSOUCI*. At the entrance to the park, 1½ M. from the station, rises the \**Friedenskirche* (Pl. 7), or '*Church of Peace*', in the early Christian basilica style, designed by Persius, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

We first enter a QUADRANGLE, enclosed by arcades, adjoining which rises the clock-tower, 190 ft. in height, with openings adorned with miniature columns. In the cloisters, at the foot of the tower, are some interesting modern Italian sculptures. Beyond the cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta, we enter the somewhat smaller ATRIUM (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), where to the left stands Rietschel's \**Pietas* (the Saviour's body and the weeping mother); opposite to it Rauch's \**Group of Moses* (Moses, supported by Aaron and Hur, praying for victory); and in the centre a copy of Thorvaldsen's *Risen Christ*. The somewhat bare INTERIOR of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and of his wife Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873); the angel in Carrara marble is by Tenerani of Rome. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from S. Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left.

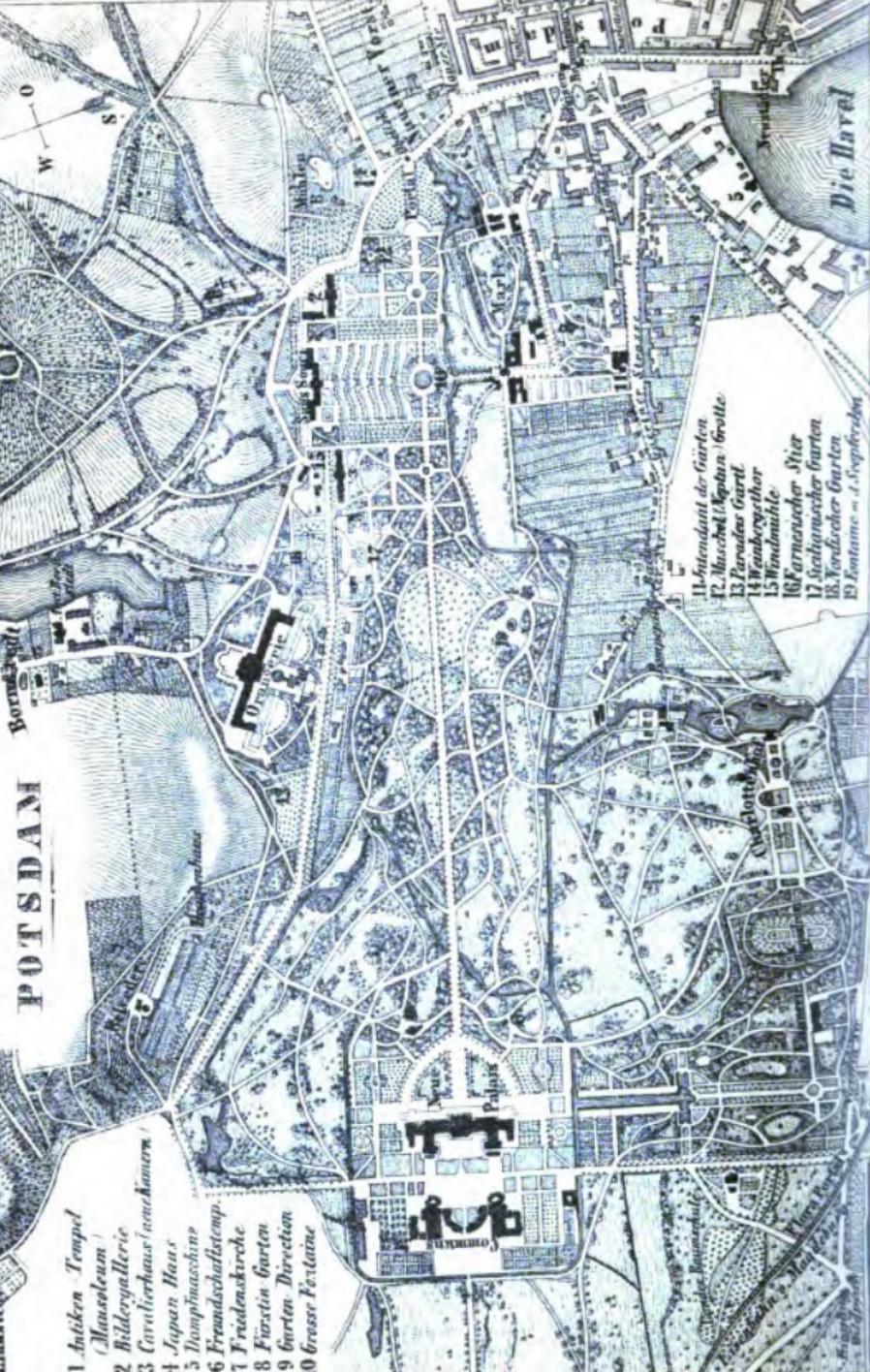
Entering the garden, we soon reach the \**Great Fountain* (Pl. 10), the water of which rises (p. 52) to a height of 112 ft., and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin, the Venus by Pigalle (middle of last century) alone merits inspection. The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great* in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 14), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are a repetition of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten. The porphyry bust of Paolo Giordano, Duke of Bracciano, a mediæval Italian condottiere, to the N. of the fountain, is said to have been purchased by Frederick the Great for 3000 l.

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds and chargers are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace, which was once a favourite resort of the king.

To  
the  
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# POTS DAM

- 1 Antiken Tempel  
(Mausoleum)
- 2 Bildergallerie
- 3 Gondelhaus (neue Kammern)
- 4 Japan Haus
- 5 Lampenmaschine
- 6 Brandenburger Tor
- 7 Friedenskirche
- 8 Fürstin Garten
- 9 Gartan Direktion
- 10 Große Kurfürst



The Palace of Sanssouci, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered. It was afterwards occupied by Frederick William IV., who died here in 1861.

The castellan lives at the back of the palace, near the semicircular colonnade, whence a fine view of the Ruinenberg is obtained (p. 56). The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2. 20, 17th Aug., 1786). The chair in which he died is also shown, stained with the last bleeding to which he was subjected. His portrait (in his 56th year) by Peane is said to be the only likeness for which he ever sat. The room in the W. wing in which Fred. William IV. died, is kept unaltered.

The Picture Gallery, in a separate building, has yielded up its finest works to the Museum at Berlin. The Cavalierhaus (Pl. 3) was formerly an orangery in winter and a French theatre in summer. Near it is the 'Sicilian Garden', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (in the centre, a "girl drawing water, in marble, by E. Wolff"); beyond it is the Northern Garden, or 'Pinetum'.

Immediately at the back of Sanssouci is the famous Windmill (Pl. 15), the property of the descendants of the miller who is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great; it is now royal property.

Farther W. is the \*Orangery, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, completed in 1856 from plans by Hesse. On the terrace are two columns with statues of Ceres and Flora, and a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The long façade is adorned with numerous statues: the four Seasons and the twelve Months by Schievelbein, Wittig, E. Mayer, Franz, and Stutz; in the centre Agriculture, Architecture, Industry, and Science by A. Wolff and E. Mayer; in front of the building stands a statue of Frederick William IV., executed by Blaeser.

The CENTRAL SALOON on the ground-floor contains 45 Copies from Raphael, arranged without taste, and numerous original sculptures. Among these are: Steinhäuser, Girl listening to a shell; Troschel, Spinner asleep; Imhof, Miriam; Voss, Hebe giving water to the eagle, and Cupid warding off the eagle. — Next SALOON: Franz, Butterfly-catcher; Wittach, Ball-player (in bronze). — MALACHITE SALOON: Troschel, Sleeping Faun, and the infant Bacchus in a basket; Thorvaldsen, Head of Adonis, and Head of a sleeper; Hasenpflug, Cupid and Psyche. Paintings: Stange, Palace of the Doges (funeral of the last doge at night); O. Achenbach, Park near Frascati; Hagen, Wieland at the court of Weimar; Oer, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing. — In the LOGGIA are statues in marble: Troschel, Woman spreading flax; E. Mayer, Girl putting on ear-rings, \*Rauch, Danaide, his last work; Steinhäuser, Boy playing at ball. — Next ROOM: E. Hildebrandt, Bethesda, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem from the Mt. of Olives. — In the 'Cavalier' apartments, twenty-five Alpine and Spanish views by Kalkreuth, and a gallery of celebrated Prussians, chiefly by Begas.

From the Cavalier Wing we now proceed to the *Paradeisgärtl*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style. The *Belvedere* near the Drachenhaus, at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the Paradeisgärtl, commands a pleasing view (key at the Drachenhaus).

From the above mentioned *Windmill* a path leads in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (129 steps; fee 30 pf.) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Following the principal path in a straight direction, to the W. of the Paradeisgärtl, we next reach the *Antique Temple*, or *Mausoleum* (Pl. 1), containing an admirable marble statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, more perfect in its execution than that at Charlottenburg (shown by the castellan of the New Palace). Opposite to it is the elegant *Temple of Friendship* (Pl. 6), erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Baireuth, and containing her statue.

At the W. end of the avenue, upwards of 1 M. long, which intersects the park of Sanssouci from E. to W., rises the \**New Palace*, founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him at a vast expense in 1769. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Those once occupied by the founder are preserved unaltered. Part of the upper floor is fitted up as a summer residence for the Crown-Prince and his family.

The *Vestibule* contains a large porcelain vase, presented by the Emp. Nicholas. The *Grotto Saloon* is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones. The upper rooms contain several pictures by ancient masters: *Tintoretto*, Danae; *Poussin*, Moses; *Domenichino*, Artemisia; *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra, Mary; *Titian*, Christ at Emmaus; *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi. The APARTMENTS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT contain his study-table, pair of snuffers, &c.; in the library is his MS. of the 'Eloge du Sieur la Mettrie' and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. The THEATRE has seats for 600 persons. In the CONCERT and BALL ROOM: *Guido Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines, and other pictures. The handsome MARBLE SALOON is 100 ft. in length.

At the back of the New Palace, to the W., are the 'Communs', formerly servants' offices, now barracks for a battalion of infantry composed of members of all the different regiments, and trained here to ensure uniformity of drill throughout the army.

Adjoining the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. to the S.E. of the New Palace, is the \**Charlottenhof*, a royal château, tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa.

The vestibule contains a bust of Schinkel by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolf*. (Castellan on the sunk floor.)

Near the château is an imitation of an ancient Roman Bath-house, containing a valuable bath of jasper and a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by *Hentschel*.

Near the Charlottenhof is the *Wildpark Station*, see p. 52.

We now return through the park to the town, passing the *Japanese House* (Pl. 4), called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great from the figures with which it is decorated, and containing a valuable musical clock, presented to that monarch by Madame de Pompadour. We next pass the *Sea-horse Fountain* (Pl. 19) by Kiss, and enter the straight avenue. On the left, beyond the palace of Sanssouci, is the *Shell*, or *Neptune Grotto* (Pl. 12), erected by Knobelsdorff. Further on is the *Weinbergsthör* (Pl. 14), resembling the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome, designed by Stüler, and adorned with sculptures in terracotta by Schievelbein and Bläser, representing the return of the Prince of Prussia from the Baden campaign. To the S. of this point rises an *Obelisk*, beyond which is the town.

To the N. of Potsdam, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Jäger-Thor, or from the Nauener Thor (comp. Plan, p. 54), is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of eleven houses, a Greek chapel, and the residence of the priest, founded in 1826 by Fred. William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony, prettily situated on the Heiligen-See, rises the **Marble Palace**, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1845. A number of good sculptures and pictures are preserved here.

In the COURT, in front of the palace, Man with a torch, by *E. Wolff*. In the ARCADES, rich ornamentation by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. Marble sculptures in the INTERIOR: *Möller*, Boy and dog, Girl with vase and bull-dog, and a Dog; \**Tieck*, Marble disc, with a portrait of Wackenroder on one side, and Chio on the other; *Tassaert*, Small Cupid with two doves and a girl; *Hopfarten*, Bacchante and infant Bacchus planting vines; *Trippel*, Bust of Mercury; *Berges*, Lorelei, Cupid and Pysche; *E. Wolf*, Angler, Shepherd-boy, Hebe and Ganymede, Venus and Cupid; *Wichmann*, Cupid and Psyche; *Troschel*, Satyr. — Pictures: *Frey*, Simoom in Egypt, and Views of the Pyramids; *Eichhorn*, Greek landscapes; *Hackert*, two Neapolitan landscapes; *Lütke*, Groups of trees, 1791; *Engelbrecht*, Italian woman; *Reinhold*, Painter watched by an Italian family; *Rode*, View of St. Peter's; \**Kretschmer*, the Margrave of Schwedt and Seydlitz on a dangerous expedition, and Seydlitz's equestrian exploit; *Conrad*, Cathedral of Cologne; *Beckmann*, Monastery court in the Lateran. — Ceiling by *Frisch* (1796) and *Klöber*: the four Seasons. \*Room painted by *Klöber* in 1847: Apollo, Venus, Morpheus, large Bacchic scene.

The Kitchen, which externally looks like a temple sunk in the lake, is connected with the palace by a subterranean passage 50 paces long.

On the \**Pfingstberg*, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by Hesse, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage-road ascends to the summit of the hill. At the base on the S. side lies the extensive *Exercising-ground*.

At *Glienicke* on the Berlin road, on the left bank of the Havel,

is situated a *Château* of Prince Charles, with a garden and large \*Park.

If, from the entrance next to the fountains near the road, we follow the first road leading to the right, we reach the so-called *Roman Bench*, on the banks of a small artificial lake and waterfall. On a slight eminence above, lies the \**Weisse Bank*, affording a capital survey of the whole basin of the Havel; we then follow the road and come to the *Victoria-Bank*, whence we enjoy an extensive view of the other side of the river. We now return to the *Château*; in the entrance court are some antiques; the reserved park contains a well-kept lawn; admission on application to the Inspector, who lives close by.

On the other side of the road rises the *Böttchers-Berg*, surmounted with a Loggia, containing a Marble bust of the late Empress of Russia, and commanding a fine \*Panorama. At the foot of the hill is an old *Hunting-Lodge* of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, restored as a residence for Prince Frederick Charles.

In the vicinity ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) is the entrance to the park and the picturesque palace of \**Babelsberg*, the property of the Emp. William, erected in the English Gothic style by Schinkel in 1835, and extended in 1848. The son of the porter (50 pf.-1 M.) is recommended as a guide through the park. Fee in the palace, see p. 52.

The \*INTERIOR is sumptuously and tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Pictures: \**Wittich*, Page; *Th. Hildebrandt*, Othello; *Meyer of Bremen*, Mother giving her child to a kneeling girl; *Hagn*, Conversation; *C. Becker*, The young recruit; *Spangenberg*, Sleeping forester; *Dannhauser*, Scene from the Danish war; \**Bleibtreu*, At Königgrätz; landscapes by *Däge*, *Hummel*, *Harrach*, and others. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming Views through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. The water of the fountains in front of the palace is forced to the height of 100 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. On the E. side of the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*, a gift of Frederick William IV. The adjacent Gothic building to the right is the kitchen. To the S. rises a lofty Tower, commanding a fine panorama.

On the neighbouring Lenné-height stands the so-called *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic colonnade, which by order of the Emperor was detached from the old Rathhaus in Berlin in 1871, and re-erected here. Extensive view.

The *Pfaueninsel*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Potsdam, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., converted by him into a park, and abounding in beautiful oaks, is now rarely visited. The *Château* is in the form of a ruined Roman villa with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the *Farm* at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin.

The \**Brauhausberg* (\**Restaurant*, p. 52), adjoining the railway station on the S., commands a beautiful view of the town and the expansive Havel, finest by evening-light.

### 3. From Cologne to Hanover, and to Berlin by Stendal or Magdeburg.

RAILWAY to Hanover (205 M.), express in 6 hrs., fare 30 M. 30 pf.; quick train in 6 hrs. 50 min., fares 30 M. 30 pf., 22.50, 15.80; ordinary trains in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fares 26 M. 30 pf., 19.70, 13.20. — Express from Cologne to Berlin (363 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) in 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fare 58 M. 30 pf. (p. 68).

From Cologne to (24 M.) Düsseldorf, see Baedeker's *Rhine*. — Next stations *Calcum* (near which is *Kaiserswerth*, with its extensive charitable institutions), *Grossenbaum*.

39 M. Duisburg (*Europäischer Hof*; *Hof von Holland*; *Prinz-Regent*; *Rheinischer Hof*), a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, with both of which it is connected by a canal, is a rapidly increasing manufacturing place, with 37,400 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal traffic. The \**Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850. — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

44 M. Oberhausen (*Hof von Holland*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of very recent origin, with 15,465 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines. Extensive ironworks in the vicinity.

Stat. *Berge-Borbeck* (for coal-traffic only). — 51 M. Altenessen is the junction for (1/2 hr.) Essen (*Essener Hof*; *Berliner Hof*; *Rhein. Hof*, at the station), a town with 54,800 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th cent. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, where about 20,000 miners are employed, it has increased rapidly within the last few years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has recently sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel. The coal-begrimed streets, most of which are narrow and crooked, offer little attraction to the traveller. The *Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 873, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the close of the 9th cent.; the nave was completed in 1316, the E. choir in 1445, and the whole edifice was restored in 1855. The treasury contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th cent., and the handsome cloisters date from the 11th and 12th centuries.

Near the town are *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of European celebrity, covering an area of 63 acres. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 12,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe with iron and steel guns. In 1863 the quantity of steel manufactured

here amounted to 25,000, and in 1873 to 125,000 tons. There are here 286 steam-engines of 10,000 horse-power, 71 steam-hammers, and 1619 furnaces of various descriptions in constant operation.

The *Westphalian Coal-measures* are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 10-12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense at places, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany.

Next stations *Gelsenkirchen*, *Wanne* (junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg, p. 90), *Herne*, *Castrop*, *Mengede*.

The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

74 M. *Dortmund* (\**Wencker-Paxmann*; *Middendorf*; *Köln. Hof*), a town with 57,763 inhab., the most important in Westphalia, is the central point of a mining-district, with numerous foundries, and the head-quarters of the mining authorities of Westphalia. It is at the same time one of the most ancient places in this part of the country, having been founded as early as the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for the meeting of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and other princes. After the Thirty Years' War, however, the place lost its importance. The greater part of the massive walls has been removed, and the town now wears a modernised aspect. Two of the churches only deserve inspection, *St. Reinoldi*, of the 13th cent., choir 1421-50, and the adjoining lofty *Marienkirche* of the same period, containing a picture of the Westphalian school of the 15th cent.

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Könighof under the Linden*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last meeting held by this society here was in 1803.

Two of the lime-trees in the *Könighof* at Dortmund still exist, and are believed to be upwards of 400 years old. They stand on a slight eminence, to the W. of the station, by a stone table on which the drawn sword and willow-noose of the *Vehmgericht* were placed during the sitting of the tribunal.

FROM DORTMUND TO HAGEN, 19 M., rail. in 1 hr. (2 M 40, 1.80, 1.20). 10 M. *Witten* (\**Voss*; *Heinemann*), a straggling town with busy coal mines and factories, is the junction for  *Steele* and *Bochum* (see below). *Blanken-*

*stein*, 5 M. below Witten, is one of the most beautiful points in the valley of the Ruhr. The following stations are *Weiter*, picturesquely situated on a height on the r. bank of the Ruhr, *Herdecke* (to the l. the *Ardeygebirge* with the tower of *Hohen-Syburg*, p. 75) and (19 M.) *Hagen* (p. 75).

From DORTMUND to DÜSSELDORF, 45 M., a branch-line runs via *Langendreer*, *Bochum*, and *Steele*, and thence down the pretty valley of the Ruhr, passing *Kupferdreh*, the junction of the *Steele* and *Vohwinkel* line (p. 76). — 27½ M. *Werden* (*Hicking*), an ancient town, formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, possesses a handsome church of the 12th and 13th centuries. The monastery-buildings are now a house of correction. — 30 M. *Kettwig* (*Overmann*), with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Then several small stations. — 45 M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

94 M. Hamm (\**Graf von der Mark*; *Besing*, at the station, unpretending), with 18,900 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of *Mark*, which in 1666 was annexed to Brandenburg, is now a manufacturing place, iron wire, tacks and engines being the staple commodities. It is the junction of the Westphalian line, N. to *Münster* and *Emden* (p. 110), S.E. to *Soest* and *Cassel* (p. 74), and S.W. to *Unna* and *Schwerte* (p. 74).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. Stations *Ahlen*, *Beckum*, *Oelde*, and *Rheda*, near which the *Ems* is crossed. — 124 M. *Gütersloh* (*Schnale*), with 4500 inhab., is a great dépôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The 'Pumpernickel' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious.

The S. slopes of the Teutoburgian Forest, to the E. of stat. *Brackwede*, are pointed out as the scene of the battle in which Varus was defeated by Arminius (or Hermann), chief of the Cherusci, A.D. 9 (comp. p. 62). The train now enters a more mountainous district.

135 M. Bielefeld (*Drei Kronen*; *Ravensberger Hof*; *Spengler*; *Westphälischer Hof*, well spoken of), with 26,600 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen traffic, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent. and attained great importance in the 17th, is a busy manufacturing town. The castle on the *Sparrenberg*, rising above the town, originally erected by the Guelph Count of Lippe, in the 12th cent., was reconstructed in 1545, and fortified according to Dürer's system. It has been used as a prison for more than a century. The \**Berglust*, a restaurant at the foot of the castle, commands a fine view. The *Johannisberg*, to the S.W. of Bielefeld, is another good point of view.

143½ M. Herford (*Stadt Berlin*; *Brunnemann's Hotel*), with 12,100 inhab., the second town in the County of *Ravensberg*, possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery which was founded in the 9th cent. on a hill on the N. side of the town, the abbess of which enjoyed princely rank and was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. The *Marienkirche*, or *Abbey Church*, re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with a tastefully decorated W. tower. The Romanesque *Münster* in the town, with Gothic apse of the 15th cent., is also worthy of notice.

FROM HERFORD TO PADERBORN (33 M.) diligence daily in  $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. The road leads by *Salsuffeln* (Grimme, Stadt Bremen), a salt bath, whence a road diverges to *Lemgo* (diligence twice a day), a small town of 4000 inhab., with a handsome town-hall and many gabled houses (in stone and timberwork), in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent. — From Lemgo to Rinteln (p. 73),  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The Detmold road then leads to *Schömar* and *Lage*, thriving places, in a fertile and undulating district.

17 M. Detmold (*Stadt Frankfurt*, near the *Schloss-Platz*; *Lippe'scher Hof*), the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 7000 inhab. In the middle of the town lies the *Residenz-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 18th cent. and worthy of a visit. To the N. of the pretty palace square are the princely stables containing about 80 horses ('*Senner*', see below). At the S. end of the town is the *New Palace*, inhabited by the prince (erected 1708-18, enlarged in 1850). The beautiful palace-garden, with fountains, is only accessible by permission of the prince's gardener. Near the *Gymnasium* is a *Natural-History Museum*.

About 3 M. from Detmold, to the S.W., rises the *Grotenburg*; the route, which cannot be mistaken, leads through the Avenue by the canal, traverses the entrenchment, and crosses the road to Hiddesen five minutes later. At a direction-post we diverge by a footpath to the right, which further on is indicated by stone pillars. The high road leads upwards in a long curve, after passing *Hiddesen*. — On the \**Grotenburg* (1162 ft. above the sea, 840 ft. above Detmold), one of the highest points of the Teutoburgian hills, rises the conspicuous *Monument of Arminius*, which was inaugurated on 16th August 1875. Upon an arched substructure 100 ft. in height, stands the statue (54 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst v. Bandel* (d. 1876), who devoted to it a great part of his life. The substructure was begun in 1838 and completed in 1846; the different parts are cast in copper, and attached to a strong iron framework. The cost of the work amounted to about 270,000 M. The gallery of the monument commands an admirable *Panorama*. The precise position of the battle-field where in the year A.D. 10 Hermann the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined; but it is supposed to have been on the S. slopes descending towards Brackwede (p. 61). — The nearest way to the *Externsteine*, to the E. of the *Grotenburg*, is by *Berlebeck*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide necessary.

To the S. of the *Grotenburg* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. by the Hiddesen road), lies the shooting-lodge *Lopshorn*, with a famous horse-rearing establishment, where the '*Senner*', a peculiar race of horses, remarkable for power of endurance, is bred; they derive the name from the steppes of the Senne, or slopes of the wooded Teutoburgian hills, where down to 1874 they were in the habit of grazing. The pastures are now enclosed.

About 6 M. to the S.E. of Detmold, on the road to Bergheim, lies the little town of *Horn* (Post). Near it is *Meinberg*, a watering-place with sulphur, salt, and mud baths, which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism. *Bergheim*, a station on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Horn*.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of *Horn*, on the road to Paderborn, rise the \**Externsteine* (*Grüttemeyer's Inn*), a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, which to a certain height can be ascended by steps. In one of the rocks is a grotto, 33 ft. in length,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in height, into which opens the mouth of a cave (17 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. height), the object of which has not been ascertained. Outside the entrance to the grotto, and hewn in the rock somewhat in the old Oriental style, is a relief representing the Descent from the Cross (16 ft. high, 10 ft. broad) in two sections; in the upper are represented, in colossal figures, the dead body of Christ being removed from the Cross by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with the Virgin and the Evangelists. Above hovers Christ

in an attitude of benediction with the banner of the Cross, and the sun and moon at his side. In the lower section are seen a man and a woman neeling (Adam and Eve), entwined by a serpent, waiting for redemption. This work is supposed to have been executed in 1115.

A few steps beyond these rocks the road divides. Both arms lead through the Teutoburgian forest to *Schlängen* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Externsteine): the one to the left, via *Kohlstädt*; the other to the right via *Kreuzkrug*, where it is joined by the direct road from Detmold. From *Schlängen* to *Lippspringe* 3 M.

*Lippspringe* (384 ft.; *Old* and *New Kurhaus*; *Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, well spoken of; *Krieger*, *Brackmann*, *Rath*, *Trentmann*), a thriving place of modern origin, possesses a thermal spring ( $70^{\circ}$  Fahr.), discovered in 1832, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints and attracts upwards of 2500 visitors annually. The waters are used for baths, as well as drinking; there are also rooms for inhaling the steam, a whey-cure establishment, and prettily laid out gardens. The sources of the *Lippe* and the *Jordan* burst copiously from the earth here and form a basin. The old castle, whose ruins overtop the new buildings, was formerly in the possession of the Templars, and afterwards in that of the Paderborn Chapter.

*Paderborn* (p. 72) is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Lippspringe*.

151 M. *Löhne*, junction for *Hamein* (p. 73) and *Rheine* (p. 90).

154 M. *Bad Oeynhausen* (\**Vogeler's Hôtel*; *Rose*; *Victoria*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; restaurants at the *Curhaus*, *Trichter*, etc.), a watering-place of some repute (about 3700 patients annually), is named after an engineer of that name (d. 1865), who conducted the boring operations which led to the discovery of the thermal water. In the *Cur-Park*, three warm saline springs ( $93$ ,  $80$  and  $78^{\circ}$  Fahr. respectively) issue from a shaft 2030 ft. in depth, the principal fountain rising in a jet 30 ft. in height. The water is used for different kinds of baths. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siehl*, to *Melbergen*, the *Kuppenberg*, etc.

The train crosses the *Weser* and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or **Porta Westphalica**, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. Stat. *Porta* (Steinert's *Hôtel* on the right bank; Nottmeier's on the left bank, both with pleasant grounds). The railway station at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (617 ft.) on the right bank resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the river, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsberg* (820 ft.), a tower (74 ft.) at the top of which commands a beautiful and extensive view. In the adjacent *Margarethen-Cluse*, a chapel, of which the outer walls and a rude altar and font alone remain, the heathen duke *Wittekind* is said to have been baptised under Charlemagne's compulsion. The neighbouring quarries of excellent sandstone afford a striking view of the stratification of the rock.

The train soon emerges from the defile and traverses the small plain which lies between the *Weser* Mts. and *Minden*.

163 M. *Minden* (Rail. *Restaurant*; \**Victoria Hotel* and *Stadt London* in the town,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. distant), with 17,088 inhab., lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a new bridge. The Rom. Cath. \**Cathedral* dates from the 12th cent., and is a good example of the early Gothic style; the choir, built in 1377-79, has been recently

restored; the altar-piece, representing Charlemagne and Wittekind, was executed by H. Aldegrever. The handsome government buildings, constructed of the same brown, veined sandstone, which has been used for many other buildings in the town, were erected in 1846. The fortifications of the town were levelled in 1872.

On the battle-field of Todtenhausen, 3 M. to the N., a Gothic monument commemorates the victory of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French, 1st Aug. 1750.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Bückeburg (*Deutsches Haus*), the capital of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, is a dull town, with 4500 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The unsightly church bears the appropriate inscription, '*Religionis non structuræ exemplum*'.

Eilsen, a small watering-place with sulphur and mud baths, lies 5 M. to the S. of Bückeburg ( diligences in summer several times a day).

The "PASCHENBURG (1148 ft.), a much frequented inn on one of the highest hills of the Weser, may be visited hence. Pedestrians reach it in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. viâ the Arnsburg and Bernsen. Fine view of the Schaumburg below, the ancestral seat of the counts of that name, and of the valley of the Weser. Rinteln (p. 73) lies about 6 M. to the S., and Bückeburg 9 M. to the N. of this point.

177 M. Stadthagen, containing many timber buildings; by the church a monument of Prince Ernest. Stations Lindhorst, Haste (branch-line by the small bathing-place of Nonndorf to Wettzen, p. 73), 189 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Wunstorf (junction for Bremen; p. 100).

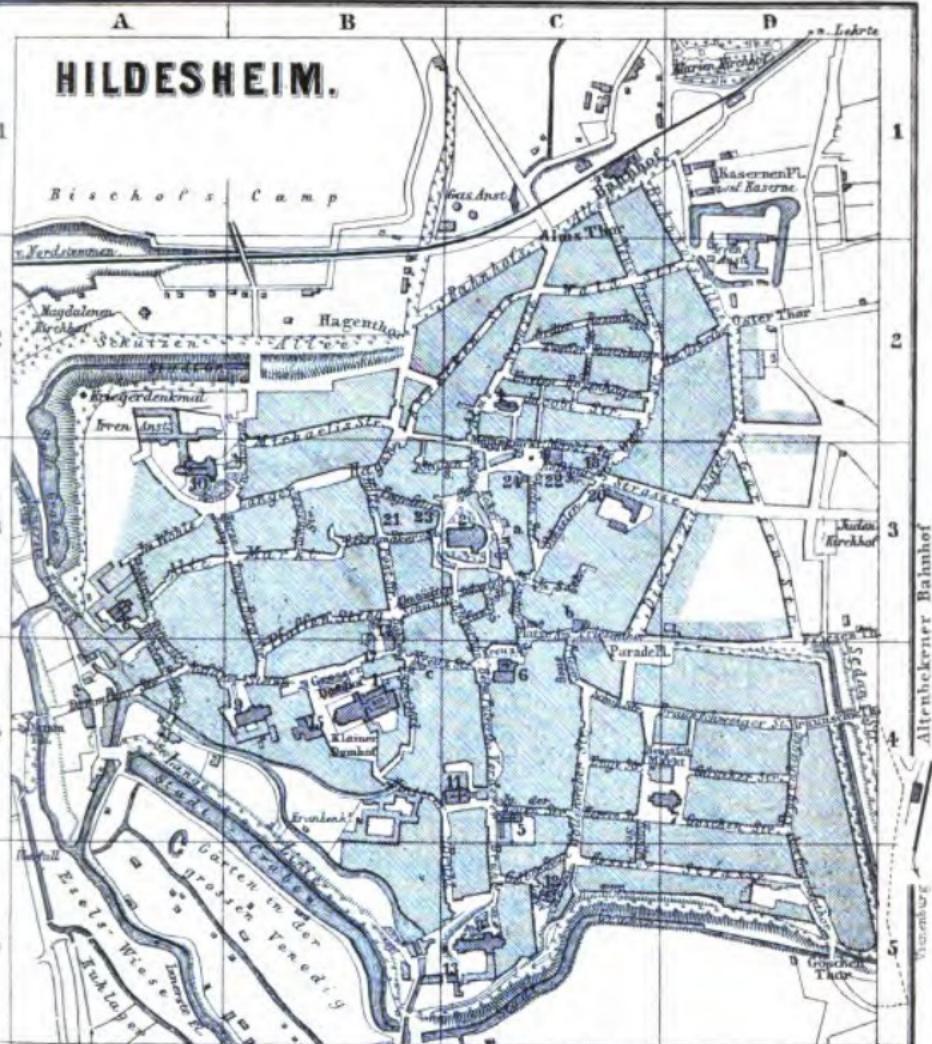
205 M. Hanover, see p. 84; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 10; to Altenbeken, see p. 73.

215 M. Lehrte, the junction of the Harburg (p. 113) and Hildesheim (in 40 min.) lines. Fares to the latter 2, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 M.

Hildesheim (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*, Pl. a; *Hôtel Wasmann*, Friesen-Str., Pl. C, 3. — Restaurants, etc.: *Wippern*, in the old Paulinekloster, Pl. 11; *Meyer*, Markt-Str.; *Domherrnschenke*, at the E. corner of the Domhof; *Rathskeller*, under the Rathaus), an ancient town with 22,666 inhab. (1/3 Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Inneste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 815, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 13-14th centuries; after the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and was a free town of the Empire down to 1808.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of Bishop Bernward (993-1022). According to tradition, the bishop himself was a practical worker in several branches of art, and it is at least well authenticated that he patronised all alike and that he personally superintended the various studios founded by him. A number of buildings were erected by him, and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Ciborium, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successor Godehard, and that of bishops Bernhard and Adelog in the 12th cent., Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of ROMANESQUE ART in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most interesting and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German RENAISSANCE style. In this style the traveller will observe distinct traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the middle of the 16th century. The richly decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear abundant testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

# HILDESHEIM.



## Kirchen:

1. Dom
2. Andreas
3. Godehardi
4. Jacobi
5. Kapuziner
6. Kreuz
7. Lambertii
8. Magdalenen
9. Martini, jetzt Museum
10. Michaelis
11. Pauli-Jesu-Theater
12. Synagoge

- B. 4.
- C. 3.
- C. 5.
- C. 2.
- C. 4.
- C.D. 4.
- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- A. 3.
- A. 4.
- C. 5.

## Alte Häuser:

13. Amtsgericht
14. Landdrostel
15. Übergerichtl.
16. Rathaus
17. Post
18. Borcher'sches Haus
19. Knoppenhaueramtshaus
20. Rathausbauer

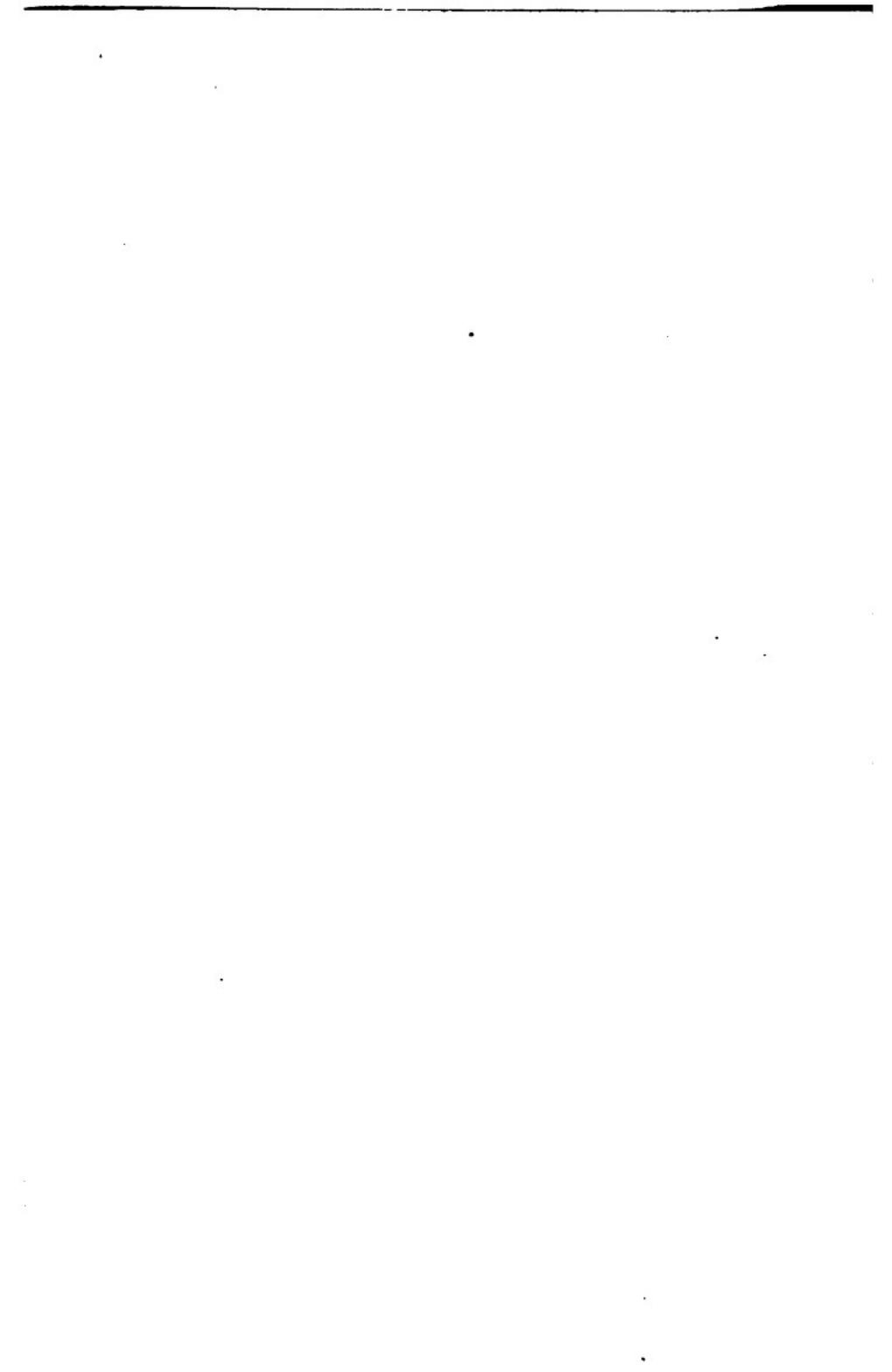
21. Rolandshospital
22. Tempelhaus
- C. 5. 23. Trinitatishospital
- B. 3. & 24. Wedekind'sches Haus
- B. 4.

- B. 3.
- C. 3.
- B. 3.
- C. 3.

## Häuser:

- C. 3. a. Hotel d'Angleterre
- C. 3. b. Weermann's Hotel
- C. 3. c. Goldner Engel

- C. 3.
- C. 3.
- B. 4.



Entering the town from the station, we reach the "ALTSTÄDTER MARKT," a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The *Rathaus* (Pl. 16), with its arcades, erected in 1443, contains the valuable archives. The *Templer-Haus* (Pl. 22), built in the late Gothic style, has a handsome bow-window and two round corner-turrets. The "*Ancochenauer-Amthaus*" (Pl. 19), or guild-house of the butchers, is probably the finest wood and plaster building in Germany, and is adorned with admirable carving, of 1529. The *Wedgekind House* (Pl. 24) is also adorned with carving. The *Rolandstift*, with gables, etc. All these buildings date from the 16th cent. The *Roland Fountain* in the middle of the Platz was erected in 1540.

**St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH** (Pl. 10; the sacristan lives at the red house to the E. of the church, No. 1579), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward, and consecrated in 1083, was afterwards injured by a fire, but was restored in the 12th and 13th cent. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and E. and W. choir, the latter considerably elevated, with a crypt beneath it, which was consecrated in 1015.

The *Interior* is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former; this arrangement dates from the time of Bernward; the pillars are the original ones, and two of the old columns (last section to the N.E.) are preserved. The beautiful "paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. In the S. aisle are the Eight Beatitudes, curious stucco figures of the 11th or 12th cent. — The *Crypt*, resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the monument of St. Bernward, of the 13th cent., surrounded by a spring. The adjacent abbey buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters, to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate., are in the late Romanesque style, but with pointed vaulting.

**St. MAGDALENE'S CHURCH** (Pl. 8; sacristan, No. 1406, opposite the church, to the S.W.) contains several interesting works executed by Bishop Bernward (a cross adorned with gold and jewels, 19 inches long, two candelabra, &c.) and a fine late Gothic chalice.

**St. MARTIN'S CHURCH** (Pl. 9; the custodian lives at the back of the church, No. 1840), now fitted up as a *Museum*, contains weapons, ecclesiastical vessels, wood-carving, a few pictures, Hildesheim and Goslar coins; a library containing 6000 vols., chiefly containing works in reference to the town and principality of Hildesheim; and a natural history collection.

The "**CATHEDRAL**" (Pl. 1; sacristan, No. 1198, in the Kleine Domhof), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1066-61 on the site of an earlier church, with a late Gothic S. aisle and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior by repairs in 1730. The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable merit. The brazen font of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large "*Candelabrum*" in the nave, presented by Bishop Hezlio (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. The *Irmensäule*, a small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir, is said once to have been erected by the heathen Saxons in honour of their god *Irmin*, or *Irman*. The rood-loft is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high altar are the gilded *Sarcophagi* of St. *Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb* of St. *Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th cent. The modernised *Crypt* contains the so-called *Wandekreuz*, supposed to date from the 9th cent. — The *Treasury* (of which one of the clergy is the custodian; apply to the sacristan) contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 9th-12th cent., e. g. several codices with miniatures by St. Bernward (some said to have been painted by himself), chalices, croziers, three Romanesque "crosses, candelabra, works in ivory, and enamelled slabs.

The "CLOISTERS in the late Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, contain tombstones of the 12th-18th cent. The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the court, of the 14th cent., possesses windows with fine tracery. On the external wall of the cathedral crypt extend the branches of a *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, planted according to tradition by Louis the Pious, and said to be upwards of 800 years old. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* on the S. side of the cloisters, with low vaulting borne by two series of round, and one of octagonal columns, contains a few architectural fragments.

In the Domhof, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises the *Christus-Säule*, or Column of Christ, in bronze, 15 ft. in height, and adorned with 28 groups in half relief representing the history of the Saviour, executed by Bishop Bernward about 1022 and erected in the Church of St. Michael. In the same Platz, near the Post-Office (Pl. 17), there is a fine late Gothic building, with jutting windows and turrets, of 1518.

\* ST. GODEHARD's CHURCH (Pl. 8; sacristan, No. 1101, Vordere Brühl), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The sculptures in the arch of the N.W. portal are worthy of note. The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 8 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style by Welter of Cologne are modern. A valuable Romanesque chalice preserved here was executed in 1148-53.

Besides these buildings, the town contains many handsome private houses, chiefly late Gothic structures of the 16th and 17th cent. in wood and plaster. About one-sixth of the buildings in the town date from this period; many of them, chiefly the corner-houses, are ornamented with inscriptions and devices. A walk through the tortuous old streets is interesting, as also a walk on the ramparts, which afford pleasant views. On the Michaelis-rampart (Pl. A, 2), rises a monument in memory of the Hildesheim soldiers, who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1160, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partially modernised. The *Berghöfe*, to the S. of Moritzberg, is a beautiful point of view. — Near the *Galgenberg*, another very fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 28), was found in 1868.

FROM HILDESHEIM TO VIENENBURG, 36 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; fares 4 M 70, 3.60, 2.40. — 20 M. *Ringelheim* is the junction of the Magdeburg and Kreiensen line (p. 288). — 36 M. *Vienenburg*, see p. 294.

Lehrte is also the junction for Brunswick and Magdeburg (p. 67).

Next stations on the Stendal Line: *Dollbergen*, *Meinersen*, *Gifhorn*; *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben was born in 1798; *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is the large château of Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg;  $259\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Oebisfelde*, junction of the Magdeburg and Leipsic line (p. 67); *Gardelegen*, an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church; *Vinzelberg*.

$298\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Stendal** (*Adler*; *Schwan*), a town with 12,870 inh., founded about the middle of the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear on the site of a Slavonic settlement, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late Gothic structure, was erected in 1420-24 and restored in 1857. The W. portions with the towers, in the transition style, date from 1257. Modern stained glass in the

choir. Gothic cloisters of 1460. The imposing late Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. In front of the Gothic *Rathhaus* is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. A monument was erected here in 1859 to the celebrated antiquarian *Winckelmann*, who was born at Stendal in 1717. The so-called Palace of Henry I. is now a tavern. The town is still partially enclosed with picturesque old \**Fortifications* of the 13th-15th cent., of which the *Uenglinger* and *Tangermündner Thor* are the finest parts.

*Tangermünde*, picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7 M. to the S.E. of Stendal (diligence 3 times daily), is remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th cent., the finest of which are the gateways and the recently restored *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 18 M. 70 pf., 12. 21, 9. 40. Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is *Salzwedel*, one of the oldest places in the March, and once a Hanseatic town (8500 inhab.), containing a number of interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing the *Markgrafenstuhl*, a "crucifix, and other works of art"); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent., possessing an admirable carved altar; the *Lorenskirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; the *Altstadt-Rathaus*, of 1509; and lastly a number of late Gothic timber-buildings. *Stat. Uelzen* is the junction for Hamburg. At *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 101). *Bremen*, see p. 101.

FROM STENDAL TO HAMBURG (110 M.) and to MAGDEBURG (58 M.), see p. 261.

The train soon crosses the Elbe. Stations *Schönhausen*, with 1500 inhab., and a Romanesque church of the 13th cent., the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of the Chancellor of the German Empire in 1815; *Rathenow*, *Nennhausen*, *Wustermark*. Country flat and uninteresting.

355 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Spandau (Adler)* on the *Havel*, with 27,037 inhab., is strongly fortified. The handsome church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 16th cent., contains some interesting monuments and a very ancient font in metal. The modern cannon-foundry is a conspicuous building.

363 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

FROM HANOVER TO MAGDEBURG (92 M.), in 3- $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares, 10 M. 20 pf., 8. 30, 5. 70; through-trains also run on this line to Berlin and to Cologne. Another railway between Magdeburg and Hanover, the *Magdeburg - Oebisfelde*, joins the Berlin - Stendal-Hanover line (p. 66), and is traversed likewise by express and quick trains.

The first station beyond *Lehrte* (p. 66, junction for Hamburg, Stendal, and Hildesheim) is *Hämelerwald*. To the left the church-tower of *Sievershausen* comes into view, where the Elector Maurice of Saxony, the opponent of Charles V., lost his life in 1553 in a battle against Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. Stations *Peine*, *Vechelde*, and —

37 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brunswick* (p. 76; \**Refreshment-room*), junction for

the Harz line (R. 57). The train skirts the ducal park and the palaces of Richmond and Williamscastle (comp. p. 83).

Stations *Weddel*, *Schandelah*, *Börnum*; *Königslutter*, a small town on the *Lutter*, once the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1110, the Romanesque church of which, a columnar basilica of the 12th and 13th cent., with Gothic additions, deserves inspection; then *Frellstedt*.

62 M. *Helmstedt* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Erbprinz*), an ancient town, was once famous for its university, founded in 1575, and closed in 1809. The old university building, in the Renaissance style, contains a library, gymnasium, and various public offices. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16th cent. The *Stephanikirche* dates from the 12th cent. On a hill to the W. stands the old church of a suppressed Augustinian nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (transition-style). A valley to the E. of the Lappwald contains a chalybeate spring. The *Lübbensteine* near the town were probably once heathen altars.

About 3 M. to the E. is *Sommerschenburg*, the seat of Count Gneisenau, where the celebrated Marshal Gneisenau (d. 1831) is buried.

Branch-line (in 40 min., 1 M. 80 pf., 1. 20, 75) from Helmstedt to *Jerxheim* (p. 72).

Stations *Eilsleben* (junction for Kreiensen and Cologne, p. 72), *Niedernodeleben*, and *Sudenburg* (p. 72), a suburb of Magdeburg.

92 M. *Magdeburg* (p. 69); thence to *Berlin*, see R. 4.

#### 4. From Berlin to Cologne by Magdeburg and Kreiensen.

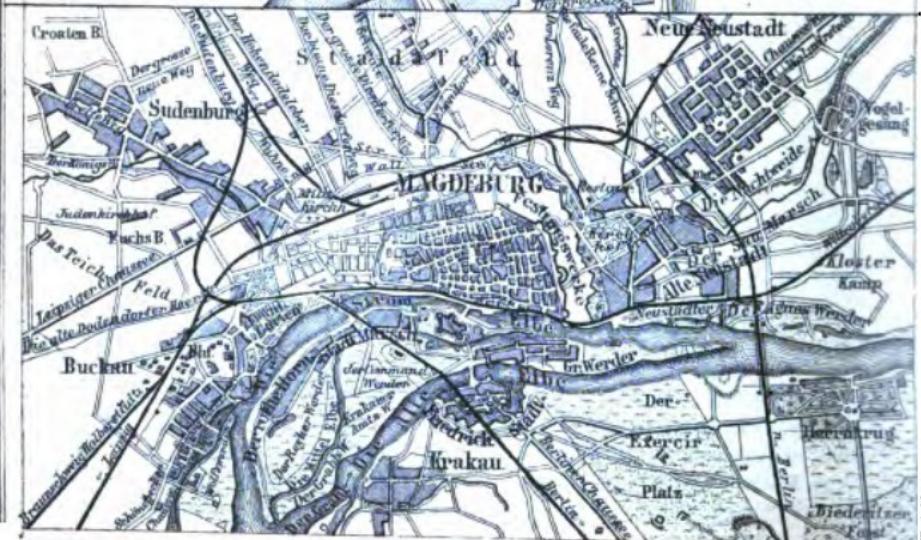
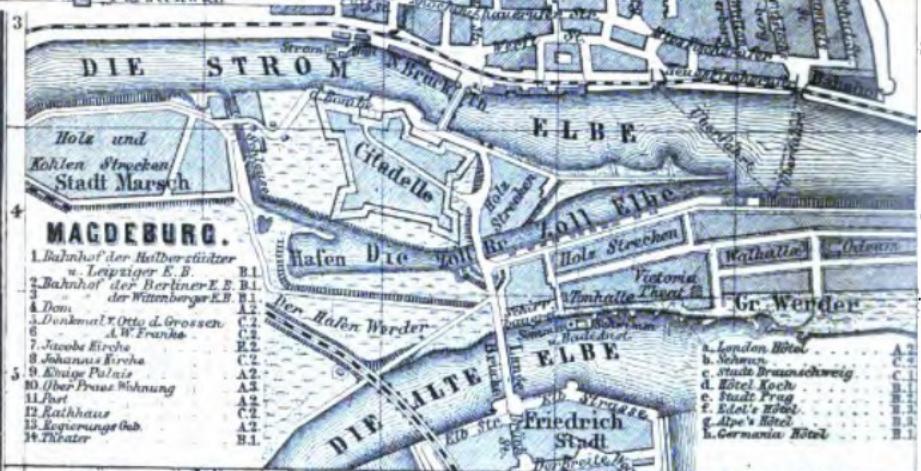
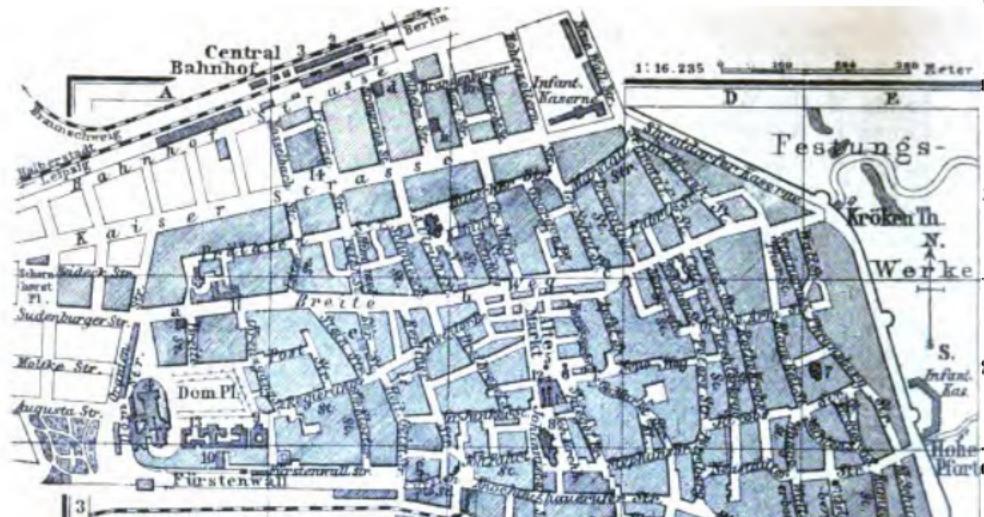
357 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. RAILWAY to *Magdeburg* (88 M.) in 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (express fares 15, 10, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; ordinary 12, 9, 6 M.); to *Cologne*, 357 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 hrs. (express 52 M. 80, 39, 10, 28, 10; ordinary 46, 30, 35, 10, 28, 50).

From Berlin to *Potsdam*, see p. 52. As we enter the *Potsdam* station, we observe the tower of *Babelsberg* (p. 58) peeping from the woods to the right. Fine view of the expansive *Havel*. To the right rises the palace on the *Pflingstberg* (p. 57).

The train crosses the *Havel*. To the left lies the *Provision-Magazine* with its modern tower; then the *Brauhausberg* with the Belvedere, and the *Engine-House* in the form of a mosque connected with the waterworks of *Sanssouci*. The palaces of *Sanssouci* and *Charlottenhof* are next passed (pp. 55, 56). The train then crosses the *Zern-See*, a lake formed by the *Havel*. On an island to the left lies the pleasant looking town of *Werder*. Beyond stat. *Gross-Kreuz* are the low, wooded *Götzige Berge*.

38 M. *Brandenburg* (*Schwarzer Bdr.*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a dull town with broad streets and 27,400 inhab., lies on the *Havel*, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and *Dominsel*. It occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic *Hevelli*, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the





hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1153 by Albert the Bear, Count of Askanien, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the most important place in the province, but was obliged at length to yield this rank to the more modern city on the Spree (comp. p. 10). Several interesting old buildings still exist.

The *Cathedral* of St. Peter and St. Paul, a late Romanesque basilica, erected in 1170-1318, with a crypt in the transition style completed before 1235, was restored by Schinkel in 1836. It contains a good altar-piece on a gold ground, of 1465, by an unknown master. The tombstones which formerly covered the pavement are now built into the walls. Modern stained glass windows.

\**St. Catharine's Church*, a Gothic brick edifice, erected in 1381-1402, contains a beautiful old altar in carved wood, recently gilded and painted, an interesting font in bronze, of 1440, and several monuments. Fine perforated enrichments of the exterior worthy of inspection. *St. Godehard's*, partly Romanesque of 1164, and partly Gothic of 1348, the Romanesque *Nicolaikirche* of the 12th and 13th cent., situated to the S. W. of the Altstadt, and *St. Peter's*, an early Gothic structure of the 14th cent., are also interesting. The *Rathhaus* in the Altstadt, now a court of justice, dates from the 13th and 15th cent.; the *Rathhaus* in the Neustadt, dating from the 14th cent., was modernised and disfigured in the 18th. Near the latter rises a *Roland's Column* (see p. 103), 18 ft. in height.

Fine view from the *Marienberg*, an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, surmounted by a tower, designed by the architect Stier; it was erected to the memory of the Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 66, 70, 71. It is 114 ft. in height, ornamented with reliefs by Siemering und Calandrelli, and bears the names of the fallen, nearly amounting to 4000.

Country between Brandenburg and Magdeburg uninteresting. The line intersects the extensive lakes of the Havel near Brandenburg, and occasionally skirts the *Plauesche Canal* which connects the Havel with the Elbe. Stations *Wusterwitz*; *Genthin*, a small town with a lofty tower on the W. side; *Güsen*; *Burg*, with 15,000 inhab. and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1688. The line describes a curve, crosses the Elbe by an iron bridge, and reaches *Neustadt Magdeburg*.

88 M. **Magdeburg.** Hotels. Near the station: HOTEL KOCH, HOTEL FÜRST BISMARCK, both in the Bahnhofs-Str. In the town: LONDON HOTEL (P. a); \*WEISSE SCHWAN (Pl. b); STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG (Pl. c), all in the Breite Weg. — STADT PRAG (Pl. e), Bär-Str., with restaurant; \*WEISSE BÄR, Ulrichs Platz, second class; \*EDEL's HOTEL (Pl. f), ALPER's HOTEL (Pl. g), STADT LEIPZIG, all in the Fürsten-Str.; DEUTSCHES HAUS, Werft 24; WIERIG's HOTEL, Hauptwache 3, rooms only.

Restaurants. *Riegel*, Kaiser-Str.; *Dantvarth & Richter*, Breite Weg; *Grätzmacher*, not far from the Fürstenwall; *Neue Buckauer Bierhalle*, cor-

ner of the Gr. Junker-Str.; *Kaisergarten*, *Actionbrauerei*, both in the Kaiser-Str. — *Confectioners*. \**Salis*, *Sachtleben*, both in the Breite Weg. Baths in the Fürsten-Str., well fitted up.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 75, 4 pers. 1 M. Fares by  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, for 1-2 pers. 75, for 3-4 pers. 1 M.

**Magdeburg** (131 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, the headquarters of the 4th Corps of the army, and a fortress of the first rank, with 88,000 (includ. suburbs 123,000) inhab., is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E. Between the town and the last named suburb lies an island occupied by the *Citadel*, and connected with both banks by bridges. Since 1866 the town has been fortified with a series of advanced bastions instead of the old fortifications, and has thus obtained space for extending its formerly very narrow limits. New streets connecting the interior of the town with the suburbs are now in course of construction.

Magdeburg, one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany, possesses numerous wool, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other manufactories, and is conveniently situated at the junction of numerous railways (to Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Brunswick, and Leipsic).

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (p. 71) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 987 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see, to which an ample jurisdiction and the primacy of Germany were annexed. In the 13th-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and entirely destroyed with the exception of 139 houses. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was at that period the burgomaster of the town. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the March of Brandenburg.

The *Breite Weg*, the principal business street of Magdeburg, intersects the town from N. to S., from the Krökenthor to the Sudenburger Thor. The inscription on No. 146, ‘*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*’, is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly.

The \**Cathedral* (Pl. 4), a noble and massive structure, was erected in 1208-1363 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church, which had been burned down. The towers were completed about 1520, and the whole edifice restored under Frederick William III. The rich W. portal is worthy of inspection. The older parts, especially in the choir, which with its retro-choir and series of chapels recall the French style of building, in many instances still show the round arch, while the more modern are in the fully developed

pointed style. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. The S. tower has been left without a spire. View from the gallery (166 steps) almost equal to that from the tower itself (438 steps). The sacristan (75 pf.) lives in the handsome adjoining *Cloisters*, half Romanesque, half Gothic (13th and 14th cent.).

In the chapel beneath the towers is the \**Monument of Archb. Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated P. Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1497; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, two saints, and a variety of decorations. — Beneath a simple marble slab in the choir reposes the Emp. Otho I. (d. 973); behind the high altar his consort *Edita* (d. 947), daughter of Edward the Elder of England; monument probably of the 14th cent. Adjoining it an ancient baptistery. The church contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. Modern stained glass windows. Figures on the S. side of the choir of SS. Innocent, Maurice, and John, are said to date from the 10th, those of SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew from the 18th cent. Fine carved stalls of the 14th cent. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzel are also shown.

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the *Liebfrauenkirche*, or Church of our Lady, most of which is in the Romanesque style of the 12th and 13th cent. The adjoining Romanesque cloisters and the abbey buildings have been converted into a school. Near the church are several late Gothic houses in wood and plaster of the 16th cent.

In the ALTMARKT, in front of the *Rathhaus*, rises the lofty \**Monument of Otho I.* (Pl. 5), an equestrian figure on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality at the close of the 13th cent., and judiciously restored in 1858. At the corners are the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and two other figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures, one bearing a shield, the other a banner. The statues are all in sandstone and of life-size.

The adjoining Platz near the Hauptwache is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1851), burgomaster of Magdeburg.

The \**Fürstenwall* (Pl. A, B, 3) on the Elbe is the favourite walk within the town. Below it are casemates, the chimneys of which rise at intervals among the trees.

The *Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten* adjoins the glacis, on the S.W. side of the interior of the town, and includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*. The eminence on which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ballrooms, etc. A memorial stone records that the monastery was founded in 737, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 70), with numerous villas and gardens.

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the *Herrenkrug*, on the left bank the *Vogelsang*, both favourite resorts, with pleasant grounds.

Leaving Magdeburg, the train passes stations *Sudenburg* (a suburb of Magdeburg), *Niederndodeleben*, and *Eilsleben* (p. 68), where the line divides. The branch to the right runs to Brunswick and Hanover (p. 68), that to the left to *Völpke*, *Offleben*, *Schöningen*, *Jerxheim* (whence another line diverges to *Wolfenbüttel* and *Brunswick*, p. 288), *Mattierzoll*, and (139 M.) *Börssum* (p. 288, junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line). To the S. in the background rise the Harz Mts., of which the Brocken is the most conspicuous.

Stat. *Salzgitter* possesses saline springs. At stat. *Ringelheim* (junction of the Vienenburg and Hildesheim branch, p. 66) the line turns to the S.; on the left rise the W. spurs of the Harz Mts. At *Lutter am Barenberge*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. of stat. *Neukrug-Lutter*, Tilly gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark on 27th Aug. 1626.  $164\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Seesen* (\**Kronprinz*; *Wilhelmsbad*; route to the Harz Mts., see p. 288). Turning to the right from the Harz Mts., the train next reaches stat. *Gandersheim*, an old town, once under the jurisdiction of independent abbesses. Then (176 M.) *Kreienzen* (p. 100), junction of the Hanover, Cassel, and Frankfort line.

The *Leine* is crossed here. Stations *Naensen*, *Vorwohle*; on the right the wooded heights of the *Hils*. Stat. *Stadt-Oldendorf*. 204 M. *Holzminden* (*Buntrock*), a Brunswick town, with a famous old grammar-school and a modern school of engineering, with a monument erected to Haarmann, the founder of it. The line here enters the valley of the *Weser*, which it soon crosses. On the left bank lies *Corvey* (see below).

FROM HOLZMINDEN TO SCHERFEDÉ (30 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) by railway in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; stations *Höxter-Fürstenberg* (opposite to *Höxter*, see below), *Wehrden*, where the *Weser* is crossed, *Beverungen*, *Eisen*, and *Scherfede* (p. 91). Express and quick trains of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway between Berlin and Cologne run by this line also (via *Arnsberg* and *Schwerie*, R. 8).

208 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Höxter* (*Hôtel Schwiete*), a venerable place, once a member of the Hanseatic League and a free town of the Empire, is still surrounded by walls. A fierce conflict took place here in 775 between Charlemagne and the Saxons. The old watch-tower on the *Brunnberg*, to the right of the railway, is said to be the remnant of a castle built by Bruno, brother of Wittekind.

A double avenue of lime-trees leads from Höxter to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Corvey*, once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, the abbot of which was of princely rank. It was founded in 816 by Louis the Pious, and was the cradle of Christianity in this district. It was suppressed in 1808, and now belongs to the Duke of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, court, and church, forms a large quadrangle. In the library, which is now dispersed, were found in 1514 the first five books of the Annals of Tacitus, which had been believed to be lost. One of the rooms contains portraits of all the abbots.

Pleasant excursion down the Valley of the *Weser*, on the left bank, to *Polle*, with a ruined castle; *Bodenwerder*; *Kemnade*, with an old church containing monuments; *Hehlen*, with a château of Count Schulenburg of the 18th cent.; *Grohnde*, with *Hagenhausen* and an old château opposite; *Ohr*, with a château; and *Hassel* (p. 73), about 28 M. from Höxter. Steam-boat during the summer.

Next stations *Godelheim*, *Brakel*, *Driburg* (Kothe; Zengerling);

$\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the last are the sulphureous mud-baths of Driburg, prettily situated, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds. 234 M. Stat. **Altenbeken**, junction for Cassel (R. 8), and for Pyrmont and Hanover.

FROM ALTBENBEKEN TO HANOVER, 68 M., in 3- $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 9 M., 6.80, 4.50. — The first important place is —

25 M. **Pyrmont** (*Bade-Hôtel; Krone; Lippecker Hof*). — Furnished apartments to be had in most of the houses in the place; double-bedded room, 20 M. a week and upwards. — *Visitors' Tax* 9 M., a pleasant little town in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the middle of the 16th cent. It was formerly one of the most famous watering-places in Europe, and is still visited by 5000 patients annually. The principal springs are the *Stahlbrunnen* at Pyrmont, and the *Salsbrunnen* 1 M. distant; both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Alee*, an avenue extending from the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the *Cursaal*, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. Favourite excursions to the *Königsberg*, *Friedenthal*, the *Schellenberg*, etc.

36 M. **Hameln** (*Sonne; Stadt Bremen*) is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge. The **Münster**, dedicated to St. Boniface, is in the transition and early Gothic style of the 14th cent., and has a crypt of the 12th cent. Above the town rises a large prison. An old legend called the 'Ratcatcher of Hameln' is founded on the fact that most of the male inhabitants of the town were slain at the battle of *Sedemünden* in 1260, while fighting against the Bishop of Minden. — Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Carlshausen* (p. 92).

[FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE (32 M.) branch-line in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., descending the beautiful *Valley of the Weser* (from Hameln upwards, see p. 72). Stations *Fischbeck*, *Oldendorf* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. rises the precipitous *Hohenstein*, 1100 ft.). — 15 M. *Rinteln* (*Stadt Bremen; Rathskeller*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the *Weser*, seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. (The *Paschenburg* mentioned at p. 64 is situated 6 M. to the N.) — The following stations are *Eisbergen*, *Vlotho* (Alte Post), a busy town, beautifully situated, with a fine view from the *Amthausberg*, on which lies the ruined castle of *Vlotho*; *Oeynhausen* (p. 63), and (32 M.) *Löhne* (p. 63).]

Beyond Hameln the line traverses the slopes of the wooded *Deistergebirge*. From stat. *Weetzen* a branch-line diverges to *Haste* (p. 64). 63 M. **Hanover**, see p. 84.

The train now crosses the *Becke Valley* by a viaduct 528 yds. in length, and 114 ft. in height, beyond which is the *Dune-Viaduct*, 237 yds. long, and 84 ft. high.

245 M. **Paderborn** (*Post*, near the station; *Löffelmann; Bentler; Müssen*), an episcopal see founded by Charlemagne, the oldest in Westphalia, is an ancient town with 13,700 inhab.

The *Cathedral*, a handsome edifice in the transition style, completed in 1143, rebuilt in 1243, possesses two beautiful \*portals.

In the *INTERIOR* are the monuments of several bishops. In the choir that of *Rotso* (d. 1399); the brasses of *Bernhard V.* (d. 1341) and *Rembert von Kerssenbrock* (d. 1568); and the monument of *Theodor v. Fürstenberg* (d. 1618), with numerous figures. The high altar contains the *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1822, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). An old portable altar, in the Romanesque style, dating from about 1100, also deserves notice. — The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares

with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two of its own.

The old and externally insignificant *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* in the vicinity, erected in 1017 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, contains annular vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from numerous springs, which are so copious as to turn a mill within a few yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born* signifying 'source of the Pader'. The *Rathhaus*, near the *Jesuits' Church*, dates from the end of the 16th cent.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Paderborn station.

*From Paderborn to Lippespringe*, see pp. 62, 63.

Stations *Salskotten*, *Geseke*, *Lippstadt* (a town on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable), *Sassendorf* (with valuable salt-works).

278 M. *Soest* (\**Overweg*; *Vossinkel*), an old town with 13,122 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, lies on a road which was once the great commercial route between Saxony, Westphalia, and the Lower Rhine. It is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of such importance that in 1447 it successfully repelled an attack by the Archbishop of Cologne with 60,000 men. It once possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa'), which served as a model to many other towns in the 12th cent., and even to Lübeck. The town is still surrounded by broad walls and moats, which are converted into promenades. Of the ancient gates the Osthoventhor alone is preserved. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Otho the Great, in the 10th cent., and the *Petrikirche* are worthy of a visit. The finest church, however, is the Gothic \**Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the following century, and restored since 1850. The picturesque apse should be observed. A fine altar-piece of 1437 in the N. aisle, with wings, and a curious, embroidered altar-cloth of the beginning of the 14th with a border of the 15th cent., deserve notice. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, from which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, has not been omitted.

*Drüggelte*, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 90),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a very remarkable polygonal chapel of the middle of the 12th cent. The road then traverses the *Arnsberger Wald*. From Soest to Arnsberg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence twice daily.

*From Soest to Hamm, Münster, and Emden*, see p. 110.

To the left rise the hills of the Westphalian *Sauerland* (i. e. Süderland, or S. country). Stations *Werl*, *Unna* (with salt-works, junction for Hamm and Dortmund), *Holzwickede*, 306 M. *Schwarze* (junction for Arnsberg and Warburg, p. 90). At stat. *Westhofen* the line enters the valley of the *Ruhr*, which it crosses immediately below the influx of the *Lenne*. To the right rises the abrupt

hill of *Hohensyburg*, once a stronghold of the Saxon duke Wittekind, with a tower 90 ft. in height, erected in 1857 in memory of Baron Vincke, President of Westphalia (d. 1844). The train crosses the *Volme*, and reaches —

314½ M. Hagen (*Hôtel Lünenschloss; Fluss, Stein*, both at the station), a manufacturing town with 24,218 inhab., and the junction for Witten (p. 60) and Siegen.

FROM HAGEN TO SIEGEN (66 M., in 3½ hrs., fares 8 M. 50 pf., 6.40, 4.30). This line, the *Ruhr-Siegbahn*, belonging to the *Bergisch-Märkisch* railway, connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal-measures of the *Ruhr*. First stat. *Kabel*.

10 M. Limburg (\**Bentheimer Hof; Gerhardi*), a prettily situated town, is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, which stands on a precipitous wooded height and affords a fine view. Stat. *Letmathe* (Dieckmann).

[FROM LETMATHÉ TO ISERLOHN, 8¾ M., by a branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 40, 25 pf.). Stat. *Dechenhöhle*, see below.]

Iserlohn (*Welter; Sander*), with 16,868 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with workshops of every kind.

At the *Grüne*, an inn on the *Lenne* between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. In the vicinity is a zinc and brass foundry, the cadmia used at which is also obtained here.

On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the *Grüne*, is situated the highly interesting "Dechenhöhle", a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, for parties of three or more, 75 pf. each, sold at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 800 yds. into the hill.

Pleasant route from Iserlohn to Menden (12 M., p. 90), or to Arnsberg (20 M.). The road leads to the E. to (3½ M.) *Sundwich*, with an interesting stalactite grotto, in which bones of antediluvian bears and hyenas have been found. The *Felsenmeer* is a basin containing groups of rocks interspersed with trees, 10 min. distant. A footpath leads hence to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Klusenstein*, a very picturesque ruin, with farm-buildings, rising precipitously above the wild valley of the *Hönne*. From this point down the valley of the *Hönne* to Menden, 1½ hr. (p. 90); or by the road in the valley to (3 M.) \**Sanssouci*, an inn, where the *Hönne* is quitted; thence to (6 M.) *Hachen* on the *Röhr*, from which a path (guide necessary) crosses the hills to Arnsberg in 2 hrs. (p. 90).]

18½ M. Altena (*Klincke*, beyond the bridge; *Quitmann*, in the town) is a very picturesquely situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view. Stations *Werdohl*, *Plettenberg*, *Finnentrop* (branch-line to the small town of *Olpe*, with iron-foundries), *Grevenbrück*, and *Altenhundem*; at *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1812 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches *Kreuzthal* and —

66 M. Siegen (\**Goldner Löwe*), a busy old mining town, with 10,000 inhab., with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* was born here (1577, d. 1640) while his parents were temporarily absent from Antwerp, their native place.

At *Betzdorf* the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line now ascends the broad, industrious valley of the *Ennepe*. The stream turns the machinery of numerous iron-hammers, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are largely manufactured. At stat. *Haspe*, extensive iron-foundries. Beyond stat. *Gevelsberg*, which consists of a long row of detached houses, the train crosses

a viaduct 100 ft. in height. Pleasing glimpse up the valley to the left. Stat. *Milspe*, then a long cutting near the *Schweimer Brunnen*. Beyond (324 M.) **Schwelm** (*Rosenkranz*), a town with 7170 inhab., the line quits the country of Mark, crosses the *Wupper*, and enters the Duchy of Berg. The river anciently formed the boundary between Saxony and Franconia, and now separates Westphalia from the Rhineland. The line skirts the E. side of the valley. Stat. *Rittershausen*.

328 M. **Barmen** (*Kaiserhof*; *Hôtel Vogler*, *Vereinshaus*, both at the station; *Zur Pfalz*; *Schützenhaus*), with a number of formerly detached villages, and (330 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Elberfeld** (*Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof*; *Victoria*; *Post*; *Ernst*, *Mainzer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Falkenberg*), which begins at the bridge over the *Wupper*, now form an uninterrupted succession of manufactories and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain a population of 167,000 souls. The manufactories here are very numerous and extensive, their chief products being calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals.

Railway to Düsseldorf (p. 59) in 1 hr. via *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see below), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, and *Gerresheim*. Trains thence to *Aachen* and *Verviers*.

The Cologne railway crosses the *Wupper* and quits the valley of that river. Stations *Vohwinkel* (junction for *Steele* and Düsseldorf, p. 61), *Haan*, *Ohligs-Wald* (branch-line in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to *Solingen*, an important manufacturing place), *Leichlingen*, *Opladen*, *Schlebusch*, and *Mülheim* on the Rhine.

357 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Deutz**, opposite Cologne, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

## 5. Brunswick.

**Hotels.** \***SCHRADER'S HÔTEL** (Pl. f), *Gördelinger-Str.* 7; \***DEUTSCHES HAUS** (Pl. b), *Neue Strasse* 21, at both R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., D. 3 M., A. 60 pf.; \***HÔTEL DE PRUSSE** (Pl. d), *Damm* 26; **BLAUE ENGEL** (Pl. c), commercial. — \***STADT PETERSBURG** (Pl. e), *Kohlmarkt* 14, of the second class; **BETHMANN'S HÔTEL**, *Gördelinger-Str.* 42. — **DEUTSCHE EICHE**, *Bruchthor* 2; \***STADT BREMEN** and **HÔTEL DU NORD**, both in the *Bank-Platz*, near the station; the last three unpretending, but well spoken of.

**Restaurants.** \***Railway Restaurant**; *Cissés*, near Schrader's Hôtel; *Gieseler*, opposite the station; *Bankkeller*, under the bank; *Schultze*, *Sack-Str.* 21. 'Mumme' (see below) is sold by *Kniep*, *Bäckerklint* 4 (handsome Renaissance building); *Nettelbeck*, *Beckwerper-Str.* 26. — **Cafés.** *Denecke*, *Kohlmarkt*; *Lück*, opposite the theatre.

**Theatre** (*Ducal*), closed in June and July.

**Baths.** *Mosel*, *Fallersleber Thor* 12.

**Cabs.** Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 80 pf; per  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 90 pf. or 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.; luggage 15-25 pf. each package.

**Post Office** (Pl. 39), *Post-Str.* 7. — **Telegraph Office**, *Gülden-Str.* 81.

**Brunswick**, Ger. *Braunschweig* (303 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, and the residence of the Duke, with 65,938 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now

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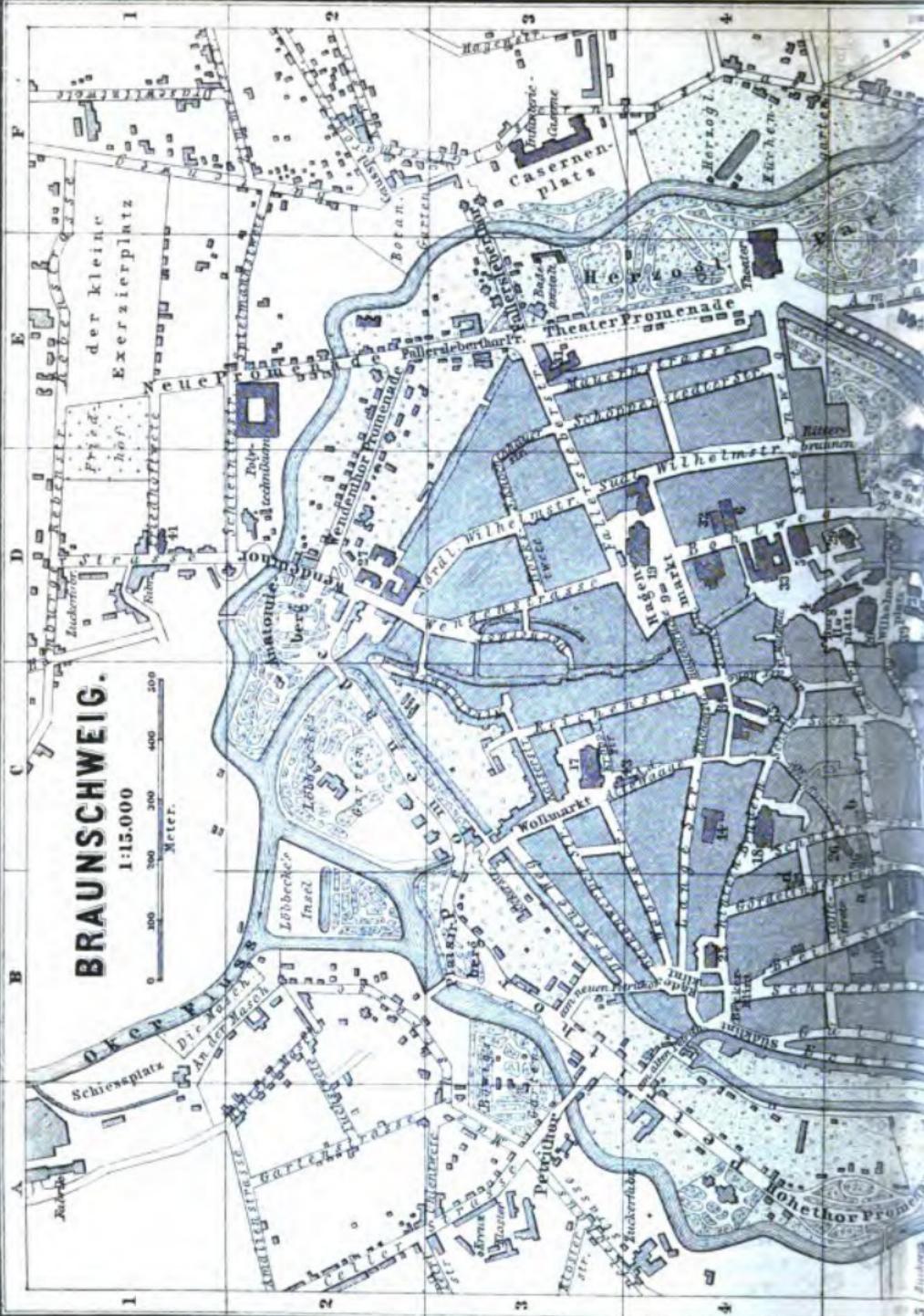
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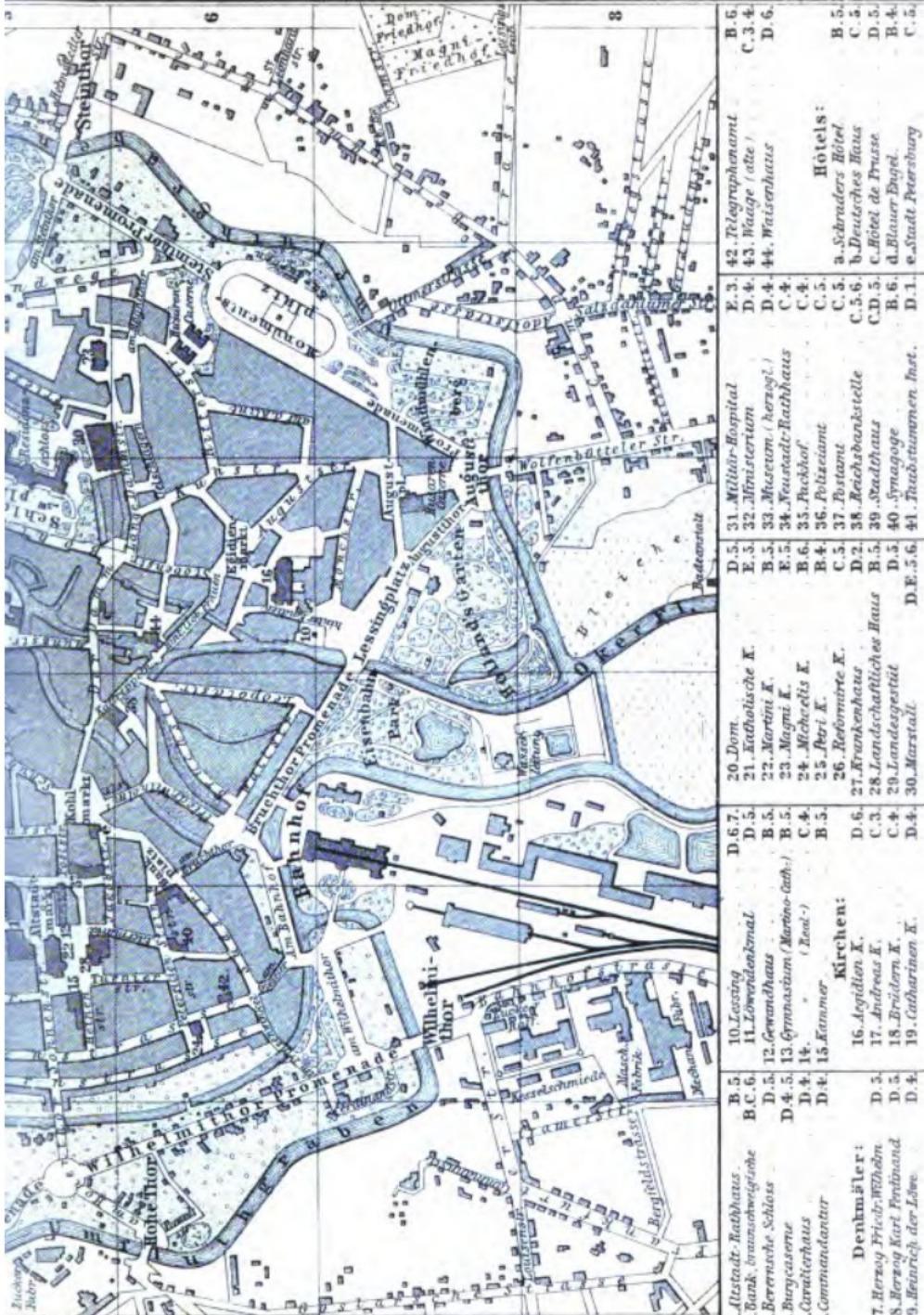
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a manufacturing place of some importance, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen fabrics, machinery, and carriages. Brunswick sausages, cakes, and 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made of wheat, are also largely exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno*, the son of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named after him *Brunonis Vicus*, or *Brunswick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son King *Otho IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League. The finest churches, most of them entirely completed, date from that period. The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. Brunswick fell to decay with the decline of the Hanseatic League. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671, and has since then been their residence, except during the brief period of the French supremacy (1806-13).

Duke *Charles William Ferdinand* of Brunswick, distinguished when heir-apparent to the Duchy as an officer under Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in 1806, and the same year (14th Oct.) was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstädt (near Jena). He died on 7th Nov., 1807, at Ottensen, near Altona. After the peace of Tilsit the duchy was annexed to the 'Kingdom of Westphalia'. The last duke's youngest son *Frederick William*, entitled Duke of Brunswick-Oels from his Silesian principality of Oels, and in 1806 major-general in the Prussian army, raised a corps of 1500 volunteers (distinguished by their entirely black uniform) in 1809, with which he aided the Austrians in Saxony and Bohemia. After the armistice concluded between the French and Austrians at Znaim, the Duke with his intrepid black band proceeded by Halle, Halberstadt, and Brunswick, where he repulsed the Westphalian troops, to Bremen, embarked near Elsfleth, and arrived safely in England. He then sailed for Spain, where his corps again greatly distinguished itself, and in 1813 returned to Germany to enter on his duties as prince of Brunswick. In 1815 he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on 15th June died a glorious death on the field of Quatre Bras.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art. — Besides the large public buildings, the town possesses very good specimens of timber architecture, both of the late Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the side is turned towards the street, and not the gable end.

The *Altstadt-Markt*, where the *Altstadt-Rathhaus*, the Church of St. Martin, and several other fine old private buildings are situated, forms the centre of the S.W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing texts from Scripture in the Low German dialect.

The \**Altstadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 40), consisting of two parts, one 35 yds., the other 39 yds. long, at right angles to each other, is a very elegant Gothic edifice, begun about 1250, continued in

1393-96 and completed in 1447-68. Both stories of both wings have open arcades towards the market-place, on the nine pillars of which are life-size statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child and their wives.

The beams supporting the roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly carved; the *Small Hall* contains the picture gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein*, with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kindler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathhaus was closed, and subsequently opened on the occasion of fairs only.

\***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. 22), opposite the Rathaus, originally a Romanesque basilica, was enlarged in the early Gothic style in the 13th and 14th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late Gothic period; and the retro-choir was built in 1490-1500. The S. and N. façades are remarkable for their rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathaus represents the ensign *v. Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the INTERIOR the brazen *Font* with reliefs of 1441 is of considerable artistic merit. The *Pulpit*, by *G. Röttger*, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself. High altar of 1725.

In the streets adjoining the Altstadt-Markt are many handsome old private houses such as No. 38, Gördelinger-Str.; 15 and 22, Südyclint (Pl. B, 4), and others. Close to the market-place, and projecting in front of the Post-Str., rises the *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 10), a timber and plaster structure in the Renaissance style, with the inscription, 'quod tibi hoc alteri'; the E. gable was constructed by the masters Magnus Klinge and Balzer Kirchner in 1590. No. 5 Post-Str. is a Renaissance house of 1591, and No. 10 Gothic of 1467.

Traversing the Kohlmarkt and the Schuh-Str., we observe several other handsome dwelling-houses, but the finest building of the kind is No. 5, Sack-Str., a little to the N., dating probably from 1536. We now reach the BURG-PLATZ, in which rises the —

\***Cathedral of St. Blasius**, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. 20), with its vaulted interior borne by pillars, and spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion after his return from the Holy Land, and completed in its essential parts in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle was added in 1344, the N. aisle with its spiral columns in 1469. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been rebuilt. The church has recently been restored.

\***Interior.** (The sacristan, locally known as the 'Opfermann', lives at No. 12, opposite the W. portal; fee for showing the church and vaults, which are lighted up, 1-4 pers. 2*M.*, 5-8 pers. 3*M.* and 9-12 pers. 4*M.*; for the church alone a smaller fee.) **NAVE.** Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, of no artistic value. The 'Monument of the founder (d. 1196) and his consort Matilda (d. 1180), in the pure early Gothic style, probably executed shortly after their death, with life-size recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art. Nearer the choir, beneath a brass bearing a long inscription, reposes King Otho IV. (p. 77).

The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion (pedestal modern). To the right and left of it are Gothic sandstone figures of the 13th cent. of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim. The vaulting of the choir and the S. transept is adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, representing the history of Christ, dating from about 1224; those in the N. transept are modern. In the latter are some wood-carvings of the 15th cent.; the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, &c. — The CRYPT, with its three apses, partly supported by buttresses and partly by columns, situated below the choir and the transept, has for centuries been the burial-place of the princes of the warlike Guelphs, nine of whom fell in battle (see above). The oldest sarcophagus is that (in the entrance-hall) of the Margrave Ekbert II., who was assassinated in 1080 by his own servants; beside it that of Gertrude (d. 1117), mother-in-law of Lothaire, and grandmother of Henry the Lion. The Cathedral contains an admirable peal of bells.

In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, is the fine bronze \*Lion, on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1858. Down to 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, publicly administered justice here. In the Wilhelms-Platz, to the S. of the Cathedral, is an old lime-tree, which an exaggerating tradition dates from the time of Henry the Lion. No. 8 in this Platz is a Renaissance building of 1590.

We next visit the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E. 5), in which, in front of the palace, equestrian statues of the dukes *Frederick William* by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* by Pönninger, were erected in 1874.

The \*Palace (Pl. 42), erected by *K. Th. Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the Alte Hof, which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous modern edifice. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated \*Quadriga designed by *Rietzschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Henry the Lion and Otho the Child are by *Bläser*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior, which is richly fitted up, is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The passage through the portal and the gardens are open to the public.

The small *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23) at the back of the palace, one of the oldest in the town, dates from the 13th and 15th cent.

The \*Ducal Museum (Pl. 47), to the N. of the palace, is reached thence by the Bohlweg. (Admission from May to Oct. daily, except on festivals, 10-1. 30, on Sund. 11-1, on Wed. and Sat. 3-5 also.) The building, part of which was formerly a Pauline monastery, contains a valuable \*picture-gallery, a collection of engravings, drawings, majolica vases, French and Venetian enamelled works, coins, ancient sculptures, casts, antiquities, various historical

relics, and numberless smaller works of art, which for want of space have unfortunately hitherto not been exhibited to the public.

On the walls of the STAIRCASE: a cast of *Rießchel's* Quadriga (see above).

Room I. Valuable Italian and French majolicas of the 16th and 17th cent., one of the finest collections in Germany, comprising about 1050 specimens. Here is preserved the "Mantuan Vase," which fell into the hands of a soldier at the taking of Mantua in 1630, then came into the possession of Duke Francis Albert of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and in 1686 into that of the Princes of Brunswick, and has been preserved in the Museum since 1767. In 1830 it was carried off by Duke Charles, but was restored to the Museum on his death in 1874. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five laminae; the relief probably represents a spring festival (Demeter with Triptolemus in the centre). The antiquity of this gem has sometimes been disputed.

Room II. To the left of the entrance, two cabinets with interesting enamelled works from Limoges, the cradle of the art. The cabinets by the wall to the right contain historical curiosities (thus in the 3rd Luther's "doctor's ring", the wedding-ring of Cath. Bora, and the telescope of Peter the Great) and numerous fine specimens of carving in wood and ivory (in the corner cabinet to the right the Preaching of John the Baptist, an exquisite small relief in Selenhofen stone, by Dürer). In the centre the uniform worn by Duke Frederick William when he was mortally wounded at Quatrebras. Brunswick coins. Crucifix in ivory by *Giovanni da Bologna*.

The adjoining "Picture Gallery" was founded by Duke *Ulrich of Brunswick-Lüneburg*, who collected the paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 16th cent., and deposited them in his château of Salzdahlum. Part of the collection was brought to Brunswick in the last century, but after the battle of Jena most of the finest paintings were taken to Paris and Cassel, and many hundreds were sold by auction. About one half only were restored after the conclusion of peace; many others were sold privately; till at length, in 1859, the collection was properly arranged and a catalogue compiled.

As in most of the German galleries founded in the 17th cent., the Dutch school is best represented; there are also, however, some good specimens of the Italian, such as Adam and Eve by *Palma Vecchio* (formerly attributed to Giorgione), and Cephalus and Procris, by *Guido René*. — The young man, dressed in black, with a cap on his head, by *Holbein the Younger*, is a genuine picture, but badly preserved. — By *Rubens* there are several excellent portraits, and as in other princely collections, this particular branch is abundantly represented (*Mierevelt*, *van Keulen*, *Ant. Moor*, *Frans Floris*, and others). A visit to the Brunswick gallery is almost indispensable to the student of the Dutch school. A full-length portrait by *Frans Hals* has been pronounced by the late M. Burger of Paris, the greatest connoisseur of the Dutch school, one of the most remarkable works of this master. We become acquainted here with *Rembrandt* as a painter of religious subjects, such as the Entombment and Risen Christ with Mary Magdalene. These belong to the later period of the master; so also the Head of a warrior, the Family portrait, and a fine Storm-scene, pronounced by Burger to be as "fantastically-poetical as an inspiration of Shakspeare"; the two portraits (131, 132), as well as the Philosopher, belong to an earlier period (1631-33). Amongst the best works of Rembrandt's school are St. Peter in the house of Cornelius, by the rare master *Bernhard Fabritius*, and Abraham embracing Isaak, by *Jan Lievens*. Rembrandt's influence is strongly traceable in the small picture of the Annunciation, by *Adrian van Ostade*. The gallery also possesses the Girl with the wine-glass, by *Van der Meer of Delft*, who, like Frans Hals, has lately come into notice, a work of a very high class, and perhaps the most charming ever executed by the master. *Jan Steen's* Marriage contract is also a work of pre-eminent merit. *Palamedes*, *Molenaer*, *Metsu*, *Dirck Hals*, and *Maes*, are well represented. —

I. GALLERY. Portraits: 1, 2. *Master unknown*, Man and woman in

black furs; 7. *Cranach the Elder*, Luther; 9. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 18. *Cranach the Younger*, Joh. Bugenhagen; 71, 72. *Denner*, Portraits; 101. *Floris*, Falconer; 102. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 103. *Rubens*, The Spanish general Spinola; 104. *Rubens*, Portrait; 109, 111. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 118. *A. Moor*, Portrait; 120, 121. *M. J. Miereveldt*, A Count and Countess of Nassau; 124. *Ravestyn*, His own family; 125. *Ravestyn*, Portrait; 131, 132. *Rembrandt*, (Grotius (?)) and his wife; 141. *Bol*, Portrait; 133, 134. *Rembrandt*, Two portraits; 145. *Terburg*, Portrait; 146. *Van der Helst*, Family portrait; 147. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a girl; 149, 150. *Van Keulen*, Portraits; 155. *Eeckhout*, Portrait; 158. *F. Mieris*, Rembrandt's mother; 159. *Schalken*, Man with feathered hat; 160. *K. v. Moor*, Portrait; 174. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of himself; 181. *Battoni*, Duke Charles Wm. Ferdinand; 189. *Rigaud*, Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans; 236. *Tintoretto*, Player on the lute.

II. GALLERY. 272. *Molenaer*, Dentist; 458. *Rubens*, St. Roch and the plague-stricken, a sketch; 436. *A. van Noort* (the master of Rubens), 'Transitoriness'; 448. *Pieter Lastman* (Rembrandt's master), David in the Temple; 499. *Honthorst*, Boy and girl. — In the cabinets: small bronzes, such as a dog, by *Peter Vischer*; likewise antique bronzes and vases.

III. GALLERY, chiefly landscapes: 770. *Elzheimer*, Landscape; 692. *V. d. Neer*, Winter landscape; 760. *Begyn*, Wood with cattle; \*688. *Rembrandt*, Landscape in a storm; 700. *Ruysdael*, Forest scene; 701, 702. *Ruysdael*, Waterfalls; 709. *J. v. d. Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills; 680. *Rubens*, Landscape with Diana hunting; 684. *Es. v. d. Velde*, Cavalry skirmish; 698, 699. *A. v. Everdingen*, Mill, Norwegian landscape; 651. *Wincoboon*, Church festival; 638-641. *Momper*, The four seasons; 882. *Hondekoeter*, Noah's ark; also Still lifes, flower and fruit pieces; 661, 662. *Van Dyck*, Horse studies.

IV. GALLERY: 905. *Dirck Hals*, Genre-piece. — In the Cabinets, Roman and German antiquities, relics, church vestments, miniatures, etc. Crossing the first gallery, we come to the —

V. LARGE SALOON: 468. *Jordaens*, Twelfth-day; 207. *Raoux*, Vestals; 112. *Corn. de Vos*, The family of Rubens; 124. *Ravestyn*, His own family; 418. *Fr. Floris*, Mars and Venus; 239. *P. Veronese*, Baptism of Christ. — The —

VI. SALOON contains the gems of the collection: 304. *Domenichino*, Venus bathing; 269. *Biscaino*, Nativity; 262. *Schidone*, Flight into Egypt; 315. *Salvator Rosa*, Elevation of the cross; 307. *Guercino*, Cain and Abel; 289. *Ann. Caracci*, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 291. *An. Caracci*, Shepherd and shepherdess; 244-245. *Palma Giovane*, Marsyas and Midas; \*225. *Palma Vecchio* (formerly called Giorgione), Adam and Eve; 297-302. *Albani*, Mythological scenes; 188. *Titian*, A Venetian lady; \*282. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; 290. *A. Caracci*, Mary with the body of Jesus; 200. *J. Callot*, War scene; 581. *Teniers, the Younger*, Ape-room; 578. *A. v. Ostade*, Peasant with a snuff-box; 588. *G. Dow*, Astronomer; 515. *Lievens*, Abraham and Isaac; \*611. *Jan van der Meer of Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass; 571. *Adr. Brouwer*, Rustic tavern; 612. *Netscher*, Shepherd and shepherdess; 559. *Snyders*, Boar hunt; 573, 574. *Molenaer*, Genre paintings; 546. *Berghem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 590. *Metsu*, Dutchwoman; 455. *Rubens*, Judith; 481. *Lairesse*, Achilles with the daughters of Lycomedes; 475. *Diepenbeck*, Entombment; \*518. *Rembrandt*, Christ appears to Mary Magdalene; 519. *Rembrandt*, A philosopher; 516. *Rembrandt*, Entombment; \*130. *Rembrandt*, His own family; 523. *S. Konink*, A philosopher; 473. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 454. *A. Jansens*, Tobias with the angel; 465. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the shepherds; 589. *Ger. Dow*, Old man reading; 587. *Ger. Dow*, His own portrait; 158. *F. Mieris*, Old woman; 582. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist; 532. *Karel Fabritius*, Peter with Cornelius; 542. *Phili. Wouwerman*, Ascension; 596-98. *Pieter Wouwerman*, Cavalry pieces; 604. *Maes*, Scholar; \*590. *Jan Steen*, Marriage-contract; 600. *Jan Steen*, Merry company; 540. *Ostade*, Annunciation; 529. *Victors*, Esther, Haman, and Ahasuerus; 590. *Victors*, Samson and De-

lilah; 531. *Victors*, The anointing of David; 559. *A. van der Werff*, Adam and Eve.

VII. SALOON: \*119. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 514. *Moyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; 534. *G. v. d. Eeckhout*, Solomon sacrificing to strange gods; 344. German master, name unknown, about 1500, Condemnation and mocking of Christ, a triptych from the cathedral; 348. *Cranach the Elder*, Hercules and Omphale; 351. *Cranach the Younger*, Preaching in the wilderness, with the portrait of Melanchthon.

In the Bohlweg, beyond the Museum, is the *Collegium Carolinum* (Pl. 47), founded in 1745, now a polytechnic school, with good natural history collections. A new building in the Anlagen, to the N.W., is now being erected.

The *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 41), a late Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., a little farther to the W., contains the *Town Archives*, the *Town Library* (14,000 vols.), and the *Städtische Museum* (open on Sund. 11-1, and Thurs. 3-5), containing a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, plans, casts, etc.

The neighbouring *HAGENMARKT* (Pl. D, 3) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt, with a Romanesque pedestal by L. Winter. — Opposite to it rises the *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 19; the sacristan lives at No. 3, to the S.), a handsome edifice, containing numerous tombstones of the 16th-18th cent., the finest being that of Count von der Schulenburg, of 1619. The building was begun by Henry the Lion in 1172 and continued in 1252; the early Gothic S. aisle dates from 1379, the choir from 1500; the three stained glass windows of the latter from 1513. — There are several handsome wood and plaster buildings in the neighbouring Wenden-Str. (thus No. 6, of 1512), and in the Wilhelm-Str. (No. 95, of 1619, now a public school), to the S.

\**St. Andrew's* (Pl. 17) was begun in the transition style about the year 1200, but the greater part was erected in the late Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1401, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of Krüppel-Strasse. — The \**Alte Waage*, opposite the church, to the S.W., is a handsome late Gothic structure in wood and plaster of 1534, restored in 1856.

The *Barfüsserkirche*, or *Brüderkirche* (Church of the Bare-footed Brothers, Pl. 18), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1450, and restored in 1865, contains a late Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altar-piece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th cent. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. Late Gothic cloisters.

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful \*Promenades encircling the town. They are adjoined by private gardens and modern dwelling-houses, and bounded by the old moat ('Umfluthgraben'). In the midst of these, on the S. side of the town, is the *Railway Station*, in the Renaissance style, designed by Th. Ottmer; to the S.E. of which are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. To the E. of the station rises a \**Statue of Lessing* (Pl. 34), in bronze, erected in 1853, and designed by Rietschel, who has judiciously represented 'the great thinker' in the costume of his time. Lessing died at No. 12 Egidienmarkt on 12th Feb. 1781. In the vicinity is the Gothic *Egidienkirche* (Pl. 16), of the 15th cent., now employed for exhibitions of art and industry.

On the Zinkenberg, outside the August-Thor,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the town, are situated the ducal château of *Richmond*, erected in 1758, and the villa *William's Castle*, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds.

The Monuments-Platz (Pl. F, 6) is adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 74 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William, the heroes of Jena and Quatrebras. At the N. end of the Platz are the *Hussars' Barracks*. The space between the Steinthor and the Fallersleber Thor is occupied by the *Ducal Park* (open to the public).

In the Steinweg rises the handsome modern \**Theatre* (Pl. 46), in the circular style, opened in 1861 on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the town. (Franz Abt is the bandmaster of the Opera.) Outside the Fallersleber Thor are the handsome *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. 5), in the Florentine style. Further on, towards the Wendenthor, we come to the *Polytechnikum* and the *Anatomie*, both in course of erection.

Outside the Steinthor (Pl. G, 5) is the studio of Professor *Howaldt* (p. 79). A column in the neighbouring Exercier-Platz is to the memory of *General Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo.

To the right of the high road lie the Cemeteries of the *Domgemeinde* and *Magnigemeinde* (i. e. those of the Cathedral and St. Magnus parishes). The grave of Lessing (d. 1781) in the latter, near the entrance, is marked by a monument, erected in 1874, with a relief portrait of the poet, by H. Strümpel.

At the S.E. corner of a large sandy space, bounded by the cemeteries on one side and the village of *St. Leonhard* on the other, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Steinthor (see Pl. G, 7), rises the *Monument of Schill*, erected in 1837 to him and the fourteen sergeants of his corps, who after a brave, but ill-concerted rising against the French were taken prisoners at Stralsund in 1809 and shot on this spot, where their remains are interred.

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house, contains reminiscences of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription; they consist of his bust, executed by Stiglmayr in 1839 from the cast taken from his face after

death; his sword, pistols, waistcoat, purse, and his pocketbook, containing the words, written by Queen Louise herself: 'To the worthy Herr von Schill. Königsberg, 21. May, 1808. Louise.' The chapel also contains portraits of Archduke Charles, Hofer, and the Duke of Braunschweig-Oels.

To the E. of Brunswick, 3 M. from the Steinthor, lies *Riddagshausen*, with a fine church in the transition style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.

## 6. Hanover.

A *Temporary Central Station* near the Bischofsholer Damm (Pl. I, 5, 6) is at present used instead of the old one (Pl. 1) which is under repair. Near it is the *Altenbekken Station* (p. 78).

**Hotels:** In the town: "BATTISH HOTEL (Pl. f), Georgs-Str. 7. — Near the station: "HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a); "UNION HOTEL (Pl. b), with the 'Pusztá' restaurant on the ground-floor. These three are first class with corresponding charges: R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., D. 3, L. and A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. — "GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. e), with restaurant on the ground-floor; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. l); RHEINISCHER HOF. Charges at these three: R. 2 M. and upwards, B. 1, D.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . — Others in the town: "GEORGES-HALLE, Theater-Platz 9; "RUDOLPH, Georgs-Str. 26, with pension and restaurant; "VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. 9), Georgs-Str. 19. — HÔTEL DU NORD, Strasse am Bahnhof No. 2; BORNEMANN'S HOTEL, same street, No. 3; BELLEVUE, Louisen-Str. 1; EUROPÄISCHER HOF, Louisen-Str. 4; STADT LONDON, Louisen-Str. 3; HÔTEL DE HANOVRE, Kalenberger Str. 32; SPANIER'S HÔTEL, in the same street, 33; STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG, Schmiede-Str. 15; STADT HAMBURG, Rothe Reihe 7. These last unpretending.

**Restaurants.** Besides those mentioned above: *Zum Kyffhäuser*, at the corner of the Goethe and Scholwin-Str. (furnished apartments). *Union-Keller*, Theater-Platz 14; *Rabe*, Marien-Str. 42; *Daseking*, Theater-Str. 14; *Zauberflöte*, Seilwinder-Str. 10. — **WINE-ROOMS:** *Drei Männer*, Theater-Platz 13; *Hanstein*, Andreas-Str. 26; *Vater Rhein*, Schiller-Str. 31; *Krake*, Theater-Str. 5; all near the old Station.

**Cafés and Confectioners:** *Robby*, at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz. *Robby*, Theater-Platz 12, and *Oesterle*, Bahnhof-Str. 12, confectioners only. *Rabe*, Marien-Str. 42.

**Amusements.** In the town: "Tivoli, König-Str. 1 (Pl. H, 4), a vast establishment, concerts in summer 6-10 p. m., with brilliant illumination (16,000 coloured gas-jets; admission 75 pf.); *Odeon*, Nicolai-Str. 6, similar, admission 50 pf. — Outside the town: *Bellavista*, at the Neue Thor; *Parkhaus*, near Herrenhausen, and many others.

**Baths:** *Hannover'sche Badehalle*, Friedrich-Str. 18, near the Waterloo-Platz; Turkish, Russian, and swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen.

**Cabs.** (From the central station to the town: 1 pers. 60 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3-4 pers. 80.) To or from Linden, the Altenbekken, and the temporary station: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M.; small articles free, each box 15 pf. From the town to the station, and also per drive in the interior of the town: 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 70. Outer quarters of the town: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M. After 10. 30. p. m. double fares. *By time:*  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

**Tramway:** From the Egidien-Thor (Pl. G, 6) through the Georgs-Str., Lange Laube, and Herrenhauser Allee (Pl. B, C, D, 1, 2, 3) to *Herrenhausen* (p. 88); through the Marien-Str. to the *Altenbekken Station* and the *Temporary Station*. — **Omnibus** from the Bahnhof to the suburb of *Linden*.

Theatre closed from 1st June to 28th Aug. — Subscription concerts in winter.

Post Office adjoining the station. Telegraph Office, Am Bahnhof, 12.

English Church Service performed by a resident chaplain.

Hanover (256 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and

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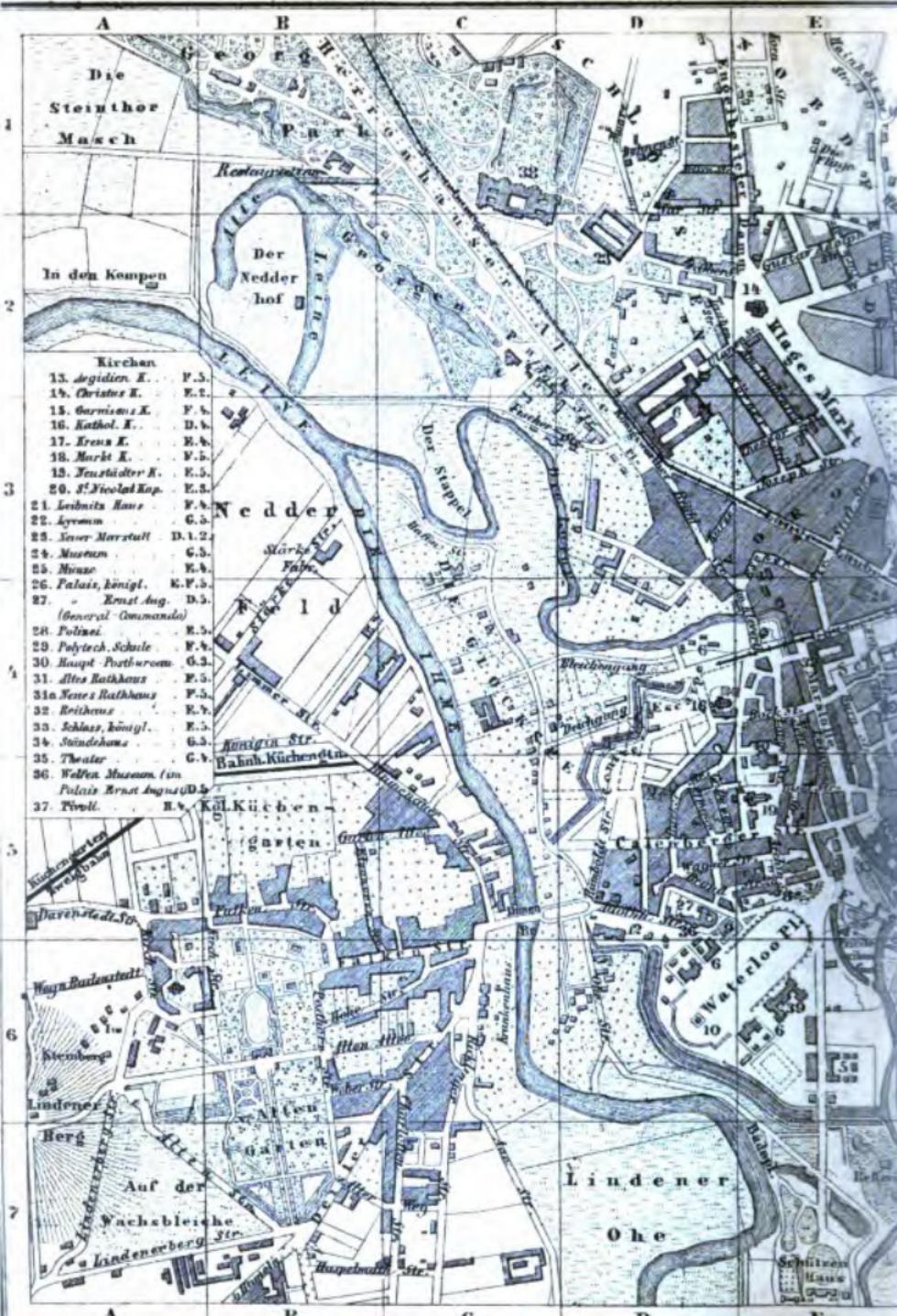
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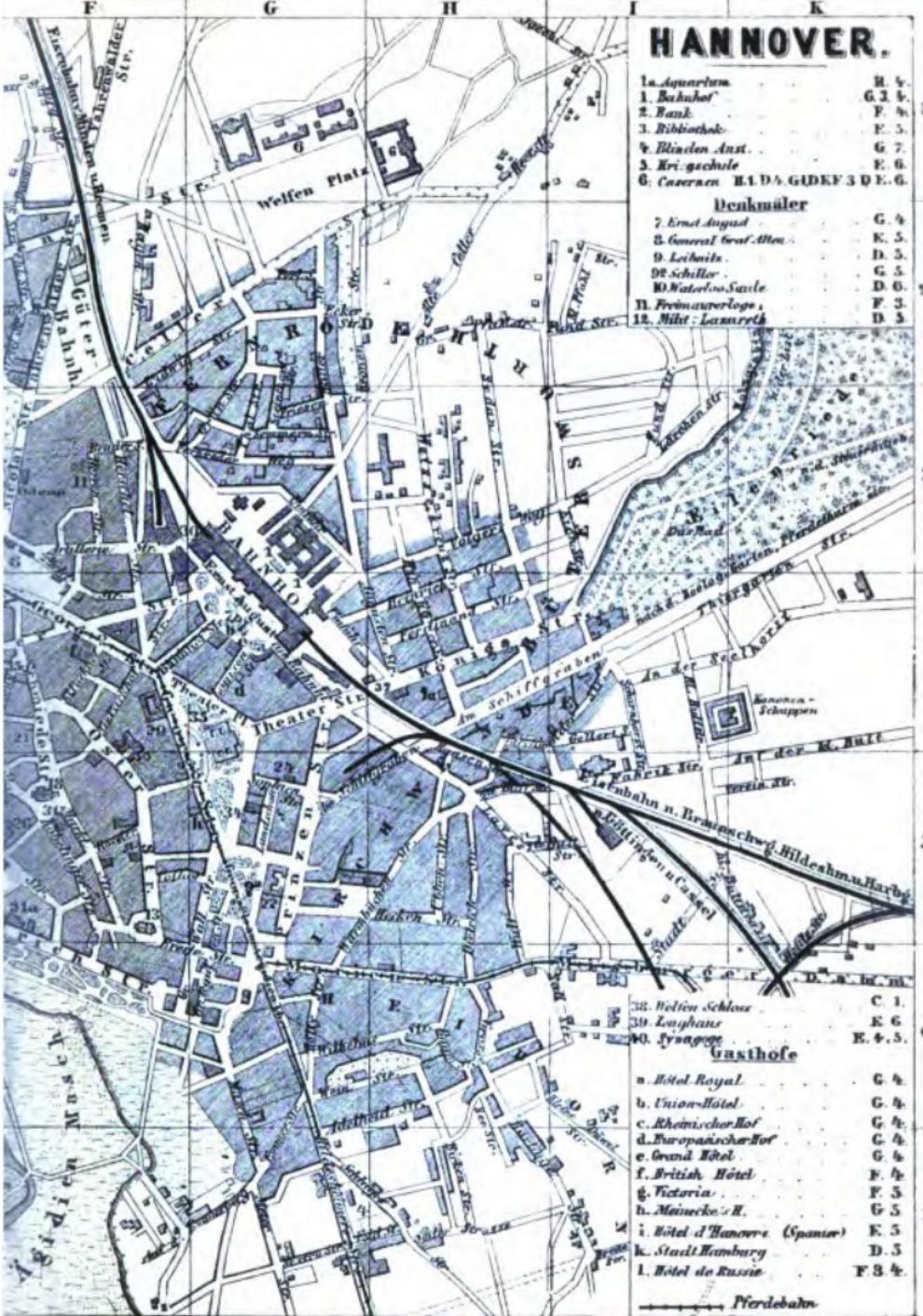
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# HANNOVER.



1. Aquarium.

H. 4.

2. Bahnhof.

G. 2. 4.

3. Bank.

F. 9.

4. Bibliothek.

E. 5.

5. Blinden Anst.

G. 7.

6. Eri.-schule.

E. 6.

7. Casernen.

H. 1. D. 4.

8. Gutehoffnungshaus.

G. 6.

9. General Hosp. Alten.

E. 5.

10. Lethais.

D. 5.

11. Schiller.

G. 5.

12. Waterloo-Säule.

D. 6.

13. Prinzenverlogte.

F. 3.

14. Niedt-Lazareth.

D. 5.

## Denkmäler

7. Ernst-August.

G. 4.

8. General Hosp. Alten.

E. 5.

9. Lethais.

D. 5.

10. Schiller.

G. 5.

11. Waterloo-Säule.

D. 6.

12. Prinzenverlogte.

F. 3.

13. Niedt-Lazareth.

D. 5.

## Gasthöfe

38. Welfen Schloss.

C. 1.

39. Zeughaus.

E. 6.

40. Synagoge.

E. 4. 5.

a. Hotel Royal.

G. 4.

b. Union-Hotel.

G. 4.

c. Rheinischer Hof.

G. 4.

d. Europäischer Hof.

G. 4.

e. Grand Hotel.

G. 4.

f. British Hotel.

F. 4.

g. Victoria.

F. 5.

h. Meinecke's H.

G. 5.

i. Hotel d'Hanover (Spanier).

E. 5.

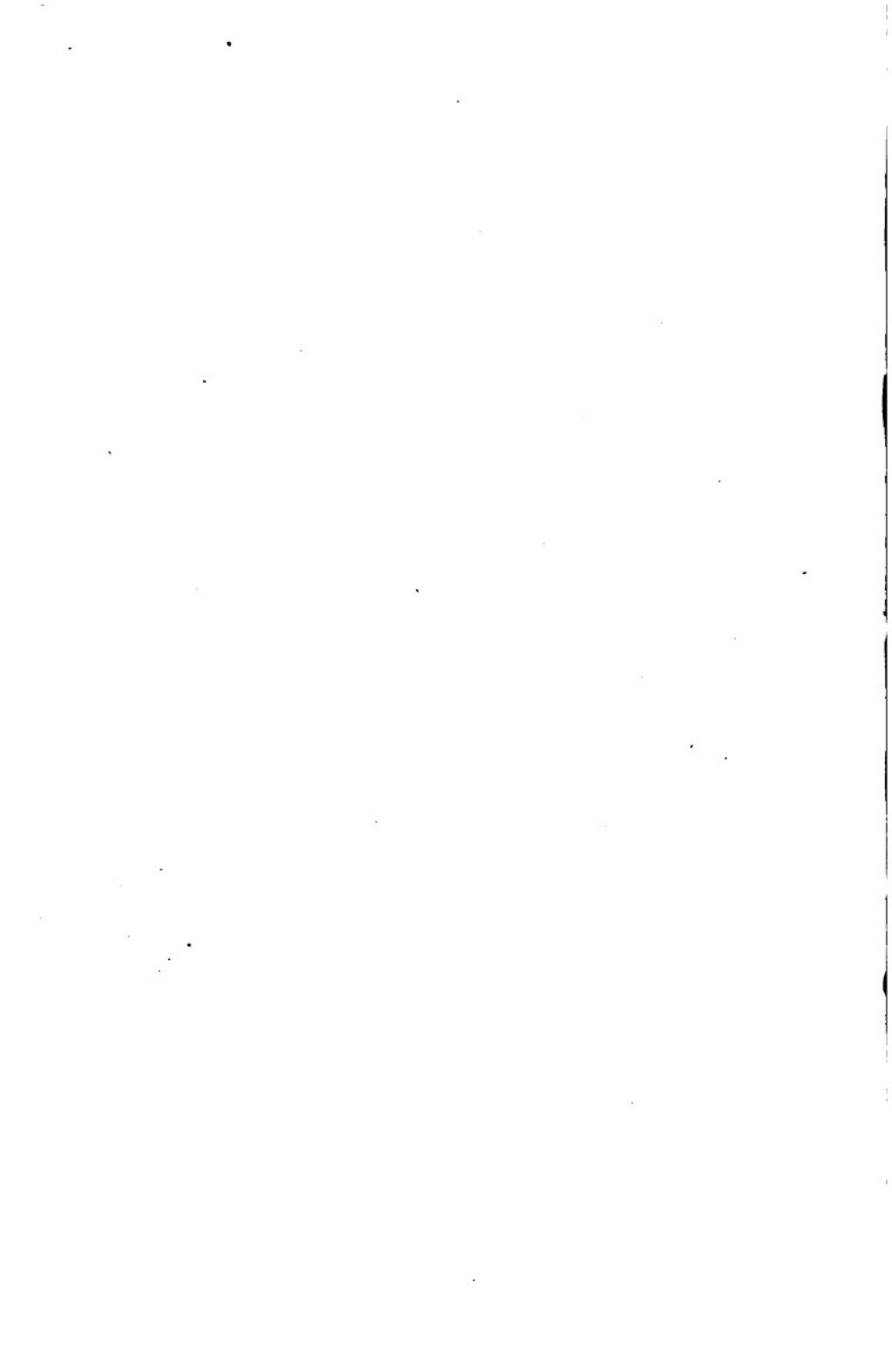
j. Stadt-Hamburg.

D. 5.

k. Hotel de Russie.

F. 3. 4.

→ Pferdebahn



the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 106,700 (or including the suburb of Linden 127,000) inhab., is situated in a well cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The town has rapidly increased during the last forty years (population in 1837 only 27,500), especially since its annexation to Prussia in 1866; and in consequence of its advantageous situation at the junction of several important railways, it has lately become a thriving manufacturing place. The irregularly built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 16th and 17th cent., while many of those in the new quarters on the N. and E. sides are remarkable for a simple and massive style of architecture peculiar to the place. Examples of this are the Museum, Lyceum, and School, Ministerial Offices, Synagogue, Railway Offices, Bank, Packhof, Barracks in the Celler Strasse, and many private dwelling-houses. For the latter, however, the Gothic and Renaissance styles are again coming into vogue.

In front of the *Railway-Station* (the *Staats-Bahnhof*, Pl. 1: comp. p. 84) rises an \**Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (Pl. 7). in bronze, designed by Wolff, the king (d. 1851) being represented in the uniform of a hussar. In the middle of the *Theater-Platz*, a short distance from the station, rises the —

\**Theatre* (Pl. 35), one of the largest and finest in Germany, with seats for 1800 spectators. The principal façade towards the *Georgs-Strasse* is adorned with a handsome portico, under which there is a broad carriage approach. On the balcony above are placed statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In front of the building rises a monument (designed by Hartzer of Celle) to the composer *Marschner* (d. 1861), who, till within a few years of his death, was bandmaster to the ducal court.

Opposite the theatre is the *Polytechnic School* (Pl. 29) in the Florentine style (300 students), containing various collections which may be visited daily on application to the custodian. — In the *Georgs-Platz*, to the S. of the *Theater-Platz*, is the *Lyceum*, with its school, built in 1854, in front of which rises a colossal *Statue of Schiller*, erected in 1863.

The *Museum of Art and Science* (Pl. 24), Sophien-Str. 2, completed in 1856 in the circular style, contains the apartments of a *Club of Artists and Architects* on the ground-floor, and the *Hanoverian Provincial Museum* on the first floor, where annual exhibitions of art also take place in February and March. The collections, which relate to natural history, art, and historical research, are open 10-1 daily, except Frid., adm. 50 pf.; Sund. 11-1 and Wed. 2-4 gratis.

The *Natural History Collections* on the first and second floor of the principal building are chiefly remarkable for the minerals, birds, and butterflies.

The *Historical Collections* in an adjoining building in the court are

rich in ante-Christian antiquities, comprising about 2000 vases, some of them from tombs at Osnabrück, and very rare; bronze weapons, ornaments, domestic utensils, gold and silver trinkets.

The Art Collection in the same building in the court consists of casts from the antique and of models and sculptures by Küssel (d. 1855) on the ground-floor. — PICTURE GALLERY on the first floor: *Horemans*, Violin-player; *Poussin*, Two landscapes; \**Dow*, Moor; *Canaletto*, Four views; *A. Achenbach*, Coast; *Becker*, Belisarius; \**Flüggen*, Legacy-hunter; *Geyer*, Genre picture; *Hübner*, Soldier relating his adventures; *Jordan*, Burial; *Kaulbach*, Portrait; *Kreling*, Erwin of Steinbach; *Oppenheim*, Mignon and the harper; \**Schirmer*, Two landscapes; *Voltz*, Two cattle-pieces; \**Lessing*, Four drawings; *Koken*, Landscapes; *Knille*, Walling in of a nun; \**Piloty*, Death of Cæsar.

A \*GALLERY OF PICTURES, brought from different châteaux of George V., was formed in 1872 at Landschafts-Strasse 3, not far from the Museum (open daily, 10-3).

FIRST and SECOND FLOOR (*on the right*). Modern masters: *Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; *Adam*, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon; *Becker*, Norwegian landscape; *Begas*, Lorelei; *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. and Rembrandt; *Blanc*, Going to church; *Bleibtreu*, Battle of the Katzbach; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Hübner*, The deserted bride, Return of the sons; *Knille*, Dead Cid; *Köhler*, Semiramis, Exposure of Moses; *Kretschmer*, Storm in the desert; *Lessing*, Emp. Henry V. at the monastery of Prüfening; *Metz*, Scene from the War of the Peasantry; *Northen*, Napoleon retreating, La Haye Sainte; *Oesterley*, Leonora, Jephthah; *Schirmer*, Forest.

SECOND FLOOR (*left*). Ancient masters: *Lod. Caracci*, Christ and the disciples at Emmaus; *Dow*, Old man mending a pen; *Van Dyck*, Christ and the lame man; *Van der Heist*, Portraits; *Holbein the Younger*, Prince Edward, Melanchthon (medallion); *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *Panini*, Piazza Navona, St. Peter's at Rome; *Poussin*, Rape of the Sabine women; *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; *Snyders*, Bear; *Snyders and Rubens*, Man cutting up a deer; *Ruydael*, Ruins; *Teniers*, Slaughter-house; *Titian*, Portraits; *Veronese*, Christ.

In the centre of the ALTSTADT is the market-place with the *Marktkirche* (Pl. 18) of the 14th cent. On the outside are several tombstones of the 16th cent. The interior, restored in 1855, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. Tower 295 ft. high. The handsome old *Rathhaus* (Pl. 31), erected in the late Gothic style in 1439-55, has a modern wing facing the Köbelinger Strasse; the building is about to be restored.

The Markt-Strasse and Köbelinger Strasse running to the S. from the market-place, and the Knochenhauer-Strasse and Schmiedestrasse to the N., contain a number of picturesque late Gothic brick buildings with lofty gables, of the 15th and 16th cent. No. 10 in the last named street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once *Leibnitz's House*, a Renaissance building in stone, of 1652, with a projection adorned with sixteen reliefs from Scripture. — The neighbouring *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. 17) contains a good altar-piece by Gonnen.

The Palace (Pl. 33), an edifice of considerable extent, with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built about the middle of last century and altered in 1817. The interior (accessible daily 9-5 o'clock; entrance by Portal No. 2) has recently been fitted up as an occasional residence for the Emperor and Empress of Germany; it is at present occupied by Prince Albrecht of Prussia. The chapel

contains an altar-piece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*.

Opposite the palace is the *Alte Palais* (Pl. 26), formerly the residence of King Ernest Augustus. Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the father of Queen Louise of Prussia, and Queen Frederica of Hanover, who was Governor of Hanover in 1774-85, resided in it for some time. To the left, a short distance hence, at the corner of the *Friedrichs-Str.*, is the old palace of George V., now the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 31a).

At the back of the Palace flows the Leine, beyond which extends a spacious drilling-ground called the *WATERLOO-PLATZ*, at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo-Column*, 150 ft. in height, erected 'by the grateful Fatherland' to about 800 Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. Good survey of the town from the top (fee). On each side are barracks, and to the left is also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple (Pl. 9) with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), who is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. 19). His grave is marked by a marble slab with the words '*Osса Leibnitii*'.

At the back of General Alten's monument is the *Royal Library* (Pl. 3), containing 170,000 vols. and 3000 MSS., comprising those left by *Leibnitz* (open on week-days 12-1, Wed. and Sat. 12-2).

The *Poor House* in the *Neue Strasse* (Pl. E, 4, 5) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea.

Herr *Culemann*, *Oster-Str.* 54, possesses a collection of mediæval works of art, autographs, early typography, etc., to which connoisseurs are readily admitted.

The *Aquarium* (Pl. 1a, adm. 50 pf.), near the *Tivoli*, and not far from the station, is worthy of a visit.

The neighbouring streets, *König-Strasse* and *Am Schiffgraben* (Pl. H, 3, 4), leading towards the *Eilenriede* (p. 88), are flanked with handsome new buildings in the villa style, some of them designed by H. *Köhler*.

The *Gewerbe-Ausstellung*, or Industrial Exhibition, *Georgs-Str.* 34, consisting of machinery, manufactures, industrial models, etc., is open daily 11-3 (adm. 25 pf.), and on Sund. 11-2 (10 pf.). No. 1 in the *Lange Laube*, the N.E. extension of the *Georgs-Strasse*, is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, of 1619.

The \**Christuskirche* (Pl. 14), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with good stained glass, is worthy of a visit (sacristan Oberstrasse 1).

The *Prison* (Pl. H, 3) has room for 300 convicts.

An \*AVENUE OF LIMES,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. long, leads on the N.W. side of the town to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the E. side of it, not far from the town, is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs (Pl. 38), in the Romanesque style, with five towers. It is now being finished as a Polytechnic School. Close to it is the so-called *Prinzenhaus* (formerly on the Reitwall), where Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have been born, 10th March 1776 (p. 87). On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgen-Park* (with a café).

**Schloss Herrenhausen**, at the farther end of the avenue, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1766), and George V. The garden, 120 acres in area, is laid out in the French style, and contains an open-air theatre, fountains, and hothouses. The waters of the large fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — Adjoining the château is a building containing a *Collection of Ancient and Modern Sculptures* (among the former are busts of the emperors, Perseus and Andromeda, Bacchus, etc.; among the latter, works by Rauch, Kümmel, Hesemann, and Engelhard). In the vicinity are two large orangeries and the beautiful \**Berggarten* with palm, orchid, and Victoria Regia houses. — The house formerly occupied by the superintendent of the gardens now contains the \**Welfen-Museum*, where national antiquities are preserved (open on week-days, 10-2). — Opposite, in the so-called '*Garde Meuble*', is a collection of paintings, containing good pictures of the Netherlandish, Italian, and early German schools, several of which are ascribed to celebrated masters. At the farther end of the garden is the \**Mausoleum*, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by Rauch (adm. on week-days, 10-2).

To the N.E. of Hanover, adjoining a handsome and well-built quarter of the town (see p. 85), extends the \**Eilenriede*, a wood belonging to the town, affording beautiful walks (several cafés). On the S. side of it,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town, is situated the *Zoological Garden*, with well-kept grounds.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchröde* (railway 25 pf.; carr. 3 M.) which contains tame deer, is much visited. Refreshments at the forester's house.

## 7. From Rotterdam to Hanover by Salzbergen.

366 M. RAILWAY in  $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts. — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin. Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From Rotterdam to (77 M.) Arnhem, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. The line diverges here to the left from the Emmerich line, and traverses the plain of the *Yssel* (seldom visible) towards the N.E. — Stat. *Velp*, a prosperous village; on the left stretches a range of hills studded with numerous villas and gardens. Several small stations.

96 M. Zutphen (*Keizerskroon*; *Hollandsche Tuin*), at the confluence of the *Berkel* and the *Yssel*, a strongly fortified town

with 15,315 inhab., was taken by the Prussians in 1813, on the day after the capture of Doesborgh. The *Church of St. Walburgis*, the principal edifice, dating from the 12th cent., contains a venerable brazen font, a Gothic candelabrum of gilded iron, half-relief sculptures on the pulpit, old monuments of the Counts of Zutphen, and a modern monument of the Van Heeckeren family, all of which merit inspection. The tower dates from 1600, its predecessors having been destroyed by lightning. The *Wijnhuis Tower*, with its two galleries, contains a good set of chimes. Timber, floated in rafts from the Black Forest down the Rhine and Yssel, is the chief article of commerce here.

*Nederlandsch Mettray*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Zutphen, is an agricultural colony founded in 1851 for the education of poor boys and foundlings.

At Zutphen the line to *Zwolle* and *Leeuwarden* (Friesland) diverges. Our line crosses the Yssel, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch lines diverge from stat. *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 110). Beyond stat. *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (140 M.) *Bentheim* (*Belle-vue*; \**Bad-Hôtel*), a small town (2200 inhab.) with an old château and a cold sulphureous spring. Next stations *Schüttorf*, (149 M.) *Salzbergen* (junction for Emden, p. 113), and (154 M.) *Rheine* (p. 112; \**Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Münster and Hamm, where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. Stations *Hörstel*, *Ibbenbüren* (with valuable mines), *Velpe*. The wooded chain of hills on the left, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 61), enhance the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with summer-houses and orchards, on the left as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

183 M. *Osnabrück* (\**Schaumburg*, at the W. station; \**Dütting's Hôtel*; *Hôtel Rewer*; *Kölnischer Hof*), a prosperous town on the *Haase*, with 29,800 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Rom. Cath. and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.) of the 12th cent., has been altered at different periods. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with three towers (the oldest on the N. side), that over the choir being octagonal in form, and possesses an old font of the 14th cent., and a Treasury with beautiful crucifixes, relics, the ivory comb of Charlemagne, and other objects worthy of notice.

The large Platz on the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1794 and interred in the Marienkirche); it was designed by Drake, and erected in 1836.

The \**Marienkirche* (Prot.), or Church of St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure of moderate dimensions, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in the 14th, the choir and the retro-choir in the 15th cent. The altar-piece is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of wood-carving, executed in the 15th cent., and gilded, resembling the altar-piece of St. Michael's Chapel in the cathedral of Cologne and representing scenes from the life of the Saviour. The eight contemporaneous winged paintings, probably of the old Westphalian school recall the style of John van Eyck.

Adjacent is the *Rathhaus* (custodian at the police guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedenssaal' contains portraits of princes, ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 111). — In the market-place we observe some gabled houses in the Gothic style, and several timber buildings of the Renaissance period.

FROM OSNABRÜCK TO BREMEN (75 M.) by railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 21  $\text{M}$  20, 15. 90; — to HAMBURG (145 M.) in  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -7 hrs.; fares 31  $\text{M}$  20, 23. 40. Through-trains from Cologne to Bremen in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to Hamburg in  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -14 hrs. — The country traversed is very uninteresting, and the stations unimportant.

The next stations beyond Osnabrück are *Wissingen* and *Melle*.

The *Dietrichsburg*, a château  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of Melle, possesses a conspicuous modern tower commanding an extensive prospect. At its foot lies the estate of *Ostenwalde*.

Stations *Bruchmühlen*, *Bünde*, *Kirchlengern*, and (212 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached. Thence to — 366 M. *Hanover*, see p. 63.

## 8. From Cologne to Cassel via Arnsberg.

170 M. RAILWAY in  $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 22  $\text{M}$  50 pf., 16. 95, 11. 20.

Journey to *Hagen* and (51 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schwerte*, see pp. 74-76. *Schwerte* (*Hôtel Sternberg*), a town with 3000 inhab., possesses a late Romanesque church, with a carved altar of 1523, and a Gothic *Rathhaus*.

The Cassel line (Bergisch-Märkisch railway) diverges here from the Westphalian railway and follows the valley of the *Ruhr*, crossing the river several times. Stations *Langschede*, *Fröndenberg* (with an abbey-church of Cistercian nuns, begun in 1230, containing monuments of 1293 and 1308; branch-line to *Menden*, p. 75), *Wickede*, with ironworks, and *Neheim-Hüsten*, where the *Möhne* falls into the *Ruhr*. *Schloss Herdringen*,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the W., erected by Zwirner, the late talented architect of the Cathedral of Cologne, is the seat of Count Fürstenberg. Near Arnsberg the train passes over a lofty viaduct, and through a tunnel below the *Schlossberg*, and again crosses the *Ruhr*.

78 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Arnsberg* (\**Husemann*; *Weipert*), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, and greatly extended since 1815,

is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill, crowned with the ruins of a castle which fell to decay after the Seven Years' War, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town. The former Præmonstratensian abbey of *Weddinghausen* at the foot of the hill is now a grammar-school.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. Beyond stat. *Oeventrop* two tunnels. Pleasing scenery. On the right near Meschede is *Schloss Laer*, the property of Count Westfalen, above which rises a wooded hill crowned with a belvedere.

90 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Meschede (Schäffer)**, an ancient town, prettily situated on the Ruhr, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., the church belonging to which, dating from the 12th cent., is modernised.

On the hill to the left of stat. *Eversberg* are the village and ruin of that name. To the S. of *Bestwick-Nuttar* opens the wooded valley of *Ramsbeck*, containing lead and silver mines. Stat. *Olsberg*. The train continues to ascend the picturesque valley of the Ruhr, crossing the river several times. On the hill to the right are the gigantic *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

105 M. Stat. *Brilon* is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town of that name (Krüper's Inn), one of the most ancient in Germany.

The line then descends the narrow and picturesque *Hoppke-That*. Near stat. *Bredelar*, which is prettily situated, are extensive iron works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. Below Bredelar the Hoppke falls into the *Diemel*, an affluent of the Weser, and the train now descends the Diemelthal.

Stat. *Nieder-Marsberg* (Post), a small town with a large lunatic asylum, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Stadtberge* or *Ober-Marsberg*, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, which was captured and destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. The abbey-church of St. Peter, founded by Charlemagne, dates in its present form from the 13th cent. and later. The early Gothic chapel of St. Nicholas is of the 14th century.

Next stations *Westheim*, (131 M.) *Scherfede* (junction for Holzminden, p. 72).

137 M. **Warburg (Hôtel zum Desenberge)**, an ancient and once powerful Hanseatic town on the Diemel, picturesquely situated on the slope of an eminence; to the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruins of the *Desenberg*, belonging to the Spiegel family.

The Upper Ruhrthal railway unites here with the Westphalian line from Soest, Paderborn, and Altenbeken (p. 73).

Diligence from Marsberg and from Warburg twice daily to (15 M.

from either station) **Arolsen**, with 2000 inhab., the seat of Prince Waldeck, where a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii is preserved. Rauch, the celebrated sculptor, and Kaulbach, the no less distinguished painter, were both born at Arolsen. (Rauch, b. 1777, d. 1857; Kaulbach, b. 1805, d. 1874.) The Church contains three statuettes in marble by the former.

The next stations are **Liebenau** and **Hümme**.

FROM **HÜMME** TO **CARLSHAFEN**, by a branch-railway towards the N. in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (fares 1 M 40 pf., 1. 10, 70 pf.). Stations **Trendelburg** on the Diemel; **Helmarshausen**, commanded by the ruins of the **Kruckeburg**. Then **Carlsdorf** (*Schwan*), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the Diemel into the Weser. It was founded in 1704 by the Landgrave Karl, in order to provide his dominions with a harbour on the Weser. Fine view from the (10 min.) *Juliushöhe* (tavern on the top).

Stat. **Hofgeismar** (*Schwarzer Adler*), a small watering-place with a chalybeate spring. Stat. **Grebenstein**, with ancient watch-towers and a ruin on the Burgberg. To the S. in the background rise the **Dörnberg** and **Wilhelmshöhe**. Last stat. **Mönchehof** (thence to **Wilhelmsthal**, see p. 99).

170 M. **Cassel**, see below.

## 9. Cassel and Environs.

**Hotels.** *Near the Station:* \***HÔTEL ROYAL** (Pl. a; C, 2), new; **HÔTEL DU NORD** (Pl. b; C, 2), both opposite the station; **PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM** (Pl. c; C, 2), in the Friedr. Wilhelms Platz; **DEUTSCHER KAISER** (Pl. d; D, 1), **Bahnhof-Str.** 1, R. 2½ M. — *In the Town:* \***KÖNIG VON PREUßEN** (Pl. e; D, 2), \***HÔTEL SCHIEMER** (Pl. f; D, 3), both in the Königs-Platz; **RHEINISCHER HOF** (Pl. g; E, 2), **Hedwig-Str.** 7; — **BITTER** (Pl. h; E, 2), **Mittelgasse**; **HESSISCHER HOF**, in the Martins-Platz; **GOLDENE KRONE**, **Frankfurter Str.** 3. — *Stück's Hôtel Garni*, Museum-Str. 4. — Hotels at **Wilhelmshöhe**, see p. 97.

**Restaurants.** *Bohne*, Obere König-Str. 28; *Goslar*, König-Str. 12; *Siebert*, Friedrichs-Platz 1. Beer at the *Hôtel Royal* (see above), at the *Café Wulp*, corner of the Museum-Str. and Stände-Platz, and at *Schaub's Garden*, where concerts are frequently given in the evening. — The *Belvedere*, a restaurant  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.E. of the town, commands a pleasing view (follow the road to the *Möncheberg*, Pl. G, 1, and turn to the left beyond the artillery magazines); the *Felsenkeller* (*Eisenhart's*, *Fingerhut's*, etc.) on the *Weinberg*, outside the *Frankfurter Thor* (Pl. C, 5), are also good points of view. *Café* in the *Carlsau*, p. 97. Concerts at all these places several times a week.

**Confectioners.** \***Jung**, Friedrichs-Platz; **Gruneberg**, Steinweg; **Worch**, König-Str. 14.

**Cabs.** From the station to the town, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 M., 4 pers. 1 M 20 pf. By time:  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 90 pf. Each box 10 pf., smaller packages free. At night double fares, except for the drives to and from the station, and from the theatre. For a prolonged drive a bargain should be made. To **Wilhelmshöhe**, see p. 97.

**Baths** on the Fulda, near the Au; also a *Swimming Bath*, beyond the hothouses. *Warm Baths* (with Russian vapour-bath) at *Schäfer's*, Königsthör 4½.

**Theatre** (Pl. 3), managed by the Royal superintendent of theatres at Berlin, open six days weekly.

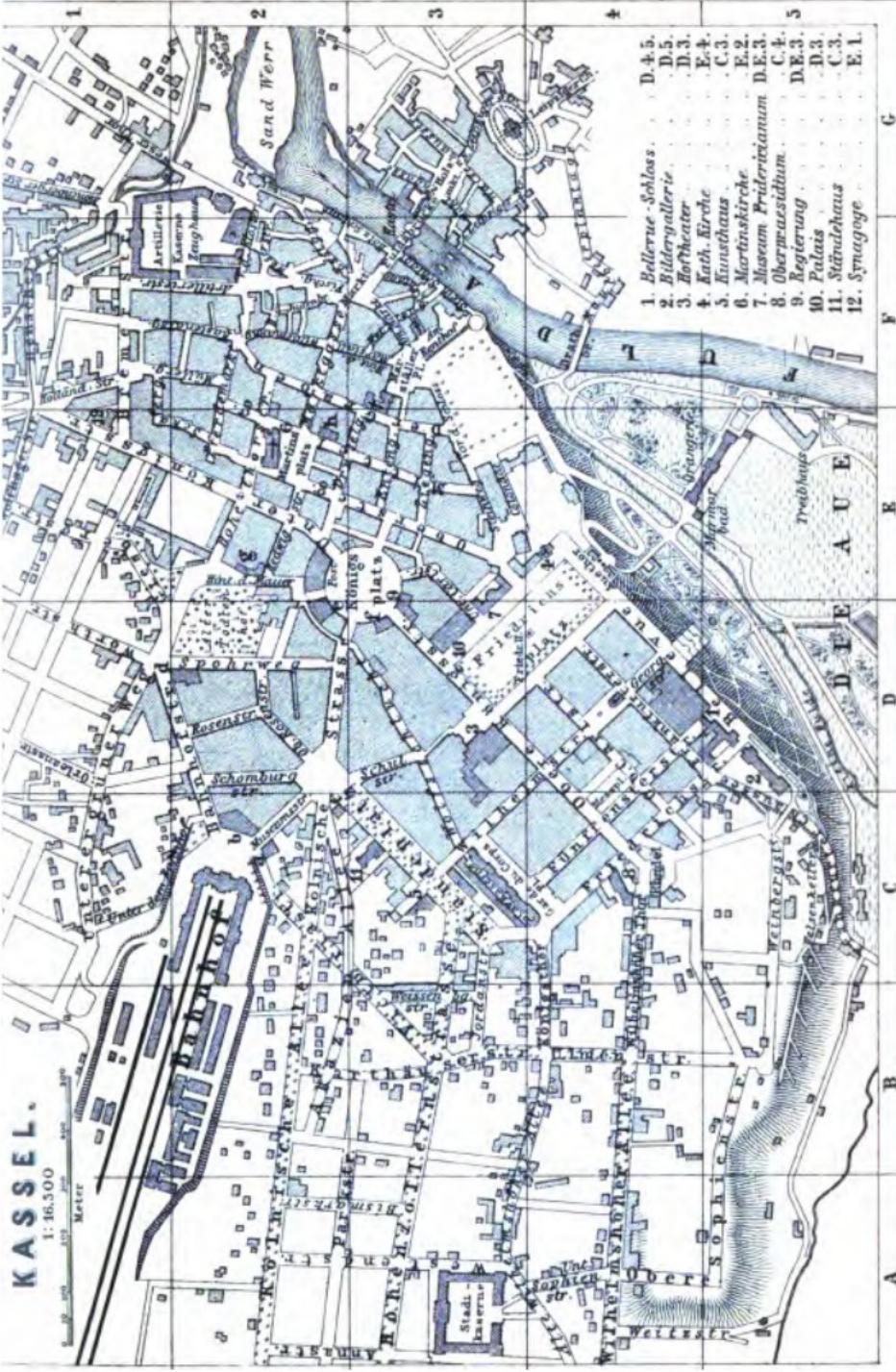
**Exhibition** of Modern Pictures at the *Neue Kunsthäus* (Pl. 5), in the Stände-Platz, admission 50 pf. — Another at Krieger's book-shop, in the Friedrichs-Platz.

**Principal Attractions:** Picture Gallery (p. 94), Museum (p. 93), walk through the Augarten (p. 97), excursion to **Wilhelmshöhe** (p. 97).

**Cassel** (492 ft.), formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hessen,

# KASSEL.

1:16,500  
Maßstab  
Karte



- |       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| D. 1. | Bodense-Schloss.      |
| D. 2. | Bildergallerie.       |
| D. 3. | Hoftheater.           |
| D. 4. | Kath. Kirche.         |
| D. 5. | Kunsthaus.            |
| E. 1. | Martinikirche.        |
| E. 2. | Museum Fridericianum. |
| E. 3. | Oberrealsiduum.       |
| E. 4. | R. Regierung.         |
| E. 5. | Palais.               |
| F. 1. | Synagoge.             |



and now the seat of government of the Prussian province Hessen-Nassau, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the Altstadt and Ober-Neustadt from the small Unter-Neustadt. The town, which was formerly remarkable for the dulness peculiar to the capital of a small principality, has assumed a busier and more prosperous aspect since its annexation to Prussia in 1866. (1864: 35,980 inhab., 1876: 53,000 inhab.) Several new and handsome streets have recently been erected near the station.

Crossing the *Stände-Platz* (Pl. C, 3), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates), built in 1836 (Pl. 11), and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Arts; Pl. 5), we soon reach the spacious *Friedrichs-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), situated between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt. It is bounded on the E. by the old electoral *Palace* (Pl. 10), the *Museum Fridericianum* (see below) with its projecting portico, the *Royal Military School* and the *Rom. Cath. Church*, built in 1770-76. In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.*, a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million Thlr.

The S. side is terminated by the handsome *Auethor* (Pl. E, 4), which was built in the reign of Frederick II., enlarged in 1824, and embellished with two reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), and crowned by an eagle, in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Auegarten (p. 97), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meissner to the left is the most prominent.

The \**Museum Fridericianum* (Pl. 7), erected in 1769-79 by the Landgrave Frederick II., contains a collection of curiosities and objects of art founded by the Hessian princes at the close of the 16th cent. and greatly extended in the 18th. Admission gratis, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Frid. 10-1 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter through the court, and to the left); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the Observatory. Catalogue 60 pf.

I. HALL OF THE FOUNDERS. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by Canova.

II. ANCIENT SCULPTURES (to the right of the first). \*1. Youth about to anoint himself, a Greek work; 3. Replica of the Doryphorus of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); 4, 5. Apollo; 7. Pallas Athene; \*13. Head of a Diadumenus.

III. ROOM. Thirty-six cork models of ancient Roman buildings, executed at the end of last century.

IV. ROOM. 1st Cabinet (to the left of the entrance): 564 Objects, comprising gold and silver plate, ivory goblets, agates and gems, porcelain paintings, fancy weapons, etc. — 2nd Cabinet: works of art in ivory, e. g. 96. Vessel with Bacchanalian procession, and 115. Vase with the Battle of Alexander, both by *Dobbermann*; 154. Two tablets with the history of the Passion in six sections, ascribed to *Albert Dürer*; 155. Crucifix by *Michael Angelo*?; 167. Early German embodiment of Venus. — 3rd Cabinet: amber articles. — 4th and 5th Cabinets: Miscellaneous works of art. Also 93 dif-

ferent clocks, automata, chronometers, etc.; in the centre of the room, 130. Clock worked by two balls, alternately relieving each other, manufactured by Campani at Rome in 1730 as a 'perpetuum mobile'; 133. Astronomical clock according to Ptolemy's system.

V. ROOM. Smaller ancient works of art, and ancient and Hessian coins and medals. \*1. Bronze Statuette of Victoria, of Greek workmanship. Cabinet A: Egyptian, Greek, and Roman bronzes. Cabinets B and C: implements. Cabinet D: ancient German weapons. Cabinet E: ancient works of art in stone, clay, and glass; also copies of ancient works and a few fine Italian works of the 16th cent.

VI. ROOM. Mosaics: Roman and Florentine mosaics, 213 in number, works in scagliolo (imitation mosaic), and specimens of stones polished in Hessen.

VII. ROOM. About 2500 gems and cameos, ancient and modern; on the walls, casts from those in other collections. — We now return to Room II., and from it enter the *Collection of Casts from the Antique* on the right, arranged chronologically in rooms VIII.-XII.

The NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS occupy rooms XIII.-XVIII., of which four are on the ground-floor, while the two last are on the first. The botanical collection boasts of the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and a collection of different woods in the form of books. — XIX. ARMOURY (on the second floor). Old weapons, goblets, trinkets, hunting accoutrements, historical curiosities.

The LIBRARY (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor of the building, in front, contains 130,000 vols. and 1400 MSS. (e. g. the oldest of the 'Hildebrandlied', 9th cent.).

From the S.W. side of the Friedrichs-Platz runs the handsome BELLEVUE-STRASSE (Pl. D, 4, 5), which commands a view of the Carlsau and the valley of the Fulda.

The *Bellevue-Schloss* (Pl. 1), a very extensive edifice, the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, and now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, contains a celebrated \*\*Picture Gallery. Admission gratis on Sund. 12-2, Wed. and Sat. 9-1; at other times by payment of a fee. Catalogue 70 pf. Entrance at the back, by the portal in the Frankfurter Str. The new building for the reception of the gallery is expected to be completed in 1877.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Friesland in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. It is not known when or by whom the Italian pictures were brought to Cassel, but the gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. On the other hand, several important works, such as Potter's Bull, Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage. Many of the pictures which were recovered from the French were deposited at Wilhelms-höhe where they were long withdrawn from public exhibition, while those preserved at the Bellevue Palace were not easily accessible; but all these difficulties have been removed since the Prussian occupation.

A gallery embracing so many master-pieces can well afford to dispense with a few celebrated names. The Cassel collection cannot boast of a genuine Raphael, the Madonna with the lamb (No. 29) being a modified copy of the picture at Madrid. It possesses, however, a superb Cleopatra by Titian (No. 23), a richly coloured Family of Darius by Paolo Veronese (No. 89, a smaller replica of the famous picture in London), and a vigorous Tintoretto (No. 70). The Italian works of the 17th cent. are unimportant.

Among the early German pictures we may mention the Ursula Hans Tucherin and Elsbeth Tucherin (No. 7), both attributed to *Michael Wohlgemuth*, although the latter was for a time supposed to be a work of Dürer. The Family-piece attributed to *Holbein the Younger* (No. 48) is not genuine, but he was the painter of the Man with the rosary (No. 6), formerly ascribed to Dürer, and of the portraits of an English married couple (Nos. 49, 50). The most attractive of *Cranach's* six pictures is his Nymph (No. 10), resembling a composition by Dürer.

The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Rubens* (No. 187), obviously composed under Venetian influence, the portraits by *Van Dyck* (Nos. 280-84, including No. 291, which is called the portrait of a syndic, but without sufficient authority), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 458, Young scholar and his wife), and the Barber's shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 404) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by *Hals* and *Rembrandt*, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany, possessing seven pictures by the former and twenty by the latter. Among those of *FRANS HALS* the following deserve special notice. His Two musical boys (No. 223) is a work of comparatively tame execution, and the same remark may be made of his portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 224, 226), although they bear distinct marks of the individuality of the master. On the other hand the Laughing peasant (No. 222) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 226, a late work) afford admirable specimens of the humorous and dashing style of the master of Haarlem. Of *REMBRANDT*'s pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 367), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill, and at the same time touching in its simple truthfulness of expression and profound religious sentiment. The venerable patriarch, the innocent children, and the helpful parents each awaken our enthusiasm in turn, and the whole scene recalls the tale of some ancient minstrel. The Blinding of Samson (a theme frequently handled by Rembrandt, as in the Blinding of King Lear) next presents to us the master in the light of a tragic poet, while the Woodcutter's family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background) shows how familiar he was with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits of the master's earlier and later period that which carries off the palm is one of *Saskia*, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 356), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 357). The old heads, Nos. 348, 355, 361, and 365, date from 1630-32. *Koppenol*, the writing-master (No. 358), and *Krul*, the poet (No. 351), were also painted after Rembrandt's removal from Leyden to Amsterdam (1630). To his later period (1655-58) belong the so-called Six (No. 364), the Spear-bearer (No. 370), his own portrait (No. 360), and that of *Nicholas Bruyninck* (No. 359). The Standard-bearer (No. 371) is a copy. Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter scene (Nos. 372, 388), are also well worthy of inspection.

I. ROOM. To the right: 369. *Rembrandt*, Samson struck with blindness; 4. *Dürer*, Portrait of a man; \*291. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the syndic *Meustraeten* of Brussels; \*612. *Schalken*, Penitent Magdalene; 186. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs attacked by satyrs; 431. *G. Dow*, Portrait of an old woman; 430. *Dow*, Portrait of an old soldier; \*347. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a Dutchwoman; \*358. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of the writing-master *Koppenol*; 525. *Potter*, Cows, sheep, and an old peasant; 6. *Holbein*, Portrait of a man; 171. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Calisto; 293. *Van Dyck*, Burgomaster van Leers and his family; 357. *Rembrandt*, Bust of a warrior; \*527. *Potter*, Large cattle-piece; 216. *Teniers the Elder*, Rustic feast; 304. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of an old lady (unfinished); 179. *Rubens*, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, and Cupid; \*356. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of *Saskia van Uilenburg*, the master's first wife; \*176. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt; 5. *Dürer* (?), Erasmus of Rotterdam (copy from Holbein); \*367. *Rembrandt*, Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph; 290. *Van Dyck*, The painter *Snyders* and his wife; 360. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; 405. *Teniers*, Dentist; 351.

*Rembrandt*, Portrait of the poet Krul; 350. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 272. *Jordaens*, 'King of the beans' (French 'le Roi boit'); \*576. *Jan Steen*, same subject; \*187. *Rubens*, Virgin and Child, with saints, an altar-piece; \*372. *Rembrandt*, Landscape. On the right near the door, \*348. *Rembrandt*, Bust of a man wearing a gold chain; 365, 366, and (to the left of the door) 349. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of men; farther to the left, on the window-wall, \*256. *Ger. Honthorst* (Gherardo delle Notti), Old woman weighing gold.

II. ROOM. 300. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a clergyman; 301. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady; 579. *Hondekoeter*, Cock fight; 196. *Snyders*, Large kitchen piece; 188. *Rubens*, Mary crowned; \*178. *Rubens*, Penitent Magdalene; 256. *Honthorst*, St. Cecilia; \*593. *Van de Velde*, Neighbourhood of Scheveningen at low tide; 577. *Hondekoeter*, White peacock; 358. *Rembrandt*, Landscape; to the left of the door, 354. *Rembrandt*, Landscape; \*567. *Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; on the wall to the left, 53. *Mabuse*, The Trinity, a winged picture.

III. ROOM. 270. *Jordaens*, Porridge eater; 480. *Wouwerman*, Battle; 268. *Jordaens*, Himself and his family; 48. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Himself and his family; *Wouwerman*, Starting of falconers; 290. *De Craeyer*, Adoration of the shepherds; 473. *Wouwerman*, Four horsemen; \*404. *Teniers the Younger*, Surgeon's room; \*223. *Hals*, Two young musicians; 50, 49. *Holbein the Younger*, Portraits of a woman and a man; 618. *Schalken*, Penitent Magdalene. — The COPYING ROOM which is next entered frequently contains some of the best pictures in the gallery on easels, where they have been placed for the use of copyists. — After traversing two smaller rooms, we now reach the —

ITALIAN GALLERY. Above the staircase: 252. *Guercino*, Judith; 101. *Palma Giovane*, Venus and Cupid; 432. *Murillo*, Two children in Spanish costume; then, farther to the left, \*89. *Paolo Veronese*, Family of Darius before Alexander the Great; 278. *Poussin*, Murder of Pompey in a boat near Alexandria; \*438. *Murillo*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; 29. *Raphael* (?), Holy Family; 62. *Dan. da Volterra*, Christ bearing his cross; 450. *Carlo Dolci*, St. Cecilia; 98. *Palma Vecchio*, Andromeda released by Perseus; \*20, \*21. *Titian*, Portraits of women; \*70. *Tintoretto*, Venetian nobleman; 60. *Parmeggianino*, Francis I. of France; 126. *Ann. Caracci*, Tobias anointing the eyes of his blind father; 106. *Bassano*, Christ with Lazarus and his sisters; 683. *Trevisani*, Venus in a shell; 263. *Spagnoletto*, Mater dolorosa; 343. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna with the sleeping Child.

LAST ROOM. To the left: 11. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 591. *Netscher*, Concert of amateurs; \*384, 385. *Terburg*, Woman with a lute; 51, 52. *Holbein the Younger*, Portraits of men; 504. *Weenix*, Fruit-piece; \*183. *Rubens*, Portrait of a Greek; 592. *Netscher*, Italian theatrical masks; \*23. *Titian*, Cleopatra; 25. *Titian*, Portrait of Alphonso d'Avalos; 380, 381. *Adr. Brouwer*, Peasants; 352. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 586. *Netscher*, Mad. de Maintenon. On the opposite wall, 226. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait of a man; 447. *Metsu*, Lady giving alms; 625. *Weenix*, Dead hare; 200. *Snyders*, Fox with its prey attacked by dogs; 448. *Metsu*, Woman tuning a lyre, with a man behind her; 511. *Eeckhout*, Circumcision; 399. *Ostade*, Rustic party; 526. *Potter*, Cattle-piece; 224. *Hals*, Portrait of a man; 294. *Van Dyck*, Counsellor of Antwerp; 459. *Gonzales Cocques*, Family picture; 489. *Wouwerman*, Stag hunt; 360. *Rembrandt*, Old man; \*366. *Rembrandt*, Woodcutter's family; \*364. *Rembrandt*, The burgomaster Six; \*458. *Gonzales Cocques*, Young scholar in Spanish costume with his wife; 225. *Hals*, Young woman; 854a. *Jan van Eyck*, Altar-piece; 578. *Hondekoeter*, Cock fight; \*371. *Rembrandt* (?), Civic standard-bearer.

At the end of the Bellevue-Str. rises the *New Gallery* (Pl. 2), a building designed and begun by Prof. v. Dehn-Rotheler in 1873, and still in course of erection. — A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg* (Pl. C, 5), and the above-mentioned (p. 94) Felsenkeller, lying amidst pretty villas. and commanding a fine view.

The circular *Königs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; 157 yds. in diameter) is remarkable for its sixfold echo.

The Prot. Church of *St. Martin* (Pl. 6) in the Gothic style, with nave of the 14th and choir of the beginning of the 15th cent., was judiciously restored in 1842. Sacristan, Hohenthör-Str. 18.

**CHOIR.** The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife, erected by their son William IV., in black marble with white reliefs and profuse gilding, occupies the place of the high altar. The *Monument of the Landgrave Moritz*, in coloured marble, was erected in 1662; opposite to it a monument in bronze, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina (d. 1549). — The Tower (290 ft.) overlooks the town and the environs as far as Wilhelmshöhe. Visitors ring at a small door to the right of the W. portal.

The eminent historian Johann von Müller (d. 1809) is interred at the N.W. corner of the Old Cemetery ('Alter Todtenhof', Pl. D, E, 2), where a bust was erected to his memory in 1852 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria.

The \**Auegarten*, or *Carlaeue*, near the *Friedrichs-Platz* (p. 93), and bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned by *Le Nôtre*, the French landscape gardener, in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Auegarten, we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 4, 5), which was built in the beginning of the 18th cent. and has been recently restored. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *Monnot*, a French sculptor of the last century. Among the statuary may be mentioned the Faun, the dancing Bacchante, Bacchus, and Leda; the reliefs represent scenes from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. It was built in 1728. (Adm. Mond., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11½-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the opposite E. pavilion, a fee, ½-1 M.) — About the middle of the garden, to the right of the principal avenue leading to the great basin, is a much frequented *Café*. — In the vicinity is a *Monument*, representing a sleeping lion, erected to the memory of the Hessian patriots who were shot during the French domination.

#### FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

*Carriage* to the Löwenburg 6, to the Cascades 9, to the RieSENSCHLOSS 12 M; fee 1½-2 M extra. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to Wahlershausen (1¼ M. from the entrance) for 1 pers. 2, 2 pers. 2½, 3-4 pers. 3 M; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait ½ hr. without extra charge; each additional ¼ hr. 40 pf.

*Omnibus* from the Königs-Platz at Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe in 35 min., fare 50 pf.; seven times a day in summer; on days when the fountains play, every ½ hr. from 9 to 3.30 o'clock, returning for the last time at 9 p. m. (see advertisements at hotels).

Railway from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe 80, 40, 30 pf.; thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M.

*Hotels.* \**SCHOMBARDT'S HOTEL*, in the park, R. 2 M and upwards, D. 8, B. 1, A. 50 pf.; pension in April and May 36 M a week, from June to September 42 M. Just outside the park is the new *PENSION WILHELMSHÖHE*, R. 10-25 M a week, pension 3 M a day. A little further on, near the Löwenburg, two villas belonging to Dr. Schmidt of Cassel (R. 9-24 M,

pension 21 M. a week) and *Franz Reichel's Pension*; these three for a longer stay only. — At Wahlershausen (see below): *Zur Station Wilhelmshöhe*, unpretending.

The Fountains play on Ascension-day, then from Whit-Monday till October (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sund. only) on Sund. at 3½ and on Wed. at 3 o'clock. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher Thor (Pl. B, C, 4) a fine avenue of limes, flanked with handsome new houses in the villa style, leads by the village of Wahlershausen to (4 M.) \*Wilhelmshöhe, formerly the residence of the Elector of Hessen, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds, partly laid out at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly indebted to the Landgrave Carl (d. 1730) and the Elector William I. (d. 1821) for their present extent.

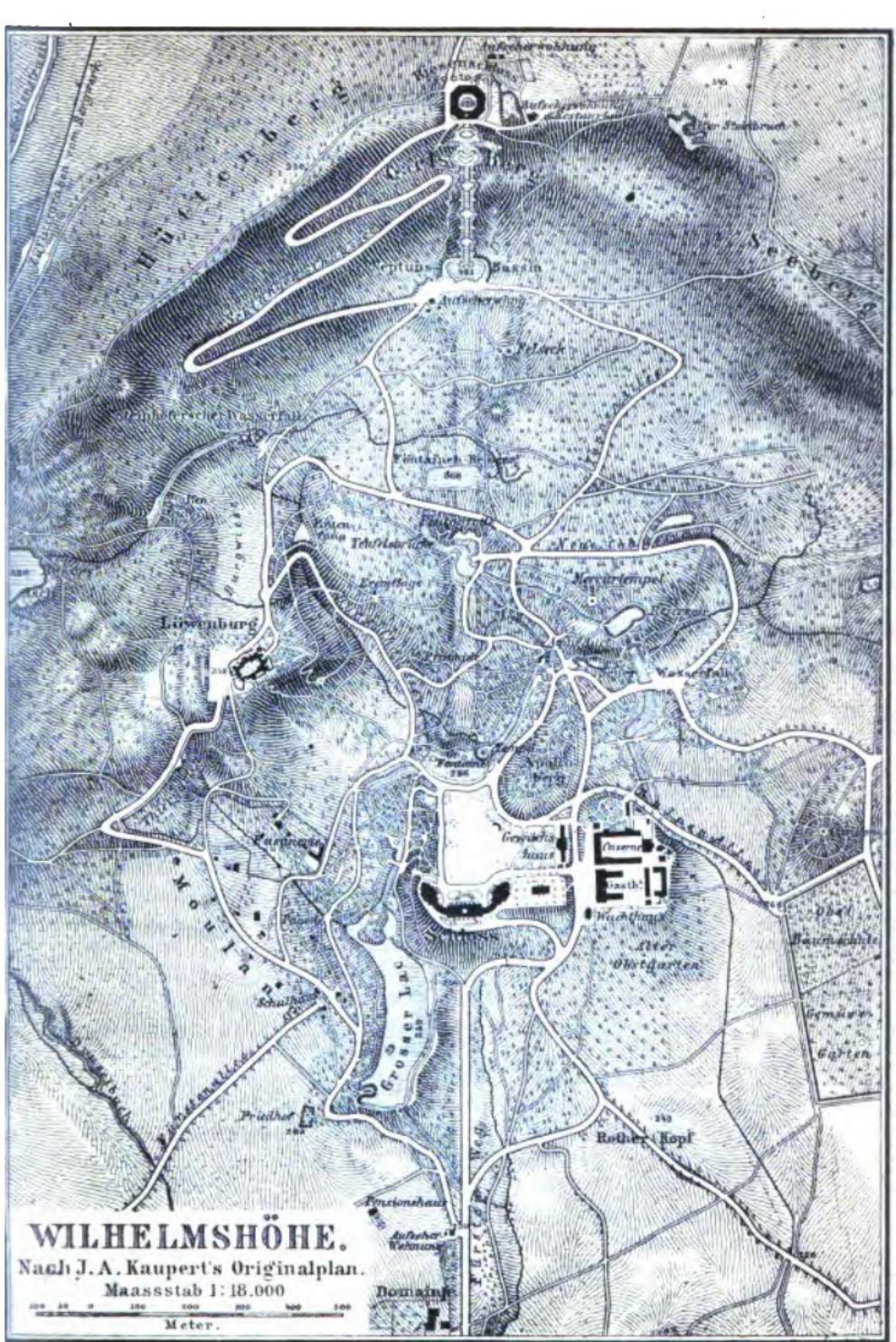
The *Schloss*, erected since 1798, and occupied by Napoleon III. during the latter part of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 - 71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semicircle. The interior is sumptuously fitted up, and contains a collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, and several good pictures, principally portraits of Hessian princes. The castellan lives on the ground-floor, close to the entrance. Near the Schloss are the *Marstall*, or stables of the château, which have been converted into a hussar-barrack, and *Schombardt's Hôtel* (p. 97).

A visit to the finest points in the \*Park, which requires about 4 hrs. (guide unnecessary, compare Plan), may be made in the following order.

From the inn good paths lead to the right past the *Hothouses* to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by woodpaths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon*, the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers., fee 50 pf.). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water puzzle.

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer'sche Wasserfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, a modern imitation of an ancient castle, but in bad taste. The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here.

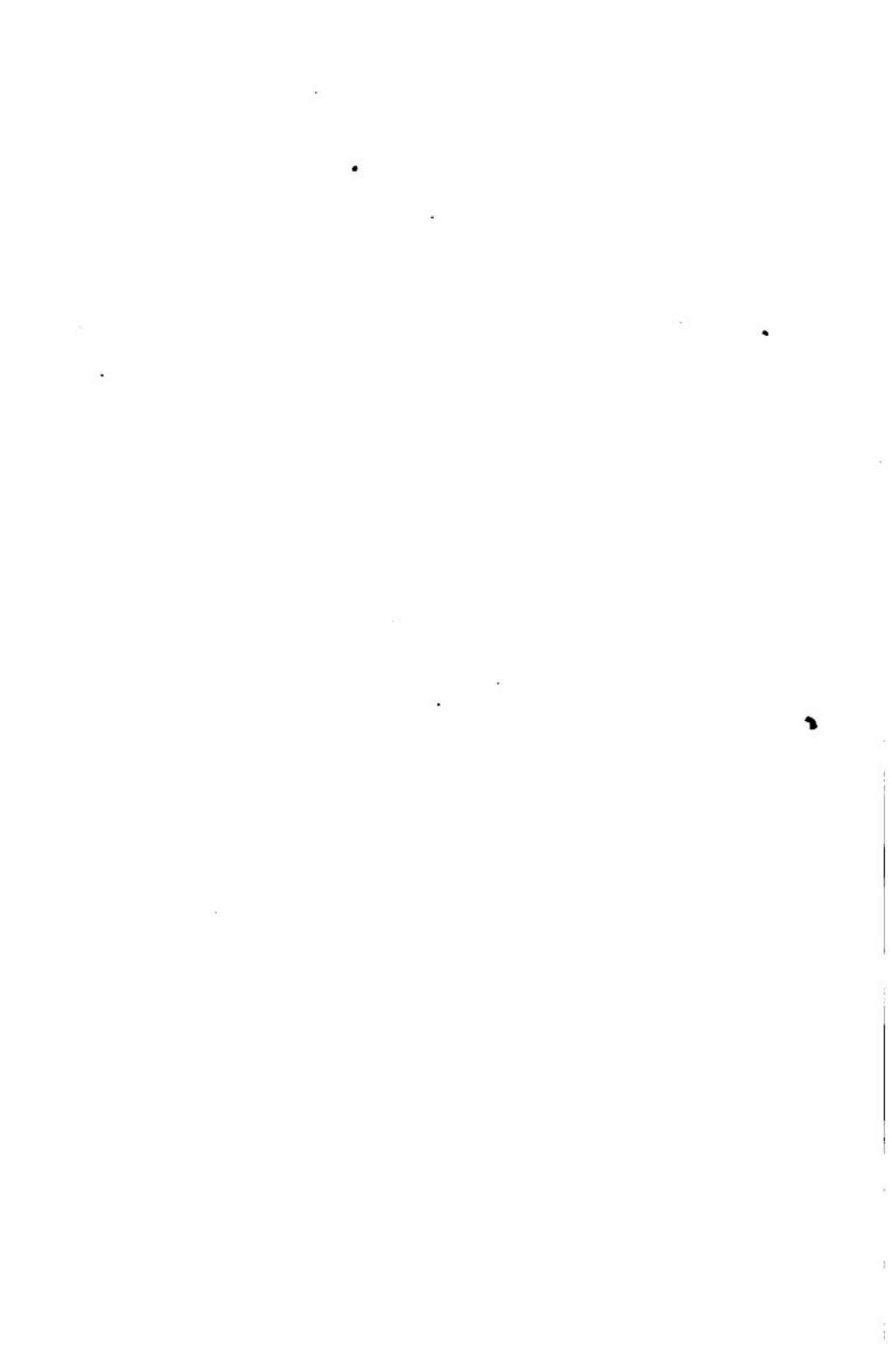
In front of the Schloss is the \**Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, and the chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height.



**WILHELMSHÖHE.**  
Nach J. A. Kaupert's Originalplan.

Maassstab 1:18.000

Meter.



Near it, to the left, is the *Teufelsbrücke*; to the right the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond to the E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

**Wilhelmsthal**, formerly a château of the Electors of Hessen, in the Italian palatial style, built in 1760, with handsome rococo decorations in the interior, lies in a beautiful park, 7 M. to the N.W. of Cassel, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Mönchehof* (p. 92), the first station on the Cassel and Warburg railway.

## 10. From Cassel to Hanover.

108 M. RAILWAY in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; express fares 14.-50, 11.20, 7.80; ordinary 13.40, 10.10, 6.70.

Soon after leaving Cassel the train crosses the *Fulda*, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden** (*Goldner Löwe*; \**Hessischer Hof*; *Hôtel Schmidt*; \**Hôtel Bornemann*; \**Andree's Berggarten*, restaurant and pension), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. The *Church of St. Blasius* is of the 14th cent. The extensive *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1571, near which is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869, is now uninhabited. Picturesque views from *Andree's Berggarten* (10 min.), and from the *Tivoli*, near the station and the town. — Railway to *Nordhausen* and *Halle*, see R. 55.

The train crosses the *Werra*, follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to stat. *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. **Göttingen** (*Krone*, R. from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; \**Gebhard's Hôtel*, Alten Wall 3, near the station), a pleasant town with 17,000 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1000 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allee-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the *Leine*, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *Anatomical Rooms* (a small building with a dome), and a new edifice for the *Natural-History Collection* containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. — In the *Wilhelms-Platz*, which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV.*, rises the *University building*, erected in 1837, and now containing the *Aula*, or *University Hall*, a *Picture Gallery*, with several early German and Dutch pictures (such as *Christ on the cross* by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, *Antony and Cleopatra* by Jan Steen), and a collection of casts. The extensive *University Library* (400,000 vols. and 5000

MSS.) is in a former monastery near the church of St. John. At the end of the Weender-Str. is a large building for *Lectures*, erected in 1865; adjacent is the *Botanical Garden*. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime trees, and affording a pleasant walk. — A favourite excursion is to *Mariaspri*ng, near the ruin of *Plesse*, on a wooded height, one hour's walk from the town.

From GÖTTINGEN to EICHENBERG (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascending the broad valley of the Leine. Thence to *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see pp. 284, 285.

Stat. *Bovenden*. Above stat. *Nörthen* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*, with a modern château. Farther on we observe a slender watch-tower on an eminence.

48 M. *Nörtheim* (\**Sonne*), an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the window of the choir), is the station for travellers intending to explore the Hartz Mts. from this side.

From *Nörtheim* to *Herzesse*, branch-line via *Callenberg* and *Hattorf*. From *Herzberg* to *Nordhausen*, see p. 288.

*Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle, is the station for *Eisbeck*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W., an old town, once famous for its beer.

60 M. *Kreienzen* (*Railway-Restaurant*) is the junction for the *Holzminden* and *Magdeburg* line (p. 72). Stat. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the Leine, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winsenburg* look down from the heights. 72 M. *Alfeld*, where the Messrs. Reich keep a large collection of live animals for sale, lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. The mountainous district is now quitted. Stat. *Bonstorf*.

Beyond (83 M.) stat. *Elze* the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises *Schloss Marienburg*, built in the mediæval style, with a frieze by Engelhardt, illustrating northern tradition. Stat. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for *Hildesheim* (p. 64) and *Hameln* (p. 73).

103 M. *Hanover*, see p. 84.

## 11. From Hanover to Bremen.

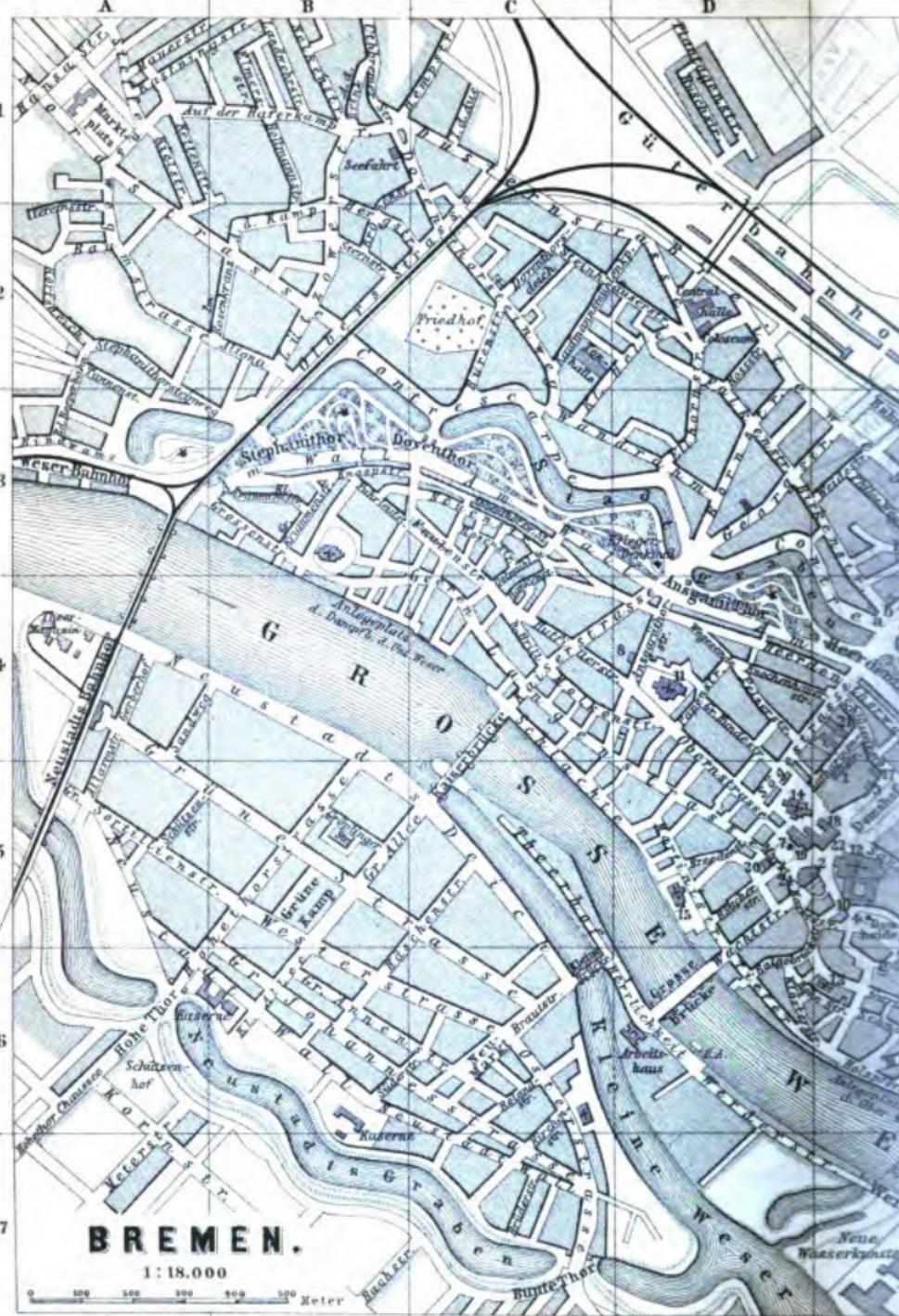
77 M. RAILWAY. Express in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 10 M. 20 pf., 7. 60; ordinary trains in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; 9 M. 10 pf., 6. 80, 4. 60.

14½ M. *Wunstorf* (p. 84). Country poor, flat, and sandy.

Near stat. *Neustadt*, in the distance to the W., we observe the *Stettbuder Meer*, an inland lake 3 M. in width, on an artificial island in which Count Wilhelm von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress where he established a military school. General Scharnhorst (p. 15) received his first military training here. *Bebburg*, on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-café.

Stations *Nieberg*, *Eistrup*, and others of no importance. Near



**BREMEN.**

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(55 M.) *Verden*, with its cathedral destitute of tower, where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see, the train crosses the *Aller*, which falls into the *Weser* below Verden. Stations *Langwedel* (junction of the Berlin line, p. 67), *Achim*, *Sebaldsbrück* (Osnabrück line, p. 90), *Bremen*.

### Bremen.

**Hoteis.** \*HILLMANN'S (Pl. a: E, 4), \*HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b: E, 4), both on the S. side of the Wall-Promenade; \*GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f: E, 3), Bahnhofs-Str. 14; three large establishments, with corresponding charges: R. from 3 M., D. 4 M. — \*STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. c: E, 5), Domshof 18, R. from 2 M.; \*HOTEL SIEDENBURG (Pl. d: E, 5), Wall 175, and HANNOVERSCHES HAUS (Pl. g: E, 6), Dechanat-Str. 15, near the Osterthor, both with restaurants; SCHÄPER (Pl. h: E, 3), CASPER (Pl. k: E, 3), and BELLEVUE (Pl. i: E, 3), all in the Bahnhofs-Str.

**Restaurants.** \*Rathskeller (p. 103); \*Hillmann's Keller (see above); Garden of *Hôtel du Nord* (see above); Börsen-Restaurant in the Exchange passage; \*Hasselmann, Seemann-Str. 15; \*Kappf's Keller, Wacht-Str. 48, by the Weser Bridge; at the Bürgerpark, see p. 105. — Beer. Haake, Wacht-Str.; Kaune, in the Market; Hoppe, Wall 181; Börsenhalle, Domhof.

Cabs (with two horses) per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. 70 pf., to the suburbs and Venlo-Hamburg Station 1 M.; Bürgerpark 1 M. 20 pf., Emmasee 1½ M.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 80 pf. — By time: for 1-2 pers. ¼ hr. 80 pf., each additional ¼ hr. 40 pf., each additional person, 10 pf.

**Theatre** In winter, *Stadttheater* (Pl. 26). Summer-theatre at the *Tivoli*.

**Post Office** (Pl. 18) at the Stadthaus, on the N. side of the Domshof. Office for money-orders and diligence passengers in the Violen-Str. **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 24) at the Exchange.

**Baths** in the Weser by the Osterdeich (Pl. G, H, 7). — **Swimming Bath** in the Kleine Weser, outside the Werderthor. — **Warm Baths:** Spilcker, Altenwall 22; *Muth's Russian baths*, Wall 133.

**Steamboats** from *Bremerhaven* to *London* (40 hrs.) and *Hull* (36 hrs.) once or twice weekly; to *New York* weekly in 15 days (of which travellers returning to England may avail themselves as far as Southampton); to *Norderney*, see p. 106; to *Heligoland*, see p. 128.

**Bremen**, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 102,177 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 37 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank the *Neustadt*, to which the suburb outside the Bunte Thor has been recently added. Many well preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome edifices erected within the last twenty or thirty years, entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 788 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 134), but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1358, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also, who

had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and stoutly maintained the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. Bremen is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport Bremerhaven (p. 105), which was entered in 1875 by 2046 sea-going vessels. The value of the imports amounted to 439 million, of exports to about 416 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1876 the merchants of Bremen possessed 239 sea-going vessels, including 49 steamers belonging to the N. German Lloyd. Bremen is one of the principal starting points of German emigrants to America, many thousands of whom quit their Fatherland by this port every year (in the years 1832-74: 1,431,170; in 1875: 24,508).

The \*Promenades, or Wall-Anlagen, laid out on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. The picturesque groups of trees, the broad moats, the wind-mills, recalling Dutch scenery, and the rich vegetation of the opposite bank, on which rise a number of handsome residences, present a succession of pleasing pictures. The moat is crossed by six bridges named after the old gates. Nearest the station is the *Heerden Thor* (Pl. E, 4), where the two principal hotels are situated, and further W. the *Ansgarii Thor* (Pl. D, 4). In the promenades, not far from the former, is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Klosterochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. — Near the *Ansgariithor* is a \*Monument to the memory of the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71, completed in 1875 (Pl. D, 3). On a round granite pedestal, bearing the names (58 in number), rises an admirably conceived bronze figure of a victorious young warrior; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. — The *Kaiser-Strasse*, constructed in 1874, leads from the *Ansgariithor* to the *Kaiserbrücke* (p. 105). — The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, Domshof, Domsheide and the Market, all situated near each other in the Altstadt; from the market diverge also the two principal streets, the *Langen-Str.* containing several buildings of the 16th cent., and the *Obern-Str.*

In the MARKET-PLACE (Pl. D, 5) are situated the *Rathhaus*, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old dwelling houses.

The \**Rathhaus* (Pl. 19), in its main features a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; at a late period of the Renaissance a new façade was added, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly decorated bow-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

Traversing the lower corridor, we ascend a winding, wooden staircase to the GREAT HALL, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long, 16 yds. wide, and recently handsomely restored). On the ceiling are medallion portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund. The stained glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of counsellors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a \**Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), burgomaster of Bremen, in Carrara marble, also by *Steinhäuser*. The *Güldenkammer*, where the women formerly assembled on the occasion of grand processions, is approached by a finely carved old staircase.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated \***Rathskeller**, lately considerably enlarged, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively. It is open daily till 10.30 p. m. (on Sundays not before 3 p. m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and various cold viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1624) and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar, and are shown to the curious. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret.

In front of the Rathaus stands the \***Roland** (Pl. 7), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. in height, erected in 1412 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and supreme criminal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right, while the head and hand of a criminal at his feet are emblematical of the extent of the municipal jurisdiction.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the \***Exchange** (Pl. 2), designed by *H. Müller*, and completed in 1864, an imposing edifice in the Gothic style. The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal, on the left Fortune, on the right Prudence. The handsome \***Hall**, with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. A mural painting by *Janssen* represents the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hanseatic League. Business-hour 1 o'clock.

To the W. of the Exchange, and S. of the Rathaus, is the **Schütting** (Pl. 20), or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94. To the N.W. is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 14), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., recently restored on the side facing the market. The modern *Stadthaus* (Pl. 22) adjoins the Rathaus on the N. E. side.

The \***Cathedral** (Pl. 12), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th cent. The principal façade was greatly disfigured by the falling of the S. tower in 1638, the ruins of which have been exposed by the recent removal of a neighbouring house.

The **INTERIOR** (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) has been restored and fitted up for Protestant worship. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the *Windows*, with modern stained-glass portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden. In the low S. Aisle is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 11th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (i. e. lead-cellars, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

In the Domshof, an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the \*Museum (Pl. 17), beautifully decorated in the interior, and dedicated to social purposes. — The neighbouring Rutenhof, a private edifice erected in 1875, contains in the court (open to the public) a modern frieze, painted with frescoes from German history. — In the vicinity, between the Katharinen-Str. and the Söge-Str., is the Stadt-Bibliothek (Pl. 21; 70,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the Künstlerverein (artists' association, Pl. 10), recently enlarged. Part of the new wing is destined for the reception of the Natural History Collection of the above mentioned Museum, which is specially rich in its ornithological department, and which has been bought by government.

The Domshof is adorned with a Statue of *Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 4), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, purchased by merchants of Bremen, and presented to their native city in 1856.

The Rom. Cath. Johanniskirche (Pl. 13) is a lofty edifice, with a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns.

Near the Osterthor, in the Wall-Anlagen, is situated the Kunsthalle (Pl. 9), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. (admission daily on payment of a fee).

**GROUND FLOOR.** \*Leuze, Washington's passage of the Delaware; on the right a number of sculptures in marble and casts by Steinhäuser, Hirt, and others. — **STAIRCASE.** Stiuke's cartoons of the frescoes at Stolzenfels: King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, and Emp. Frederick II. receiving his bride Isabella of England. — **FIRST FLOOR.** Steinhäuser, Psyche, Pandora, sculptures in marble; Saal, The sun at midnight in Norway; Schwerdegeburt, Departure of the Salzburg Protestants; Zimmermann, Forest scene; A. Achernbach, Westphalian mill; Meyer of Bremen, Penitent daughter; Bamberger, English coast near Hastings; Gudr, A coast-scene in Norway; Calame, Swiss mountains; Ritter, The son's last letter; Camphausen, The passage to Alsen. Also several Dutch, early German, and Italian works; Backgammon players, by Terborg; sea-pieces by Grayter and Koekkoek. Amongst the sculptures: Violin-player, Mignon, etc., by Steinhäuser.

The Altmannshöhe (Pl. E, 6), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Neustadt; opposite lie the water-works of the town. — In the promenades, to the N. of the Kunsthalle, rises the marble \*Statue of Olbers (d. 1840), a distinguished physician and astronomer, by Steinhäuser.

The new quarters of the town outside the Osterthor and Bischofsthör and the Osterdeich, on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 7), contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic Rembertikirche (Pl. 16), built in 1870, is also noticeable.

The Ansgarkirche (Pl. 11), erected in 1229-1243, with an altar-piece by Tischbein, has been recently restored and adorned

with stained glass windows. The tower, 357 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism.— Beyond it is the *Gewerbehaus*, erected in 1619 as a guild-hall of the cloth merchants, with a well preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and has been employed for commercial purposes since 1863.

Several Bridges connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* crosses from the Wachtstrasse to the Werder, from which a smaller bridge crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the recently finished *Kaiser-Brücke*, which connects the Kaiser-Strasse (p. 102) with the Grosse Allee in the Neustadt.— At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge* (p. 108), which is also available for foot passengers.

To the N.E. of the town, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the principal Railway Station, is situated the *Bürgerpark* (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2), which has been laid out since 1866, and is now a favourite resort of the citizens, especially on evenings when concerts are given (Restaurant).

#### From Bremen to Bremerhaven.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 5 M., 3.80, 2.50). Steamboat in 5 hrs. (fares 2 M. 80 pf., 1 M.). Compare Map, p. 130.

Stations *Oslebshausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen), *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to *Vegesack*), *Osterholz-Scharnebeck*, *Stubben*.

**Geestemünde** (\**Hotel Hanover*, opposite the quay of the Norderney steamers; *Meyer*, at the upper end of the town; *Wehring*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, was founded by the Hanoverian government as a rival of Bremerhaven. The harbour, completed in 1863, has excellent magazines and cranes, and there is a separate harbour for petroleum. On the opposite bank of the *Geeste* lies —

**Bremerhaven** (*Beermann's Hotel*, *Steinhoff's*, and *Löhr's*, all in the market-place; *Winter's*, on the quay), the prosperous seaport of Bremen, founded by the advice of the burgomaster *Smidt* (p. 102) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly increasing town with 12,500 inhab. and extensive shipping traffic. The Docks are commodious and well organised, and, in point of practical arrangement, equal to those of Antwerp. Close to the two old docks, finished in 1830 and 1851, a third dock, on a very large scale, is in course of construction, to the N. of the work-shops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*. All trace of the fearful ca-

tastrophe occasioned by the miscreant Thomas in 1875, whereby 170 lives were lost, has disappeared. A visit may be paid to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the Lloyd Office). The *Lighthouse* commands a good survey of the environs. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for many miles around.

## 12. The East-Frisian Islands. Norderney. Borkum.

*Comp. Map, p. 130.*

FROM GEESTEMÜNDE (Bremerhaven) to *Norderney* a steamer in summer three times a week in 5-8 hrs., fare 10 M., return-ticket 15 M. — FROM EMDEN to *Norderney* a steamer daily in summer in 4-5 hrs. (fare 8, return 12 M.; starting three times a week from Leer, p. 113; in 6-7 hrs.; same fares). *Norderney* may also be reached from Emden via *Norden*. Diligence to *Norden* three times daily in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (3 M. 10 pf.); also an omnibus. From *Norden* either by omnibus to the coast in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (50 pf.), and thence by steamboat in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Norderney* (1. 20 or 60 pf.; also a ferry-boat 1 M. 60), or by the diligence which runs daily direct from *Norden* to *Norderney* at low tide in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (2 M. 60 pf.). — FROM EMDEN to *Borkum* a steamer four times a week in 4 hrs. (fare 6, return 9 M.). Return-tickets by all these steamers are available for the whole season.

FROM GHESTEMÜNDE TO NORDERNEY. The steamboat-pier is on the Geeste,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway-station (comp. Map, p. 130). The steamer passes the mouth of the Jade and steers through the Watt, a strait with numerous sandbanks, which separates the E. Frisian islands from the mainland, and is passable for carriages at low tide at the S. E. end (see below). It then passes the islands of *Wangeroog*, *Spiekeroog* (steamboat-station), *Langeroog*, and *Baltrum*, all frequented as sea-bathing places. Arrival at *Norderney*, see below.

FROM EMDEN TO NORDERNEY (comp. p. 113). The steamer describes a long curve towards the S., and then steers towards the N.W. through the *Dollart*, a bay of 120 sq. M. in area, formed by an inundation of the *Ems* in 1277, which occasioned the destruction of a town and numerous villages (comp. Map, p. 130). Arrival at *Norderney*, see below. — LAND ROUTE (diligence and omnibus, see above). *Norden* (Dippel), a small manufacturing town, 19 M. from Emden, possesses a handsome church of 1445. Omnibus in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *Norden* to the *Norderdeich*, whence a steamboat crosses once or twice daily to *Norderney* at high tide in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — The diligence from *Norden* to *Norderney* (4-5 hrs.) runs by (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hilgenrieder Siehl*, and then crosses the Watt (see above) during low tide, a slow, but not unpleasant journey.

*Norderney.* Arrival. Carriages are in waiting at the pier (96 yards long) to convey travellers to the *Conversationshaus* (25 pf. each person). The services of an '*Ordonnanz*', or commissionnaire, may then be engaged to facilitate the search for apartments, but from the middle of July to the end of August accommodation can rarely be procured unless previously ordered. Luggage is conveyed from the steamer to the *Lagerhaus* in the

*Marien-Str.* (for which 10-75 pf. per package is charged), where it is afterwards reclaimed by its owners.

**Hotels and Restaurants.** In the \*CONVERSATIONSHAUS and the \*STRANDHALLE, table d'hôte daily at 1 and 3, and at 2 and 3½ o'clock respectively, at 2½-4 M.; suppers à la carte. Apartments are not let at these establishments. — The hotels \*DEUTSCHES HAUS, \*SCHUCHARDT, BELLEVUE, \*MEYER'S, and KROLL'S are generally crowded in July and August; table d'hôte at 1 or 2 o'clock somewhat less than that in the Conversationshaus. — *Otern-dorp's Restaurant*, good, but expensive.

**PRIVATE APARTMENTS.** The best are those in the *Grosse* and *Kleine Logirhaus*, and in the new buildings of the *Bremer Baugesellschaft* (manager, Hr. Lindemann). Room with sea-view about 50 M. per week. Rooms of modest pretension, but clean, may be hired in most of the streets. A bedroom with one or two beds from 12 M. a week upwards; a suite of 4-6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' accommodation, 110-150 M. a week. In most of these apartments breakfast and supper in the house at a moderate charge.

**Visitors' TAX** 10 M., on payment of which a ticket is obtainable at the bath-office, 9-12 a. m. and 3-6 p. m., admitting the holder to the reading-room, the concerts, and réunions.

**BATH TICKETS** (1 M. including towels) issued at the bath-office. The inexperienced bather who requires a bath-attendant ('Rothosen') in the water pays 1½ M. a week for his services. — Bathing hours from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m. (tide-tables at the bazaar, 50 pf.). — All these rules and formalities and petty payments will probably seem irksome and ridiculous to the vigorous and practised bather, but it must be borne in mind that the visitors are numerous, the space limited, and most of the bathers inexperienced. — At the *Warmbadehaus* fresh-water, shower, and other baths may be had. Tickets at the bath-office.

**PHYSICIANS.** The 'Sanitätsrath' Dr. Fromm and Dr. Kirchner.

**POST OFFICE**, in the Strand-Str.; **Telegraph Office**, Strand-Str. 7. **Bath, Police, and Enquiry Offices** at the old Conversationshaus. **Bath Ticket Office** in the old Badhaus.

*Norderney*, i. e. 'northern island', with 2000 inhab., about 9 M. long, and 5 broad, is the largest and the most populous of the East Frisian islands, and like the rest of the group is sandy and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The village, which has recently become the most frequented of the German sea-bathing places (more than 6000 visitors in 1876), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and consists of about 400 small one-storied houses, and a number of recently erected villas and lodging-houses.

At the S. end of the village is the *Conversationshaus*, surrounded by grounds, and containing dining, ball, billiard, and reading rooms, and a theatre. Near it are the *Bazaar* with its shops, the old and new *Warmbadehaus*, and the *Kleine* and *Grosse Logirhaus*. The latter lies to the S. of the Conversationshaus. Beyond the latter lies the 'Neue Polder', the principal pasture at Norderney. Farther on, the road leads to the *Lighthouse*, 130 ft. in height, erected in 1873. (Tickets of admittance to be obtained at the bath-office for 50 pf.) — From the Conversationshaus towards the E. runs the *Marien-Strasse*, commanding a view of the opposite coast and the roads where a number of fishing-boats are generally anchored. Along the downs towards the N.W. extends the new *Victoria-Strasse*, facing the sea. At the end of it is the *Strand-Halle*, similar to the Conversationshaus, but better fitted up, and with a finer view.

Farther on is the new *Kaiser-Strasse*, which also looks towards the sea, and at the end of it are the buildings erected by the *Bremer Bougesellschaft*, or building company.

The Beach to the N. of the village is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. The W. part is the *Damenstrand* (from which gentlemen are excluded till 2 p. m.), near the Strandhalle, and separated from it by a slight eminence called the *Marienhöhe* (café); the E. part is the *Herrenstrand*, near which is the *Georgshöhe*, commanding a pleasant view ('*Giftbude*' restaurant).

The island is bounded on three sides by *Dünen*, or sandhills, 30-50 ft. in height, formed by the action of the wind, partly overgrown with the peculiar '*Heims*' grass, and presenting a barrier to the encroachments of the sea. The island, however, has frequently suffered seriously from storms, and bulwarks of masonry have therefore been constructed for its additional protection.

At the S.E. end of the village, towards the mainland, is the *Schanze*, an intrenchment thrown up by the French in 1811, now converted into pleasure-grounds, which are much frequented in hot weather. The '*Rappertsburger Kampf*', a small grove of alders, encircling an eminence,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther to the E., may also be visited.

At the E. end of the island, 3 M. farther, is the *Weisse Düne*, a hill of white sand, affording an extensive prospect.

Pleasure-boats may be hired in the afternoon on the *Damenstrand* at 50 pf. for each person, or 3 *M.* per hour.

**FROM EMDEN TO BORKUM** (comp. p. 113). Steamer, see p. 106. Compare the Map, p. 130. Landing on the S. coast of the island uncomfortable. Passengers are transferred to small boats which convey them to the 'Watt', from which they are finally conveyed by carriages to dry land.

**Borkum**, situated at the mouth of the *Ems*, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Ooster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the most western of the E. Frisian islands. It is 3 M. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, and consists of the *Oestland* and *Westland*. It possesses pleasant green pastures, but in its general character it resembles Norderney. The principal village, situated in the *Westland*, is visited by about 1000 sea-bathers annually. Tolerable apartments may be procured for 10-20 *M.* per week, and there are three inns (\**Bakker*; \**Visser*; *Köhler*; post-office at the last of these). Excellent beach for bathing, 1 M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. Near it a lighthouse, 153 ft. in height.

Interesting excursion to the Dutch island of *Bottens*, the haunt of thousands of sea-fowl, whose eggs are collected in large numbers by the tenant and sent to Holland.

### 13. From Bremen to Oldenburg and Emden.

77 M. RAILWAY from Bremen to *Oldenburg* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 *M.* 10 pf., 1. 90, 1. 25); from *Oldenburg* to *Leer* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 3. 80, 2. 30, 1. 60); from *Leer* to *Emden* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 2. 10, 1. 60, 1.).

The train crosses the *Weser* by the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 105, and halts at *Bremen-Neustadt*. Stations *Delmenhorst*,

the first place in the Duchy of Oldenburg, and *Hude*, with picturesque ruins of a monastery, dating from 1236. Branch-line to *Brake* and *Nordenham*.

28 M. Oldenburg (\**Hôtel de Russie*; \**Erbgrossherzog*; *Neues Haus*, beer; *Budjadinger Hof*; *Kronprinz*, near the station, unpretending), the capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 13,400 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling houses, which have superseded the old ramparts. In the market-place is the old *Rathhaus*.

The grand-ducal PALACE at the S. end of the town, erected in the 17th and 18th cent., contains some modern pictures (Greek landscapes by *Willers*, scenes from the *Iliad* by *Tischbein*, young Circassian girl by *Riedel*, Arabian and camel by *Kretschmer*, etc.), a library of more than 50,000 vols., and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables*; behind it is the *Collection of Germanic Antiquities*. — To the E., between the *Hunte* and the *Garten-Strasse*, lies the *Palace Garden*.

Crossing the *Hunte* and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the *Palais*, the residence of the Grand Duke, on the left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures. A few hundred steps further, to the S., we reach the *Public Library*, containing 130,000 vols. and MSS.

To the right of the palace rises the \**AUGUSTHEUM*, a handsome edifice in the late Renaissance style, containing the valuable grand-ducal picture gallery of old masters (adm. daily 11-2, Sund. 12-2).

SECTION I. (by the entrance-door): \*37. *Beltracio*, Head of a girl; \*38. *Solario*, Herodias; 34, 31. *Gaud. Ferruti*, Madonnas; 33. *Borgognone*; 55. *Franc. Francia*, Madonnas; \*30. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist; 4. *Garofalo*, St. Catharine; 17. *Pontormo*, Portrait of a woman; 7. *Fiesole*, Madonna. — SECTION II. (continuing to the left): 87. *Zurbaran*, Portrait of a man; 88. *Murillo*, Madonna as the good shepherdess; 89. *Velasquez*, Portrait of the Cardinal Infanta Fernando. — SECTION III.: 86. *Cariani*, The jealous man; 64, 65. *Bellini*, Madonnas; 82. *P. Veronese*, Venus with Cupid, and a young woman; 81. *Veronese*, Portrait of a lady; \*77. *P. Bordone*, Venetian lady; \*71. *Moretto*, Noble of Bergamo; 68. *Seb. del Piombo*, Body of Christ with angels; 18. *Al. Allori*, Portrait of Bianca Cappello; 70. *Lor. Lotte*, Cavalier. — SECTION IV.: Works by *Fischbeck* and other painters of last century, and several early German pictures. Returning to the entrance, we now proceed to the right to — SECTION V.: 130, 129. *Teniers*, Peasants; 115. *Van Dyck*, Counsellor of Antwerp; 107. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi; 108. *Rubens*, Head of a man. — SECTION VI.: 120, 121. *Snyders*, Poultry; 103. *Poussin the Younger*, Bust of a knight; 90. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 155. *Wouverman*, Alms; *Rembrandt*; \*160. Landscape, 167. Portrait of a man, 166. Old woman, 170. Old man; 171, 172. *F. Bot*, Man and woman; 161-164. *Ruisdael*, Landscapes. — SECTION VII.: \*139. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 143. *Mierevelt*, Bust of a woman; 203. *Jan Steen*, Party; 202. *Honthorst*, Tavern; \*196. *Backhuysen*, Seapiece; 185. *Van der Heist*, Portrait of a man; 205. *Hondekoeter*, Unbidden guests; 104. *Rubens*, Prometheus.

The Museum in the Hafen-Str. contains ornithological, geological, and botanical collections of considerable value.

From OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 82½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares

4 M., 2.40, 1.60). 20 M. Varel (*Hôtel Ebolé; Müller*), a cheerful little town, at the W. angle of the Jade-Busen, 3 M. to the N., is *Dangast*, a sea-bathing place with pleasant grounds (300 visitors annually). From stat. *Ellenser-Damm* a pleasant drive may be taken to the 'Urwald' (there and back, 3 hrs.). From (28 M.) *Sande* a branch-line runs to *Jever* in 40 min.

32½ M. Wilhelmshaven (*Hôtel Denninghof; \*Kees; Pfeiffer; Berliner Hof*, unpretending), the second war-harbour of Germany on the N. Sea, constructed by the Prussians in 1855-69, near the Oldenburg village of *Heppens*, on the N.W. side of the Jade-Busen. This basin, formed in 1528 by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the N. sea by a channel 3 M. wide.

The *Entrance* to the harbour, protected by piers 120 yds. long, is shut off by a huge dock-gate from the *Outer Harbour*; a second gate and a canal then lead to the *Inner Harbour* (400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry docks and two slips for the construction of iron-clad vessels.

The dock-yard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown without a ticket of admission from the naval office. In this inner harbour lie all the vessels on the North-sea station which are not on service, chiefly large iron-clads. — Another entrance to the harbour from the S., and a torpedo and a commercial harbour, are in course of construction. Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment.

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 69½ M., in 3 hrs.; unimportant stations. 39 M. *Quakenbrück* (*Rothes Haus*) is an industrious little town on the Haase, possessing an old Abbey Church. *Osnabrück*, and thence to *Rheine* and *Münster*, see p. 89.

37 M. *Zwischenahn*, pleasantly situated on a lake, is a favourite resort of the citizens of Bremen. The line intersects the extensive *Hochmoor* (p. 113). Beyond *Augustveen* (with large ironworks) the train crosses the Prussian frontier. — 52½ M. *Stickhausen*. — 61½ M. *Leer*, and thence to (77 M.) *Emden*, see p. 113.

#### 14. From Hamm to Emden.

133 M. RAILWAY to Emden in 6-7½ hrs.; fares 17 M. 80, 18 M., 8 M. 70 pf.

*Hamm*, see p. 61. Stations *Drensteinfurt*, *Rinkerode*, and —

22 M. *Münster* (\**König von England*, R. 2½ M., A. 60 pf.; \**Rheinischer Hof*; \**Moermann*, *Deutscher Kronprinz*, and *Renne's Hôtel*, of the second class), situated on the brook *Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia, with 35,353 inhab. and a garrison of 3300 men, is like Osnabrück and Paderborn an episcopal see of great antiquity. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account; at the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden 1534-35 (see below), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

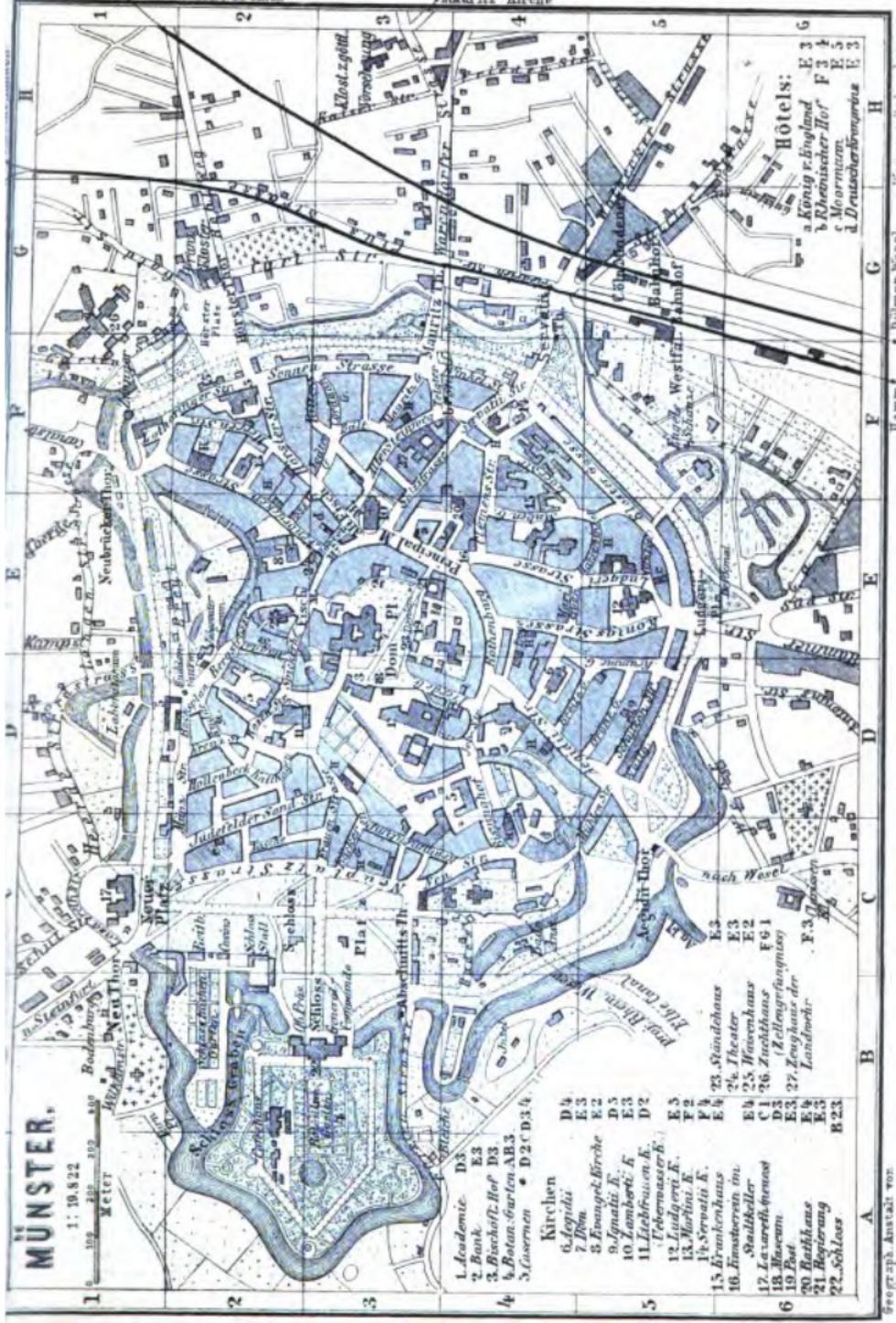
The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the 'Principal' and Roggen-Markt with their arcades and picturesque old gabled houses, and with the Church of St. Lambert on the one side, and the Rathhaus on the other. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables

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## Mauritz Kirche





and arcades on the ground floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or great houses of the wealthy nobility (*Romberger Hof*, *Erbdrosten-Hof*, and others), some of which are in the rococo style of the last century.

The most conspicuous object from the railway is the handsome *Church of St. Maurice*, a Romanesque structure of the 12th cent., with three towers and Gothic choir of 1451, restored and enlarged in 1859. The chapel on the W. side, erected in 1371, contains the monument of the founder Bishop Erpho (1084-97). Near it is the modern Gothic *Hospital*.

The next object of interest is (left) the *Ludgerikirche* (Pl. 12), with a \*tower terminating in a picturesque lantern. The original Romanesque structure of 1170 was rebuilt and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383, and the whole judiciously restored in 1856-60.

On the left as we enter the town from the station, is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. 14), erected as a chapel in the Romanesque style in 1197, rebuilt in the 15th cent., and restored in 1854-58.

The beautiful Gothic \**Church of St. Lambert* (Pl. 10), of the 14th cent., and recently restored, contains a fine open staircase in the choir. On the outside, over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ.

From the S. side of the tower, which is considerably out of the perpendicular, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured to death in 1536 with red-hot pincers. Portraits of John of Leyden and his executioner are preserved in the library of the Academy.

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines. One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Münzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of *Mennonites*, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Counsellor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, Münster was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army, and Bockhold, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were cruelly tortured and executed.

The \**Rathhaus* (Pl. 20), of the second half of the 14th cent., with a beautiful Gothic façade, contains the 'Friedenssaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648.

The Rathhaus was restored in 1853, and a LARGE SALOON added in 1862, designed and executed by Salzenberg, in the Gothic style, containing twelve portraits of men who had distinguished themselves in the history of the town. The FRIEDENSSAAL contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, said to have been painted by Terborg, the well-known Dutch master. Some of the cushions on which they sat still exist. Another chamber contains old armour, etc., and the pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured before their execution.

Adjoining the Rathhaus is the *Stadtweinhaus*, built in the Renaissance style, and retaining many mediæval characteristics.

The \*Cathedral, begun in 1225 on the site of an older building, consecrated in 1281, but not finished till the next century, has remarkably low aisles. The S. vestibule contains old Romanesque sculptures and columns.

**Interior.** The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists. In the W. part of the NAVE, a \*Pieta by Achtermann of Rome, 1850. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the N. portal, the remains of an old painting of the 14th cent., *Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul*. — **EXTRÆ-CHOIR.** Achtermann's \*Descent from the Cross, a fine group in marble. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. Behind the high altar, the chapel and monument of the warlike bishop Bern. v. Galen (d. 1678). — **CHOIR.** Tombstones of bishops. Gibertus of 1586. The credence-table was used as a draught-board by the Anabaptists.

In the Domplatz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. 3); adjoining it the *Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Pl. 18). Opposite the cathedral, the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 23), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of Arminius and Wittekind. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the minister Fr. v. Fürstenberg (d. 1811), an eminent states-man, and founder of the Academy.

The noble Gothic \*Liebfrauen, or Ueberwasser-Kirche (Pl. 11), possesses a fine late Gothic tower (15th cent.), the spire of which was removed by the Anabaptists (1533-35), in order that 'everything exalted might be brought low!'

*St. Ägidius* (Pl. 6), of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Steinle, Settegast, and Mosler.

*St. Ignatius* (Pl. 9) is a modern Gothic Jesuit church (1857-58). Stained glass by Didron of Paris and Hagemann of Münster.

*St. Martin* (Pl. 13), a Gothic edifice begun in 1187, but dating in its essential parts from the 14th cent., was restored in 1859.

The *Stadtkeller*, at the corner of the Clemens-Str., contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 16), including several fine old Italian and German pictures.

At the back of the *Schloss*, which was formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767, are well kept grounds, a favourite place of resort, and the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 4) of the Academy.

The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War. The *Academy*, comprising theological and philosophical faculties, is the remnant of a former university.

In the promenade at the Ludgerithor rises a *Germania*, erected as a monument to Westphalians who fell during the Franco-German campaign of 1870-1871.

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The next stations are *Greven*, *Emsdetten*, and *Mesum*.

46 M. *Rheine* (\*Rail. Restaurant; \*Hôtel Schultze, in the town), a busy commercial town on the *Ems*, with a fine old Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Osnabrück and Hanover (p. 89).

— 50½ M. *Salzbergen* is the junction for Arnhem and Amsterdam (p. 89). — 77 M. *Meppen* lies near the confluence of the *Haare* and the Ems. — 105½ M. *Papenburg*, the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district of 120 sq. M., intersected by canals.

117 M. *Leer* (\**Möller*; *Voogdt*), a busy mercantile place, with 8800 inhab., situated on the *Leda*, at its union with the Ems, in the most fertile part of Ostfriesland. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see p. 110. Steamboats to Norderney, see p. 106.)

133 M. *Emden* (\**Weisses Haus*, the nearest to the steamboat-quay; \**Goldne Sonne*; \**Prinz von Preussen*), with 13,000 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1744, formerly situated on the Ems, but now 1½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, with navigable canals in the streets, which are connected with the Ems, and at high tide 11½ ft. in depth. The \**Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting \**Arsenal*, where a number of very curious old fire-arms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved. There are also various French weapons, captured in 1870-71, and presented by the emperor. The tower commands a good survey of the town and environs (see 50 pf.). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count Enno II. of E. Friesland. The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber. The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Alterthum* contains a very creditable collection of pictures, coins, and curiosities.

*Emden* is a good starting-point for the islands of Norderney and Borkum (pp. 106, 108). Diligence to Norden, see p. 106.

Diligence from *Emden* three times a day to (17 M.) *Aurich* (*Deutsches Haus*; \**Piqueurhof*), the principal town of E. Friesland. The *Landschaftssaal* contains portraits of the former princes of the country. Pleasant walks in the *Thiergarten*.

## 15. From Hanover to Hamburg.

105 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3¼ hrs.; fares 14 M. 90 pf., 11. 50, 8 M.; ordinary trains in 4½ hrs.; fares 13 M. 70, 10. 30, 6. 90. In the reverse direction travellers undergo a custom-house examination on leaving Hamburg (p. 114).

*Hanover*, see p. 84. — 10 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 64), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 66), and the Hildesheim (p. 64) lines. Then *Burgdorf*.

26½ M. *Celle* (*Bockstöver's Hôtel*; *Hannov. Hof*; *Kronprins*), on the *Aller*, the chief town of the district, with 18,187 inhab., seat of the appeal-court for the province of Hanover, possesses an old *Schloss* now restored, with an interesting chapel of 1485. It was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and is partly in the Renaissance style of the end of the 17th cent. by Giacomo Bolognese, an Italian. The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults. In the 'French Garden', outside the town, rises a monument to *A. Thaer*, a famous agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752 (d. 1828; see pp. 41, 247).

Stations *Eschede*, *Suderburg*, *Uelsen* (junction for the Stendal and Bremen line, p. 67), and *Bevensen*, beyond which the dreary *Lüneburger Heide* is traversed.

81 M. Lüneburg (\**Wellenkamp's Hôtel*; *Deutsches Haus*), an old town with 17,534 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, and possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. — A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late Gothic, and Renaissance style, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14th-15th cent. The church of \**St. John*, a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dates from the middle of the 14th cent., with subsequent additions. The church of *St. Michael*, with a crypt, was erected in 1376-1418; the church of *St. Nicholas*, with a lofty nave and double aisles, also with a crypt, dates from the beginning of the 15th cent. In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the \**RATHHAUS*, a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th cent. The most remarkable part is the so-called 'Laube', of the 14th cent., with beautiful stained glass windows, wooden barrel-vaulting, cabinets, the 'Kör-Gemach', for the election of the mayor, the old chancellor's office, etc. The so-called *Fürstensaal* dates from the 16th cent.; the *Bathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborate gate by H. Ruge of 1576, and other interesting objects. The *Town Library* numbers 32,000 vols. and several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. — About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Lüneburg is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne*, founded in 1172, a Gothic brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions from the 18th. In the church is an early Gothic \**Altar-Antependium*, with excellent paintings of the 13th cent.

BRANCH-LINE to *Lauenburg*, in connection with the railway to *Lübeck* via *Büchen* (p. 157). Stations *Adendorf*, *Hohnstorf* on the Elbe, with steam-ferry to *Lauenburg*. — BRANCH-LINE to *Buchholz* (Bremen), p. 101.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes *Bardewieck*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain.

105 M. *Harburg* (*König von Schweden*; *Schwan*), an increasing town with 17,149 inhab., and a busy seaport, junction for the Bremen line (p. 90). — As Hamburg is a free harbour, travellers in the reverse direction must undergo custom-house formalities on arrival here.

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* by an iron bridge, 67 yds. long, traverses the fertile island of *Wilhelmsburg* (comp. Map, p. 122), crosses the *Norder-Elbe* by another bridge, 448 yds. long, and enters the handsome 'Pariser Bahnhof' (Pl. G, H, 6) at Hamburg.

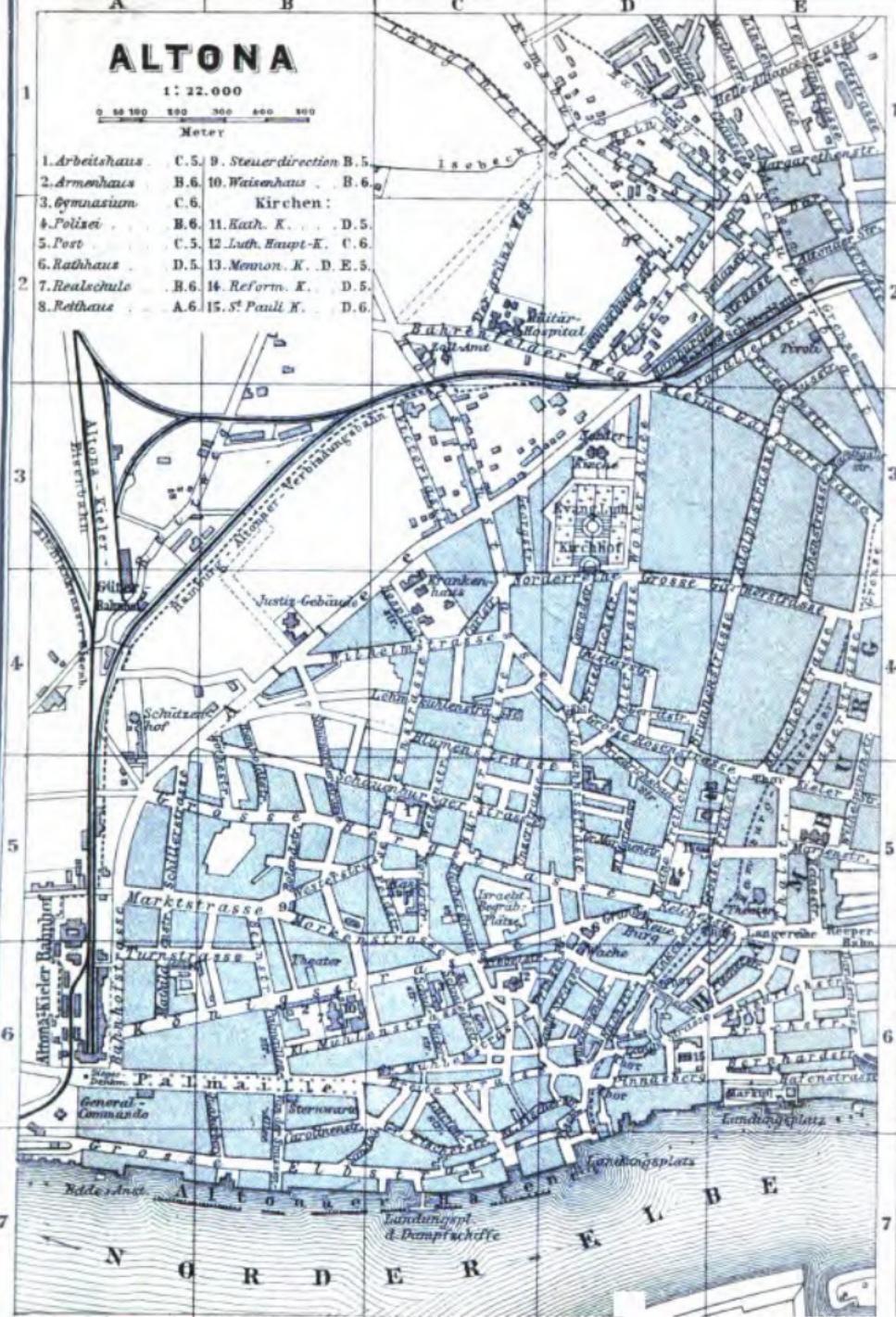
**Hamburg** (see below).

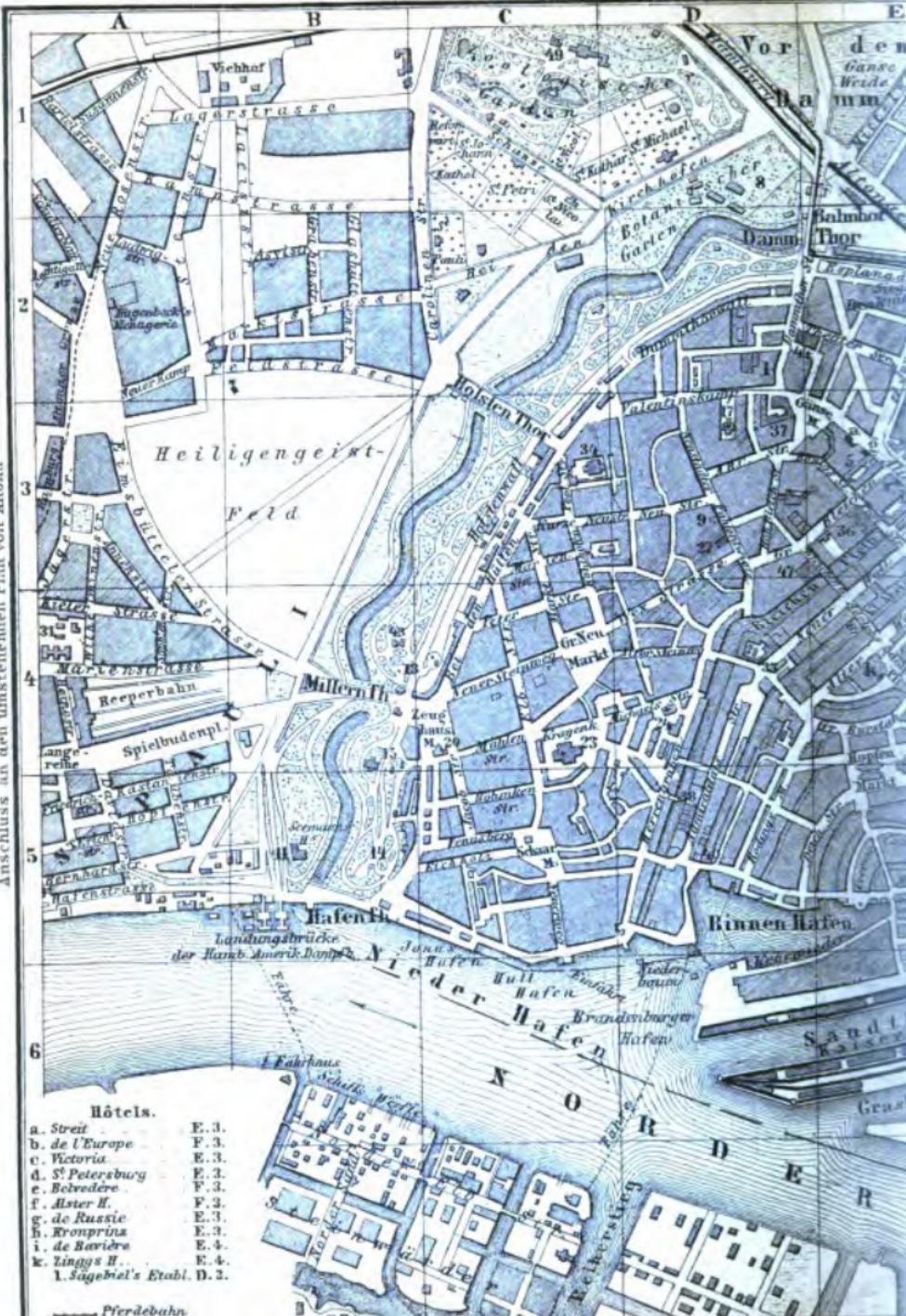
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|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arbeitshaus</i> | C. 5. | 9. <i>Steuerdirektion</i> B. 5. |
| 2. <i>Armenhaus</i>   | B. 6. | 10. <i>Waisenhaus</i> B. 6.     |
| 3. <i>Gymnasium</i>   | C. 6. | Kirchen:                        |
| 4. <i>Polizei</i>     | B. 6. | 11. <i>Kath. K.</i> D. 5.       |
| 5. <i>Post</i>        | C. 5. | 12. <i>Luth. Haupt-K.</i> C. 6. |
| 6. <i>Rathaus</i>     | D. 5. | 13. <i>Mennon. K.</i> D. E. 5.  |
| 7. <i>Realschule</i>  | B. 6. | 14. <i>Reform. K.</i> D. 5.     |
| 8. <i>Rathaus</i>     | A. 6. | 15. <i>S. Pauli K.</i> D. 6.    |



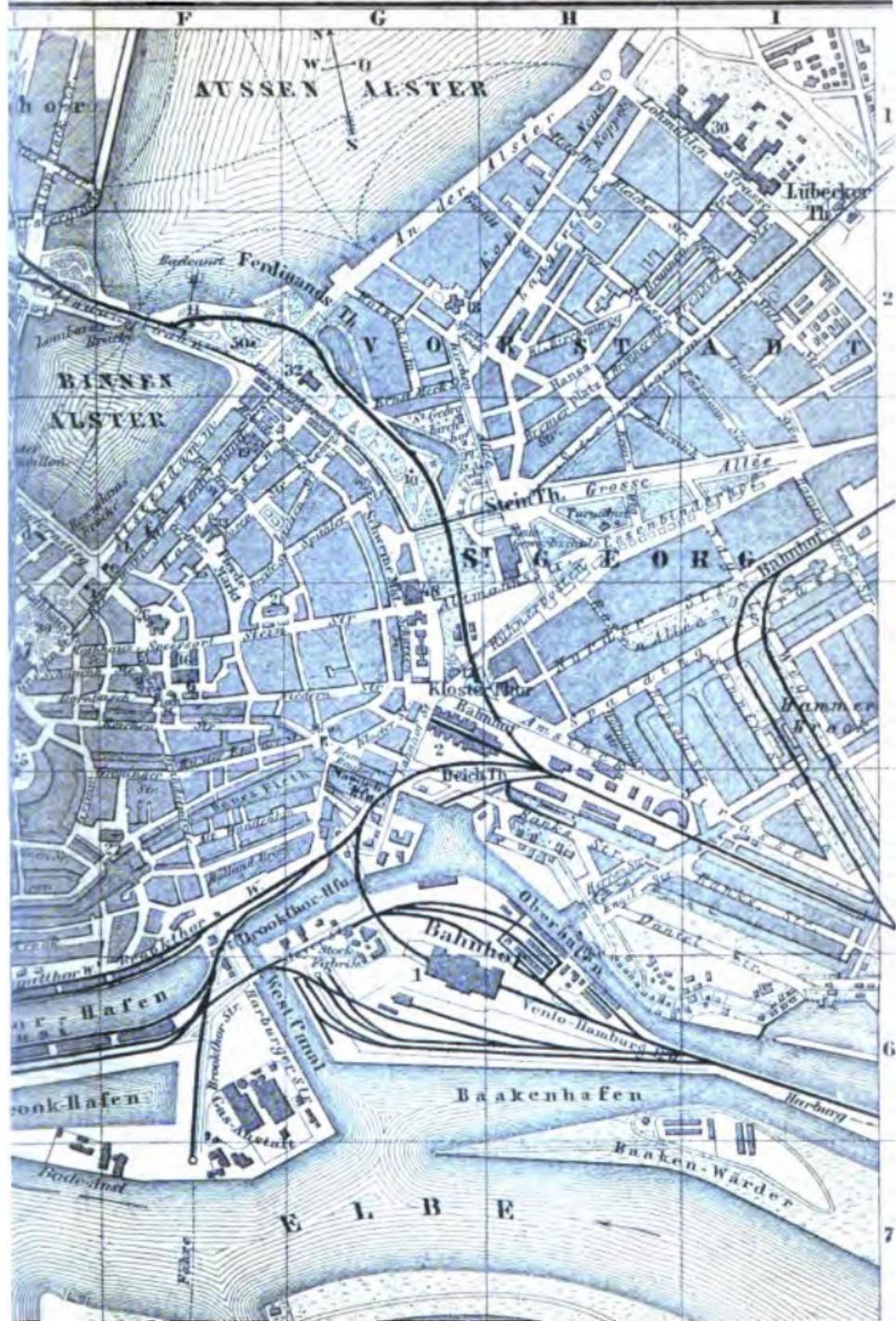


Anschluss an den vinstehenden Plan von Alton

## Hôtels.

- |                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| a. Streit            | E. 3. |
| b. de l'Europe       | F. 3. |
| c. Victoria          | E. 3. |
| d. St. Petersburg    | E. 3. |
| e. Belvédère         | F. 3. |
| f. Alster H.         | F. 2. |
| g. de Russie         | E. 3. |
| h. Kronprinz         | E. 3. |
| i. de Bavière        | E. 4. |
| k. Lingys H.         | E. 4. |
| l. Sagebiel's Etabl. | D. 2. |

### *Pferdebahn*



# H A M B U R G .

1 : 22.000

• 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 Meter = 1 Kilometer

<b>1. Bahnhof (Pariser)</b>	<b>G. 5. 6.</b>	<b>Kirchen.</b>	
<b>2. Bahnhof (Berliner)</b>	<b>G. H. 4.</b>	<b>25. S. Nicolai</b>	<b>E. 4. 5.</b>
<b>3. Bahnhof (Lübecker)</b>	<b>I. 3. 4.</b>	<b>26. S. Petri</b>	<b>F. 4.</b>
<b>4. Bank (Hamburger)</b>	<b>E. 4.</b>	<b>30. Krankenhaus</b>	<b>I. 1.</b>
<b>5. Bazar</b>	<b>E. 3.</b>	<b>31. Krankenhaus der Israeliten</b>	<b>A. 4.</b>
<b>6. Bibliothek (Stadt)</b>	<b>F. 4.</b>	<b>32. Kunsthalle</b>	<b>G. 2.</b>
<b>7. Börse</b>	<b>E. 4.</b>	<b>33. Markthalle</b>	<b>F. 3.</b>
<b>8. Botanischer Garten</b>	<b>D. 1. 2.</b>	<b>34. Neuer Israelit. Tempel</b>	<b>C. 3.</b>
<b>9. Conventgarten</b>	<b>D. 3.</b>	<b>35. Polizei</b>	<b>D. 4.</b>
<b>Denkmäler.</b>			
<b>10. Adolph von Schauburg</b>	<b>G. 3.</b>	<b>36. Postgebäude (Briefpost)</b>	<b>E. 3.</b>
<b>11. Büsch</b>	<b>F. 2.</b>	<b>37. " " (Fahrrpost)</b>	<b>D. 3.</b>
<b>12. Meyer</b>	<b>G. 4.</b>	<b>38. Rathaus</b>	<b>D. 5.</b>
<b>13. Repsold</b>	<b>B. 4.</b>	<b>39. Rathaus (in Project)</b>	<b>E. 4.</b>
<b>14. Elbhöhe</b>	<b>B. 5.</b>	<b>40. Festadler Armenhaus</b>	<b>D. 5.</b>
<b>15. Elbpavillon</b>	<b>B. 4.</b>	<b>41. Seemannshaus</b>	<b>B. 5.</b>
<b>16. Johanneum</b>	<b>F. 4.</b>	<b>42. Stadt-Wassermühle</b>	<b>E. 3.</b>
<b>Kirchen.</b>			
<b>17. Anselm-Cap.</b>	<b>D. 3.</b>	<b>43. Sternwarte mit Kometenscheide</b>	<b>B. 4.</b>
<b>18. Dreieinigkeits K.</b>	<b>G. 2.</b>	<b>Theater.</b>	
<b>19. Deutsch.-reform.</b>	<b>F. 3.</b>	<b>44. Stadttheater</b>	<b>D. E. 2.</b>
<b>20. Engl. Kirchöf.</b>	<b>C. 4.</b>	<b>45. Thalia</b>	<b>F. 3.</b>
<b>21. S. Jacobi</b>	<b>F. 4.</b>	<b>46. Tivoli</b>	<b>H. 3.</b>
<b>22. S. Katharina</b>	<b>F. 5.</b>	<b>47. Verwaltungs-Gebäude</b>	<b>D. E. 3.</b>
<b>23. Gr. Michaelis</b>	<b>C. 4.</b>	<b>48. Wasch- und Badeanstalt</b>	<b>G. 4.</b>
<b>24. Kl. Michaelis</b>	<b>D. 4.</b>	<b>49. Zoologischer Garten</b>	<b>C. D. 1.</b>
		<b>50. Denkmal von Schiller</b>	<b>F. 2.</b>

## 16. Hamburg.

**Hotels.** The best are on the Alster-Bassin: \*HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. Alsterdamm 39; \*STREIT's HOTEL (Pl. a), Jungfernstieg 19; \*VICTORIA (Pl. c), good cuisine, Jungfernstieg 10. Charges at these: R. from 2-3, D., generally at 4 p. m., 3 M., B. 1 M., A. 60-75 pf., L. 1 M. — \*HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. d), Jungfernstieg 1, D. 3 M., R. 2½, A. 75 pf.; \*KRONPRINZ (Pl. h), Jungfernstieg 8; BELVEDERE (Pl. e), Alsterdamm 40; \*ALSTER HOTEL (Pl. f), Alsterdamm 32; \*HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. g), Jungfernstieg 15; MOSER's HÔTEL, the Alster-Bassin, at the corner of the Reesendamm and Rathauspark; HÔTEL DU NORD, at the corner of the Neue Jungfernstieg and the Ansemarkt. Charges at all these: R. from 2, D. 2½, A. ½ M. — Near the Alster-Bassin: \*WATERLOO HOTEL, Dammthor-Str. 14; SCHADENDORF's HOTEL, on the promenade (Pl. H, 3), at the corner of the Steindamm and the Grosse Allee. — HÔTEL ROYAL, Grosse Bleichen 12; SCHELLER's HOTEL, Dammthor-Str. 16. — WIEZEL's HOTEL at St. Pauli, on the quay, with fine view; HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE, Plan 5; ALTE STADT LONDON, Grosse Bleichen 5; ZINGG's (Pl. k), R. from 2 M.; FISCHER, Börsenbrücke 6; ENGLISH HOTEL, Admiraliäts-Str. 5, an English house; WEIDENHOF, Grosse Burstrasse; BARTEL's, Post-Str. 14; CENTRAL HOTEL, near the dépôt of the Zollverein; BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL, Bergedorfer-Str. 11; HOEFER's HÔTEL and RHEINLÖTEL, with café, both in the Bahnhof-Platz; GROSSHERZOG VON MECKLENBURG, Schweinemarkt; the last three are near the Berlin station.

**Restaurants.** \*Wilkens, Berg-Str., opposite the S. end of the Binnenalster; Streit's Hotel, see above; Fick, Admiraliäts-Str. 2, English cookery; Hmke, Gänsemarkt 50, near the theatre; Spechner, Alster-Arcaden 18; Wiezel, see above; Zingg's Hotel, see above; Lusi, Grosse Johannis-Str. 9, both near the Börse. — **Oysters.** Utesch, Alsterdamm 42; Cölln, Brodrichstrangen 7; Iden, Alte Jungfernstieg 1c; Zeppenfeld, Alte Jungfernstieg 2; London Tavern, Neale, and Kolbe in the Hafen-Str., at St. Pauli, less expensive. — **Beer.** Gebhardt, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 15; at the Case-matte, Alster-Arcaden 12; Heitmann, Pferdemarkt; Bade, Neuerwall 72. — At St. Pauli, outside the Millerntor: Mutzenbecher, Reeperbahn 100; Leimers, Marien-Str. 32. Culmbach beer at Reeperbahn 69. Concerts at the Conv. <sup>ant</sup>garten, Neustädter Fuhrentwiete 59, and at Sagebiel's, Grosse Drehbahn, a large establishment. — **Cafés.** Alster-Pavillon, Alte Jungfernstieg; Sagehorn, Berg-Str. 2; at Zingg's Hotel.

**Baths in the Elbe.** John's Swimming Bath, on the Grasbrook, 30-60 pf. Krüger's Swimming Bath, on the Steinwärder (steamboat from St. Pauli every 5 min.); Möller, by the Lombardsbrücke, baths of all kinds. — **Warm Baths.** Vachez, Grosse Bleichen 36; Grube, Zeughausmarkt 12; Wilhelmsbad, St. Pauli, Feldstr. 56; Turkish Bath (3 M.), Theater-Str. 42, 43.

**Theatres.** Stadt-Theater (Pl. 44), beginning at 8.30 p. m.; best seats 4½-6 M., second boxes 3 M. to 3 M. 90 pf., third 1 M. 80 to 2 M. 10 pf.; stalls 2 M. 40 pf. to 3 M.; pit 1 M. 20 to 1 M. 50 pf. — Thalia-Theater (Pl. 45), chiefly for comedy, much frequented; first boxes 3 M., second 1½ M., stalls 1. 80, pit 75 pf. — Schultz's Theatre at St. Pauli, farces and local pieces. — Damm's Tivoli in the Schulerblatt, outside the Holstenthor. — Central-halle at St. Pauli, for concerts and theatrical performances.

**Cabs.** (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and to the N. the district outside the Dammthor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for each additional person, 15 pf. From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 M. 20, and 30 pf. — **By time**, within the three districts for 1-2 persons, per ½ hour 90 pf., per hour 1 M. 50, for each additional person, for ½ hour 15 pf. — Small articles of luggage 8 pf. each; box 30 pf. — From 10 to 12 p. m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares.

**Post Office** (Pl. 38), Post-Str. 15, for money, registered, and poste restante letters. Fourteen branch-offices in different parts of the town. **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office, Post-Str. 19.

Omnibus every 7 min. from the *Schweinemarkt* (Pl. G., 3) to *Altona* (p. 123), by a different route alternately, fare 25 pf., half the distance 20 pf.; a third runs to Altona from Hohenfelde outside the Lübeck gate (Pl. I, 1); a fourth (the so-called *Hafenlinie*) from the Bahnhof-Platz by the *Klosterthor* (Pl. G, 4). — To *Eppendorf* (p. 122), starting from the *Kleine Johannis-Str.* 3 (Pl. E, 4); to *Eimsbüttel* from the *Adolfs-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), every half hour. To *Hamen* and *Horn* every hour from the *Rathhaus-Markt*; to *Rothenburgsort* (town water-works, p. 122) also every hour from the *Rathaus-Markt*; to the *Zollvereins-Niederlage* (p. 122) every half hour from the *Dornbusch* (Pl. E, 4), etc.

Tramway (starting from the *Rathhaus-Markt*, Pl. E, 4): (1) To *Wandsbeck* (p. 122; red cars), every 12 min., 25 pf.; (2) To *Barmbeck* (green cars), every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; (3) To *Eimsbüttel* (brown), every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; (4) To *Hoheluft* (brown), eight times daily; (5) To *Hamen*, on the road to *Horn* (p. 122), every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (yellow).

Junction Railway ('Verbindungsbahn') between Hamburg and Altona: 15 trains daily from the Berlin station at the *Klosterthor* (Pl. G, H, 4) to the station of the Blankenese and Kiel railway at *Altona* (p. 123);  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in 25 min.; fares 50, 35, 25 pf. The intermediate stations are the *Dammthor* (Pl. F, 1), *Sternschanze*, and *Schulterblatt* (comp. Map, p. 122).

Steamboats (comp. advertisements). 1. ON THE ALSTER. Small screw-steamers, leaving the old *Jungfernstaig* every 5-10 min., touch at the *Lembsbrücke*, and then at *Alsterglacis*, *Rabenstrasse*, and *Eppendorf* on the W. bank of the *Aussen-Alster*, and at *St. George* (at two places), *Uhlenhorst* (at three places), and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. p. 122, and Map) on the E. bank; fares 20-25 pf. (The *Elbeck*, and the *Bille* have also of late been traversed by steamers.) — 2. ON THE ELBE. To *Blankenese* (p. 123) several times daily; to *Harburg* (p. 114) 12-14 times, via Altona; to *Stade* (p. 124) twice daily; to *Buxtehude*; to *Cuxhaven* (p. 124) several times a week; ferry from *St. Pauli* to the *Steinwärder* at frequent intervals during the day. (Comp. Plan.) — 3. DEEP SEA STEAMERS. To *Heligoland*, see p. 123. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange.

English Church (Pl. 20), near the *Millern-Thor*.

**Hamburg**, with upwards of 264,000 inhab. (or, including the suburbs, and the immediately adjoining Altona, Wandsbeck, etc. 500,000), is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the most important commercial place in Europe. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of considerable tonnage, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, formerly surrounded by fortifications, and the suburbs of *St. George* (N.E.) and *St. Pauli* (W.), adjoining which a new quarter has recently sprung up on the N., outside the *Dammthor*. Hamburg also lies on the *Alster*, a small stream from the N., which forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* and *Innen-Alster* respectively, and is then discharged through locks into the canals (Fleete) and branches of the *Elbe* which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) Charlemagne founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The Counts of Holstein, within whose

jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.*, became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. At an early period Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 134), and in the contest against the Danish kings, who, as successors of the Counts of Holstein were in possession of the land, attained powerful independence. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith, and at the same time established a free political constitution. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, and during that period greatly extended her commercial relations, which now embraced the newly discovered continents of America and East India. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoust wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 122). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for comic operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and the talented *Klopstock* resided in the Königs-Strasse here from 1774 to 1803.

Hamburg cannot boast of architectural monuments or scientific or other collections commensurate with its wealth and antiquity. The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all reliques of the past, and its thoroughly modern aspect.

The \*Harbour, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays, recently extended, now stretch along the right bank of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Billwärder Neuendieck (see Map, p. 122), a distance of 3 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 sea-going vessels and as many barges and river-craft. The W. end of the quay, opposite St. Pauli (Pl. A, B, 5), is chiefly occupied by English colliers and the steamers of the Hamburg and American Co. (ticket of admittance to one of these steamers, 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Niederhafen*, intended principally for the reception of sailing vessels during the season of floating ice, consisting of the outer harbour and the *Binnenhafen*, and connected with the Elbe by several outlets ('*Gatts*'). The numerous *Fleete*, or canals, which intersect the town and fall into the Niederhafen, are navigated by the '*Schuten*', or flat-bottomed boats used for conveying goods to

the magazines and warehouses. Farther E. are the recently completed \**SANDTHOR-HAFEN*, 1100 yds. in length, and 100-140 yds. in width, and the *GRASBROOK-HAFEN*, suited for the reception of vessels of heavy tonnage. Still farther E. are the *BROOKTHOR-HAFEN* and the *OBERHAFEN*, for the accommodation of river-craft, and finally the large *HOLZHÄFEN*, or wood-harbours for the storage of timber. The visitor may explore these different harbours by boat (*Jolle*), 1-3 persons for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 60 pf., each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 30 pf. more.

*Statistics.* In 1875 the port of Hamburg was entered by 5262 steam and sailing vessels, of an aggregate burden of 2,120,439 tons, and was quitted by 5211. The total value of the imports amounted to about 1800 million marks. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1875 was 31,810. At the close of that year the Hamburgers were proprietors of 428 sea-going vessels, including 86 steamers. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on via Hamburg. The port of *Altona* (p. 123), which both commercially and politically forms a part of Hamburg, is entered by about 1000 sea-going vessels annually, and *Harburg*, which lies opposite, by 700.

Between the Brookthor-Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large new *Station* of the Bremen, Venlo, and Paris line (p. 114). Near it are extensive warehouses and custom-house premises. A short distance above the station is the handsome new *Iron Bridge* with a foot-way (p. 114).

The *Steinwärder* and *Kleine Grasbrook*, islands opposite the Niederhafen, to which steamboats cross frequently, are occupied by extensive wharves, dry-docks, and ship-building yards, and afford a good survey of the Hamburg quays; visitors apply at the counting-house.

The \**Elbhöhe* (Pl. 14), locally called the *Stintfang*, above the landing-place of the Harburg ferry, commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe (which here is 5 M. broad), with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily coloured flags, St. Pauli, and Altona. On the height beyond the moat rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. The adjoining height is occupied by *Wiesel's Hotel* (p. 115).

**St. Pauli**, the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W. (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), better known as *Hamburger Berg*, is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday afternoon is a highly characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. Hawkers and itinerant vendors of every kind also thrive here. In the Neue Pferdemarkt No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection*, including many from Africa (on sale); feeding time 4-5 p. m., admittance 30 pf.

We may now return by the Zeughausmarkt and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the S. rises the *Grosse Michaeliskirche* (Pl. 23), erected in 1751-62 in the degraded taste of that period, with a tower 426 ft. in height.

The \***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. 7), is the great focus of business, where four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and ship-owners congregate daily between 1 and 3 o'clock. The noisy crowd may best be surveyed from the gallery (admission gratis, except between 1. 15 and 2. 15, when a charge of 30 pf. is made). The building itself, completed shortly before the great fire (p. 117), escaped, while the surrounding houses were reduced to ashes. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well stocked with newspapers, and much frequented before and after businesshours (introd. by a member). The *Commercial Library*, containing more than 40,000 vols., occupies a wing of the Exchange added in 1873.

Nearly opposite the Exchange is the old Bank of Hamburg, now the office of the *Reichs-Bank*.

To the S.E. of the Adolpshs-Platz, between the *Börsenbrücke* and the *Trostbrücke*, are situated the brick buildings of the *Patriotische Gesellschaft*, erected in the Gothic style after the great fire. In the vicinity is the —

\***Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. 25; visitors admitted gratis daily from 12.30 to 2.30 p. m.; at other times on application to the sacristan, Neueburg 28, second floor, opposite the N. transept), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 151 ft.; the W. tower, completed in 1874, 473 ft. in height, being the second highest building in Europe (the new tower of St. Ouen at Rouen 492 ft., the Cathedral of Strassburg 486 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of every one who had in any way contributed towards the propagation of Christianity. Many of the statues are by *F. Neuber*. In the S. aisle of the choir are fine stained glass windows. The beautiful intarsia work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck*, also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfenmarkt*, the principal market-place at Hamburg, where fish of all kinds, meat, vegetables, and fruit are sold. — **St. Catharine's Church** (Pl. 22), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, escaped destruction in 1842. It contains some old German paintings and a window with stained glass from Munich (Christ and the Apostles), designed by *Overbeck*. — The *Museum Godeffroy*, Wandrahm 29 (Pl. G, 5), contains a good ethnographical collection, which is shown at any time on application.

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises \***St. Peter's Church**

(Pl. 26), which was burned down in 1842, and has since been erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns of the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained glass windows by *Kellner* of Nuremberg, and to the left in the altar-niche a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the *Johanneum* (Pl. 16), erected in 1834, where the chief educational institutions of Hamburg are established, viz. the college of that name founded in 1529, and the Gymnasium, or grammar-school, founded in 1611. The S. wing (Pl. 6) contains the admirably arranged *City Library*, consisting of about 300,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly the biblical literature bequeathed by the Orientalist Wolff. On the ground-floor is the *Natural History Museum* (Sund. to Wed. 11-1 gratis, Thurs. 60 pf.), containing numerous skeletons and a valuable collection of conchylia. Here also is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities*, where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Welt heft zik umekert, darume zo hebbe ik arme eezel pipen ghelert'.

In the Pferdemarkt is the *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. 45), a tasteful Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. — Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 21), which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842. The difference between old and modern Hamburg is very noticeable here, the buildings of the former with their numerous windows being meanly constructed and not unlike Dutch houses, while those of the latter are handsome and substantial edifices of the 19th century.

The "Binnen-Alster, usually called the *Alster Bassin* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3; comp. p. 116), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the *Aussen-Alster* is formed by promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke*. The surface of the water is enlivened by numerous diminutive screw-steamers, rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer evenings, when they present a very striking appearance by gaslight. The *ALTE JUNGFERNSTIEG*, where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 115) and the *Bazaar*, a glass-covered arcade, are situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining the *Alte Jungfernstieg* on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades* with attractive shops, which run parallel with the easternmost of the two arms

of the Alster issuing from the 'Bassin', and extend from the Reesendamm-Brücke to the Schleusen-Brücke.

The ramparts near the *Lombards-Brücke* command a charming view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S. with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 50), erected in 1866, by *Lippelt*.

On the *Alsterhöhe*, to the S.E. of these monuments, rises the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 32; open 10-5), erected in 1867-69 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The niches and medallions of the exterior contain statues and reliefs of distinguished artists.

The *Ground Floor* contains *Sculptures* by modern masters, casts of ancient and Renaissance works, and a valuable *Collection of Engravings*, the most important of which are exposed to view. — The marble steps in the handsome staircase, which is borne by ten Corinthian columns, lead to the *Upper Floor* in which is situated the *PICTURE GALLERY*, containing a number of modern works, and some fine pictures of the old Netherlandish and Italian schools. Amongst the former: *Achr. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; *Brendel*, Interior of a sheepfold; *Calame*, Fall of Handeck; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Decaisne*, Caritas; *P. Delaroche*, Oliver Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; *Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; *Kirner*, Improvisatore; *Knaus*, Drinkers; *G. Max*, The nun; *Melby*, Ship laying to; *Rottmann*, Corfu; *Ruths*, The Campagna of Rome; *Scheuren*, Château by the waterside; *Tiedemann*, Wolfhunter; *Vautier*, Toasting of the bride; *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep. — The *PERMANENTE KUNSTSCHAFFUNG* (Exhibition of Works of Art) is in the same building.

The \**Anlagen*, or public promenades, laid out on the old fortifications, and extending round the interior of the city from the Elbhöhe (p. 118) to the Berlin Railway Station, also afford pleasant walks. Near the *Kunsthalle*, to the E., is an iron *Monument* (Pl. 10) to the memory of Adolph IV., Count of Holstein (1224-39), the founder of the liberties of the city. — Between the *Steinthur* and the *Klosterthor* rises a new building, destined for the reception of the *Gewerbe-Schule* and *Real-Schule*. — Another favourite walk is afforded by the new Quay (Pl. G, 2 to H, 1), which leads from the Aussen-Alster to Uhlenhorst (p. 122).

To the N.E., in what used to be the suburb of St. George, is the extensive *Town Hospital* (Pl. 30), one of the most admirable institutions of the kind; the chapel contains a good picture by Overbeck.

In the *Esplanade*, a handsome street with a double avenue of trees (Pl. E, 2), a \**Monument*, designed by Professor Schilling of Dresden, has been erected to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71. — Near it, in the Dammthor-Str. is situated the *Stadt-Theater*, designed by Schinkel, with seats for 2500 spectators. — In the Valentinskamp is the *Anchar-Capelle* (Pl. 17), a tasteful structure, consecrated in 1860.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammthor, lies the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 8), open daily, and possessing a *Victoria Regia* house. A little beyond it is the \**Zoological Garden* (admission

1 M., aquarium 40 pf.; \*Restaurant), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The arrangement of the animals was superintended by Brehm, and the gardens were laid out by the landscape-gardener Jürgens of Ottensen. The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey the Eulenburg (view) with the bears' den, the cascade grotto, the \*aquarium, the terrarium, and the Ernst-Merck-Halle, containing a concert-room and winter-garden, with the bust of the founder of the gardens.

Opposite the Zoological Garden, to the S.W., near the Sternschan railway station, is situated the new and spacious Zollvereins-Niederlag founded in 1869, a vast dépôt for goods from the Zollverein (or 'custom union', merged since 1871 in the German empire), with a railway-station post, and telegraph office. The merchandise stored here may be sold any other part of the Zollverein without payment of duty, whereas if once admitted to the free port of Hamburg, where no customs are levied, would be as liable to duty on re-entering any part of the Zollverein as if imported from foreign countries.

The Cemeteries in the neighbourhood are laid out as gardens. On the N. side, opposite the Petrikirchhof, is a sarcophagus, brought from Ottensen in 1841, commemorating the melancholy fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'.

About 1½ M. from the Deichthor (Pl. G, H, 5) are the extensive Water Works, which supply the whole city. View (no fee). Omnibus to Rothenburgsort, see p. 116.

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The \*Environs of Hamburg (comp. Map), which are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks in almost every direction especially in the neighbourhood of the Aussen-Alster and near the Elbe between Altona and Blankenese, afford some pleasant excursions.

The banks of the \*Aussen-Alster, with their green meadows and scattered villages, which chiefly consist of country-seats, are most conveniently visited by one of the small screw-steamer (p. 116) which ply the whole day between the Jungfernstieg and the N. end of the lake. The favourite points are the Uhlenhorst (concerts at the Fährhaus frequently), Harvestehude, where the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) rises on the Licentiatenberg, and Eppendorf (Restaurant at the Andreasbrunnen).

Those who take an interest in missionary establishments will find it instructive to visit the *Rauhe Haus* at Horn, situated 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (omnibus, see p. 116; cab 2 M. 40 pf.).

Wandsbeck (railway, p. 133; tramway p. 116; cab 2 M. 40 pf.; hotel, *Altes Posthaus*), a town in Holstein, with 11,000 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of the famous Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbecker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the church-yard here. A simple monument has been erected to his memory in the neighbouring Wandsbeck wood, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, his hat, wallet, and staff.

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A double avenue leads from the Millern-Thor at Hamburg, (Pl. B, 4) past the suburb of St. Pauli (p. 118) to the Nobistor

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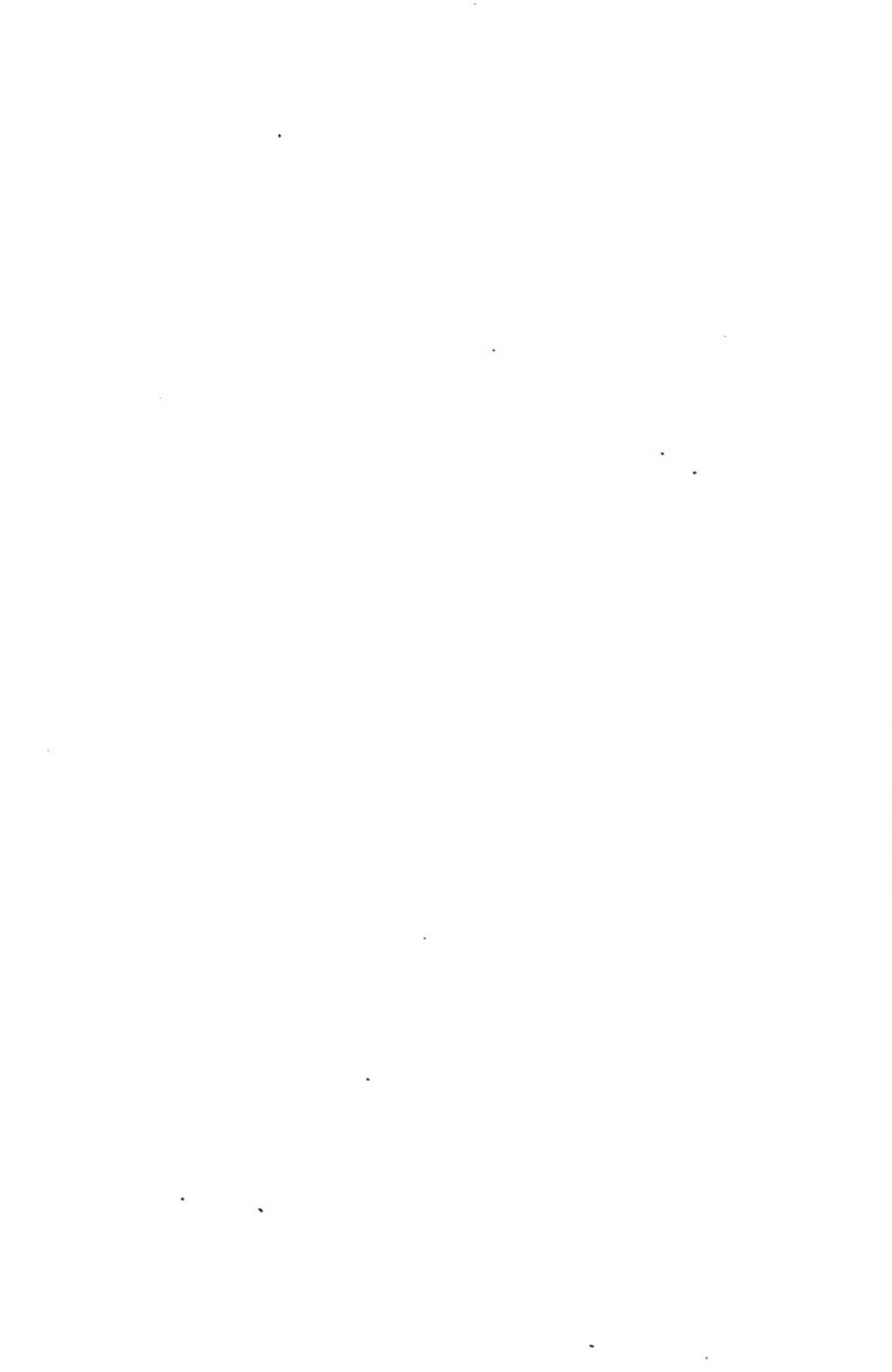
**DIE ELBMUNDUNG.**

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of Altona (so called from the inscription, 'Nobis bene, nemini male'); cab 1 M 50 pf.; omnibus and railway, see p. 115.

**Altona** (\**Königlicher Hof*; \**Holsteinsches Haus*, unpretending; \**Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, with restaurant and café), situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, surrounded with gardens and villas, is a rapidly increasing commercial town with 84,000 inhab. (32,000 only in 1845), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. It is a free harbour, and commercially and politically belongs to Hamburg. The *Palmaille*, planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe, is adorned with a bronze statue of *Count Blücher*, erected in 1852, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. Near the station is a monument to the memory of members of the 9th army corps, who fell in 1870-71.

At the N. end of Altona, adjacent to the town, lies *Ottensen*, a town of 12,350 inh., in the churchyard of which *Klopstock* (born 1724, d. 1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the church-door.

FROM ALTONA to BLANKENESE, 6 M., by railway in 25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about 1 hr. (fares 1 M 30, 90, 60 pf.). Stations *Bahrenfeld*, *Flotbeck*, *Blankenese*. — As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway journey. Cab from Altona to Klein-Flottbeck, 1-2 pers. 2 M 40 pf., to Blankenese 4-6 M.; omnibus between Altona (starting from the *Palmaille*, near the theatre) and Blankenese several times daily, fare 25 pf. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese, passing numerous villas and gardens, the pleasantest part of the route being from Klein-Flottbeck (about half-way) onwards. The traveller may then return by the steamboat (p. 116), which commands fine views of the banks of the river.

At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* is situated a castellated villa belonging to Hr. Donner of Altona. *Booth's* gardens at Flottbeck and the park of the Jenisch family with their extensive hothouses merit a visit. Further on is *Nienstädtchen* (\*Jacob's Restaurant, dear); then the garden of the Hamburg Senator G. Godeffroy, with a château built in the Rhenish castellated style, situated on the abrupt bank of the Elbe, and the park of C. Godeffroy at *Dockenhuden*. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the *Süllberg* (250 ft.; "tavern at the top"), one of the peaks of the group of hills at the base of which lies the fishing village of Blankenese (tavern at the *Fährhaus*), 1½ M. from the railway station. *Baur's* garden at Blankenese also affords beautiful views. All these grounds are open to the public.

## 17. Heligoland.

*Comp. Maps, pp. 122, 130.*

STEAMER from Hamburg to Heligoland three times a week from 15th July to 15th Sept., twice a week from 15th June to 15th July, and during the latter half of Sept., and three times during the month of Oct.; average passage 7-8 hrs.; fare 16 M., landing in Heligoland included; return-tickets available for a week. From *Geestemünde* (p. 105) to Heligoland, compare the time-tables. German money alone is current in Heligoland.

FROM HAMBURG TO HELIGOLAND. A steamboat-trip on the Lower Elbe is one of the pleasantest river excursions in N. Germany. Soon after starting, the vessel commands a fine retrospect of the imposing city with its forest of masts, and of Altona (see above). Numerous villas on the hills peep from the midst of parks and pleasure-

grounds, which extend for a considerable distance below Blankenese (see above). Inland, to the left, is seen the town and fortress of Stade, connected with the Elbe by a canal; then, on the right bank, Glückstadt (p. 126). The banks now recede; again to the left, and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Cuxhaven, lies the small town of Altenbruch, with a beautifully carved altar in the church.

Cuxhaven (*Belvedere*, with a pleasant pavilion facing the beach; *Bellevue*; to *Baben*, unpretending), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, was united with the neighbouring *Ritzebüttel* in 1874, and is visited as a sea-bathing place. The château of Ritzebüttel, which is visible from the Elbe, a castellated building of the 14th cent., is one of the oldest secular structures now preserved in N. Germany. The steamer next passes the island of Neuwerk with its lighthouse, originally erected in 1290 as a castle for protection against pirates.

At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the *Pilot-ship* are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. only.

FROM BREMENHAVEN (p. 105) TO HELIGOLAND. The steamboat-pier is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway-station at Geestemünde (p. 105). To the right, as the steamer quits the *Geeste*, lies the district of *Wursten*, to the left the *Butjadinger Land*, a peninsula between the estuary of the Weser and the Jade-Busen (p. 110). After 2 hrs. the light-ships are passed and the open sea is reached. Sea-passage 2-3 hrs. more.

**Heligoland** (comp. Map, p. 130). **Arrival.** Passengers are landed in boats, and scrutinised as they pass by the visitors who assemble to see the arrival. Luggage is taken to the luggage shed on the beach, where the traveller sends a porter for it; thence to the Unterland 20 pf., to the Oberland 40 pf. each package.

**Hotels.** "CITY OF LONDON and "QUEEN OF ENGLAND in the Oberland, both generally crowded in the height of summer. Table d'hôte at these, in the Conversationshaus, and at the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA on the beach, at 3 p. m., 2 M 70 pf. to 3.30 (subscribers 2 M 40 to 3 M); B. 80 pf. to 1 M; board and lodging 6-8 M per day. — Lodgings, where breakfast only is usually supplied, are also easily obtained. The best are on the Falm (see below) in the Oberland, at 15-30 M per week and upwards, such as the "Schweizerhaus, "Jasper Pagens, "Frau Rickmers, Jacob Bartz, Erick Lassen, and Jacob Franz. Those in the back streets without view are cheaper. Those in the Unterland are also cheaper; thus, near the beach, "Frau Daniel Franz, "Deutsches Haus, Stadt Magdeburg, "Peter Mohr, Jasper Bufe, and R. Pilger. Rooms at the fishermen's cottages, unpretending, but clean, from 8 M per week. — **Restaurants.** In the Unterland: "Conversationshaus, with dining and reading rooms, etc.; "Fremdenwillkomm; "Deutscher Hof; Dänenvorstellung; Erholung, by the steps to the Oberland. In the Oberland: Janssen, by the church; Mayer, Leuchtturm-Str. — The "Pavillon on the beach is much visited as a café in the afternoon.

Rain collected in cisterns is used for drinking-water; good spring water is obtained at the Brewery (40 pf. weekly).

The Bathing-Place is on a small sandy island, 1 M. to the S.E.; ferry there and back 60 pf.; bath 1 M; towel 10 pf.; a sheet 20, bath and ferry tickets at the bath-house, where warm and other baths are also to be had.

Visitors' Tax for 4 weeks: 1 pers. 4 M. per week; families 7 M. per week; after four weeks no charge is made. — During the season *Theatre*, *Concerts*, and *Balls*. Reading-room at the Conversationshaus. Post Office in the Unterland, opposite the Conversationshaus (letter to Germany 10, to England 20 pf.). Telegraph Office in the Badehaus.

*Physicium*, Dr. von Aschen and Dr. Zimmermann.

Heligoland (i. e. 'holy land'), which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, and still continues under their supremacy. During the blockade of 1812 it was a great resort of smugglers. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, and is about  $\frac{1}{5}$  sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 160 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the Oberland. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the Unterland. The island contains 2000 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church.

The visitor disembarks on the UNTERLAND, on which a bath-house, a basin used as a bathing-place when stormy weather prevents visitors from crossing to the 'Düne', the Conversationshaus, the chemist's shop, theatre, restaurants, etc. are situated. The principal streets, recently provided with English names, which however have not been adopted by the population, are the Dünens-Strasse, or *Gesundheits-Allee*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the Bindfaden-Allee, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. At the end of the latter is the '*Rothe Meer*', a bathing-place so called from the colour with which the red clay tinges the waves.

From the Unterland an easy flight of 190 wooden steps ascends the rock to the OBERLAND, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the Kartoffel-Allee. The pastures support goats and about 300 sheep only. The principal street in the village, called the Falm, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (Südhorn) and *Nathurn* (Nordhorn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. The Lighthouse merits a visit (fee 50 pf.). An excursion round the island is very interesting. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, Pastor.

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the Düne, or Sandinsel (ferry), on the N. (left) side of which is the gentlemen's, and on the S. (right) side the ladies' bathing-place. Between the two is situated the Dünens-Pavillon (p. 124).

BOAT for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-2 pers. about 3 M., 3-4 pers. 4 M. — An illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage.

The luminous appearance of the sea at night is more frequently observed at Heligoland than elsewhere, especially in sultry weather, with a S. wind and a clouded sky. When the water is struck by the hand, each particle resembles a fire-fly or glow-worm. This phenomenon, as is well known, is occasioned by innumerable mollusca, almost invisible to the naked eye, which emit a phosphorescent light when in motion.

## 18. From Hamburg to Kiel and Flensburg.

RAILWAY from Altona to Kiel (66 M.) in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 8 M. 40, 6 M., 4 M. 20 pf.; express 10. 50, 7, 5. 20). From Altona to Flensburg (107 M.) in 5-7 hrs. (fares 13. 80, 10. 40, 6. 90; express 17. 10, 11.50, 8.50).

FROM HAMBURG TO ALTONA. *Omnibus*, see p. 116. *Cab* from the Alster-Bassin to the station at the W. end of Altona 1½ M.; carpet-bag or hat-box 8 pf., trunk 30 pf. — *Junction Railway*, see p. 116 (most convenient station at the Dammthor). The train stops for ¼ hr. at Altona for the custom-house examination.

**Altona**, see p. 123. Stations *Pinneberg*, *Tornesch*, and (20 M.) *Elmshorn*, with 7000 inhab., a wealthy town on the Krückau.

BRANCH-LINE FROM ELMSHORN TO ITZEHOE (21 M., in 1¼ hr.; fares 3 M., 1. 80, 1. 20), traversing a bleak and marshy district. 10½ M. **Glückstadt** (*Dankler's Hotel*) on the Elbe, a dull place with 5000 inhab., fortified by Christian IV. in 1620, was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenson in 1643; but in 1814 was surrendered to the Allies, and in 1815 dismantled. During the season of floating ice the large steamers unload their cargoes destined for Hamburg in the Glückstadt harbour. 15 M. *Orempe*.

21 M. **Itzehoe** (*Helmund's Inn*; *Dühring*) on the Stoer, with 9780 inhab., the most ancient town in the Duchy, founded as early as the 9th cent., was formerly the place of assembly of the Holstein Estates. Church of St. Lawrence of the 12th cent. Pleasant excursion of 1 hr. to *Breitenburg* on the Stoer, the handsome château of Count Rantzau.

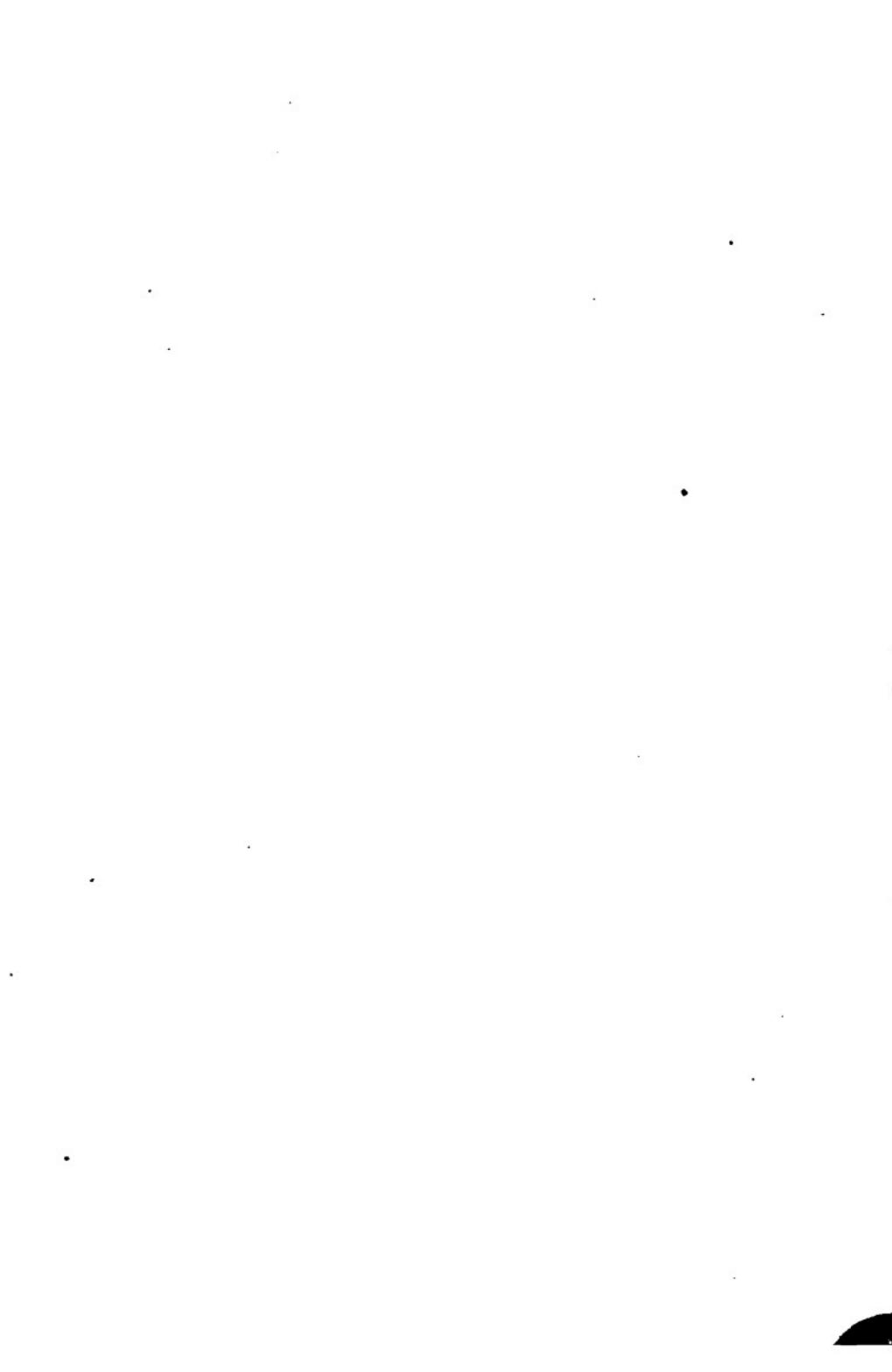
The fertile fen-district, extending 20 M. to the N.W., from Glückstadt on the N. Sea as far as the Eider, is the land of the *Ditmarsch Peasants*, celebrated for their fierce and intrepid opposition to the supremacy of the Dukes of Holstein, who in 1559 at length succeeded in gaining the mastery. Niebuhr, the traveller, and his son, the historian (b. at Copenhagen in 1776, d. at Bonn in 1831), once resided at *Meldorf*, one of the principal places in this district.

23½ M. **Horst**. On a height to the left of (32½ M.) *Wrist*, rises the ancient round tower of *Kellinghusen*.

46½ M. **Neumünster** (*Harm's Hotel*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 10,000 inhab., is the junction of the lines to Oldesloe (p. 133), to Ploen and Neustadt (p. 138), and to Rendsburg, Schleswig, and Flensburg (p. 128).

54 M. **Bordesholm**, once a richly endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The church contains monuments of Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533) and his Queen Anna; of Duke Christian Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia, etc. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible.

66 M. **Kiel**. °*HÔTEL GERMANIA*, opposite the station, R. 2-2½, L. and A. 1 M.; *STADT KOPENHAGEN*; *ZUM KRONPRINZEN*, Hafen-Str.; *HÔTEL ZUR BÖRSE*; *STADT HAMBURG*, at the corner of the Schuhmacher-Str., opposite the church of St. Nicholas; *MUHL's GASTHOF*, of moderate preten-



## KIEL UND UMGEBUNG.

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sion. — For a stay of several days the \*HÔTEL BELLEVUE and HÔTEL DÜSTERNBROOK (see below) are recommended. — Concerts are frequently given in summer at Wriedt's Establishment, to the S. of the station.

**Fiares.** Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-75 pf.; to the Bellevue 1 M.; per hour 1½ M.; each additional person 15 pf., but if outside the town 30 pf.; each trunk 30 pf.

**Boat** per hour, for 1-2 pers. 1 M. 20, each additional pers. 30 pf. — **Small Steamers** also ply in all directions at very moderate fares: to Wilhelmshöhe every 5 min., 10 pf.; Ellerbeck every ½ hr., 10 pf.; Neu-mühlen every hour, 20 pf.; to Laboe by Bellevue, Schrevenborn, Möltenort, and Friedrichsort, six or eight times daily.

**Kiel**, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 37,270 inhab., the seat of government for Schleswig-Holstein, and the German naval head-quarters on the Baltic, with a naval academy, etc., is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is now a commercial place of considerable importance, being a great dépôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. Extensive harbour fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years (p. 128).

The *University*, founded in 1665, numbers 50 professors and 250 students; a large, new university building has been erected near the Schlossgarten and completed in 1876. — The hall of the *Gymnasium* contains frescoes by A. von Werner. — The finest of the collections at Kiel is that of the *National Antiquities*, Kehden-Str. 8, which contains many objects of a pre-historic period. — The *Museum of Art*, in the palace of the Dukes of Gottorp, to the N.E. of the town, contains chiefly casts from the antique. — The hall of the *Kunstverein* contains a small collection of good modern pictures. — Opposite the station is the new *Thaulow-Museum*, designed by Moldenschardt, and destined for the reception of a collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings, vases, goblets, and objects in brass, formed by Professor Thaulow and presented to the province in 1875. This collection, which is unrivalled of its kind, affords a striking proof that art was actively prosecuted in this part of the country during the 16th and 17th centuries. The Museum is to be inaugurated in the autumn of 1877.

**\*ENVIRONS.** The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. BANK a high-road flanked with pleasant country-houses leads through beautiful beech woods to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Düsternbrook* and the \**Hôtel Bellevue* (warm sea-baths), two favourite sea-bathing places. The latter stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful and extensive view over the *Föhrde*. A little inland is the forest-nursery of *Düvelsbeck*. From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik*, to (1½ M.) *Holtenau*, at the mouth of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, 20 M. in length, constructed in 1777-84 for the purpose of connecting the Baltic with the N. sea by means of the Eider, but navigable for vessels of small ton-

nage only. A beautiful walk hence is by the canal and the Holtenau Lock to the park of *Knoop* (rustic "inn at the second lock). Distance from Kiel to Holtenau 3 M., thence to *Knoop* 2 M.; direct route back to Kiel 3 M. — *Friedrichsort*, a fortress 3 M. farther, with the works on the Brauneberg (now 'Fort Falkenstein') and the opposite batteries of *Möhlenort* and *Laboe* ('Fort Stosch') command the entrance to the harbour. Steamers, see p. 127.

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The \**Wilhelminenhöhe* (or *Sandkrug*), opposite the station (steamers, see p. 127), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the N., are the wharves of the *Norddeutsche Schiffbau-Gesellschaft* and the extensive *Imperial Dockyard* (cards of admittance to be obtained in the naval office in the palace of Kiel at 10 a. m.). A pleasant footpath leads hence over the *Koppeln*, to *Neumühlen*, at the mouth of the *Schwentine*. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood; then, between the villages of *Alt-Heikendorf*, *Möhlenort*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming wood-excursions on the slopes of the coast. The fishing village of *Laboe* (Stoltenberg's Inn, with garden, and beautiful view) is situated in the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district, 40 sq. M. in area, the property of the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 138), where primitive habits and costumes are still to some extent prevalent. Popular festivals take place in summer.

To *Eckernförde* (p. 129), 17 M., diligence twice daily in 3 hrs., by *Lüchedorf* and *Gettorf*. — To *Copenhagen*, see p. 143. — To *Sonderburg* (p. 130), steamboat twice weekly; to *Stettin* once weekly.

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The traveller proceeding to Flensburg returns to the *Neumünster* junction (p. 126).

68 M. *Rendsburg* (\**Stadt Hamburg & Lübeck*, in the *Altstadt*; \**Pahl's Hôtel*, in the *Neuwerk*; *Nordischer Löwe*, unpretending), a fortified town with 11,400 inhab., was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedish General Wrangel in 1645. The fortress formerly consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*, the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N.

As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The *DANEWERK* (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently restored, and greatly extended and strengthened by the Danes, so that in 1864 they constituted a barrier from the mouth of the *Schlei* to *Friedrichstadt*, a distance of 46 M., which might easily have been defended, had the Danish army been sufficiently numerous. Their forces were, however, totally unequal to the task. The result was inevitable. The united troops of Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of their enemy, stormed the advanced positions in rapid succession, while a Prussian division proceeded to force the passage of the *Schlei*, in order to attack the Danes in the rear. The Danish General de Méza, seeing the impossibility of preventing this, at once abandoned his position and retreated rapidly in order to save his army from annihilation. The intrenchments have since been entirely levelled.

**84½ M. Schleswig** (\**Stadt Hamburg*; \**Raven's Hôtel*, in the Altstadt; *Stehn's Hôtel*, near the station; *Stadt Kiel*, small; omnibus from the station to the town), an ancient town, with 14,571 inhab., charmingly situated, was founded in the first half of the 10th cent. after a campaign of Emp. Henry I. against the Danes, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It consists of a single street,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, extending round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, *Holm*, and *Altstadt*. The finest \*view is commanded by the *Erdbeerenberg*, on the S.W. side, near the station.

At Friedrichsberg, the part of the town next the station, is situated the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now occupied by government offices, behind which are beautiful oak and beech woods.

In the Altstadt is the *Dom* (sacristan opposite the S. Portal, No. 68; fee 1 M.), an edifice of unprepossessing exterior, begun in 1063, but subsequently altered, with late Gothic additions of 1408 and 1448.

The \*\*ALTAR-PIECE, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm, a work executed in carved oak by Brüggemann in 1521, represents the history of the Passion in 14 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. To the left in the choir is a font of 1480, on the right the tombstone of King Frederick I. Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families. The S. aisle contains a monument to the eminent painter Carstens, a native of the place (d. at Rome 1798).

The *Mövenberg* (sea-gull's hill), a small island near the town, is densely covered with sea-fowl, which regularly take possession of it about the middle of March, covering the entire surface like a white mantle, and leave it again in autumn.

STEAMBOAT twice daily, except Sund., in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. to *Cappeln* (*Stadt Hamburg*), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. At *Missunde*, the narrowest point of the *Schlei*, then commanded by seven Danish intrenchments, an engagement took place on 2nd Feb., 1864, between the Danes and the Prussians, after which the latter effected the passage of the bay at *Arnis*. The result of this was the abandonment of the *Danewerk* by the Danes (see above). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*.

Diligence daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Schleswig to (15 M.) *Eckernförde* (*Götzte*), near which is *Borby*, a small sea-bathing place recently embellished with promenades, etc.

90 M. *Jübeck*, the junction for Husum (route to Wyk and Sylt) and Tönning (p. 131). Then (104 M.) *Nordschleswigsche Weiche*, whence a branch-line conveys the traveller to —

107 M. *Flensburg* (\**Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; \**Stadt Hamburg*, in the Südermarkt), a thriving town with 26,500 inhab., beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply indented bays ('fjords') which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W., near the windmills. The Cemetery, prettily situated

on the same height, contains a number of German and Danish monuments to soldiers who fell in the wars of 1849-50, and 1864.

At *Oeversee*, 6 M. to the S. of Flensburg, on the road to Schleswig, a fierce conflict took place between the rear-guard of the retreating Danish army and the pursuing Austrians in 1864.

Further to the S., and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Schleswig, is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen, was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1800. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of Flensburg', which was afterwards removed to Berlin (p. 16).

**EXCURSION TO DÜPPEL AND ALSEN.** Steamboat from Flensburg four or five times a day, alternately by *Nübel* (whence we may walk to Sonderburg via Düppel), or direct round the *Broacker* peninsula, to Sonderburg. One of these routes may be taken in going, the other in returning

The "Flensburg Fjord" is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle slopes, partly wooded, and partly covered with pastures, and enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farm-houses. Stations (touched at alternately only) *Mürwick*, *Collund*; then *Glücksburg* (*Curhaus*; *Sonne*), on the S. bank,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the shore, and not visible thence, with a Schloss of the 16th cent. containing the burial-vault of the older Glücksburg line, which became extinct in 1799, and frequently visited as a bathing-place. *Sandacker* on the N. bank is the station for the village of *Rinkenis*, situated on the high road. On the trip to *Nübel* the steamer proceeds towards the N., traverses the narrow *Eken-Sund*, and touches at *Gravenstein*, the Schloss of which was the headquarters of Prince Fred. Charles of Prussia during the Dano-Prussian war. Then *Nübeler Mühle*, whence we proceed to Sonderburg on foot. In  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach *Nübel*, from which Sonderburg is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant by the Flensburg and Sonderburg high road. The road ascends gradually, passing a number of graves of fallen Danes and Prussians. To the right rise the two conspicuous towers of the village of *Broacker*, on the peninsula of that name. To the left is the spire of *Satrup*. The village of *Düppel*, or *Dybbøl*, lies to the left of the road. On the hill rises a Gothic *Öbelisk*, completed in 1871, commemorating the storming of the intrenchments of Düppel. \*View to the E. of the island of *Alsen*; to the S., beyond the *Wenningbund*, lies the peninsula of *Broacker*; farther W. the village of *Broacker*; then the fertile hills of the *Sundewitt*; and finally to the N. the distant Baltic.

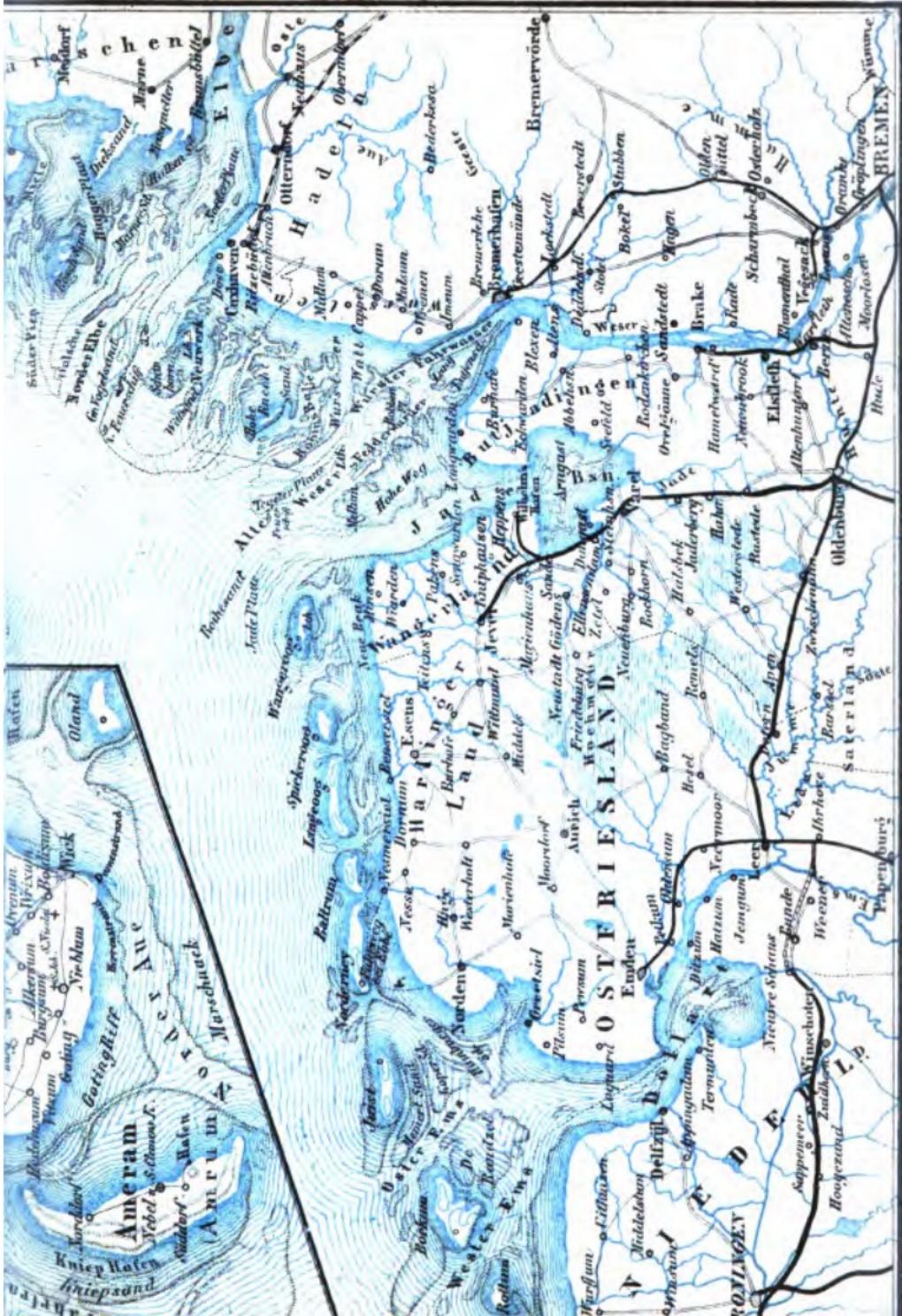
A little farther on, the road passes the *Intrenchments of Dybbøl*, a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the Sundewitt opposite Sonderburg, and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*. They were taken by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months, and have since been refortified. The road now descends to (1 M.) the narrow *Alsen-Sund*, which is crossed by a bridge of boats to —

Sonderburg ("Holstein'sches Haus"; "Stadt Hamburg, unpretending"), the pleasant little capital (5475 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Duke of Augustenburg is now a barrack. A walk round the town is recommended. — At *Arniet* on the Alsen-Sund, about 3 M. to the N. of Sonderburg, rises a *Monument* commemorating the passage of the Prussians at this spot in 1864. — Towards the E., about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Sonderburg, lies the village of *Augustenburg* (Jürgensen's Inn), with the ancestral château of the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, now a barrack, prettily situated on the deeply indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Adzerballig*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, rises the *Huge Berg* (233 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, *Fünen*, *Arröe*, &c.

On the direct steamboat trip from Flensburg to Sonderburg, the vessel steers from Sandacker (see above) to the S., stops at *Brunnsø* on the W. coast of the peninsula of Broacker, and steams round the S. end of the peninsula, on which rise the conspicuous towers of the village of Broacker. The pier at Sonderburg is at the S. end of the town, near the lofty Schloss.







**Wyk.** CONVERSATIONSHAUS, on the Sandwall, R. from 15 M per week, D. 11½-21½ M; \*REDLEFSSEN, with terrace towards the sea; KRONPRINZ; \*THOMAS; all these hotels are on the Sandwall. Lodgings on the Sandwall, etc., R. 10-15 M per week. Tantau's Hôtel Garni; BELLEVUE; Villa TRAUMANN. Pension for ladies and small families, Frau Schröder and Michelsen. Good drinking water.

The bathing arrangements are good. Tickets sold by the proprietor of the establishment. Excellent Warm Baths are to be had in the new bath-house, close to the Conversationshaus. Applications for apartments may be addressed to Herr Weigelt, the proprietor of the baths. — Physician, Dr. Gerber.

Wyk is the principal place in the island of Föhr, which is about 28 sq. M. in area. The Sandwall, a road parallel to the beach, and shaded with a double avenue, where the Conversationshaus (music morning and evening), the hotels, the landing place, etc., are all situated, is the favourite promenade. The bathing beach is at the S. end. The sea is generally smooth, and the water unusually salt.

Besides Wyk, there are seventeen other villages in the island of Föhr, which contains altogether 5000 inhabitants. Boldixum and Nieblum are the places most visited. A visit should be paid to one of the Vogelkojen, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

From Wyk to Sylt, 2 hrs. by steamboat; the landing-place is at the Nösse, on the S.E. side of the island ( trifling fee to the boatmen), where carriages are in readiness to convey passengers to Westerland (1-2 pers. 6 M, 3-4 pers. 7½ M).

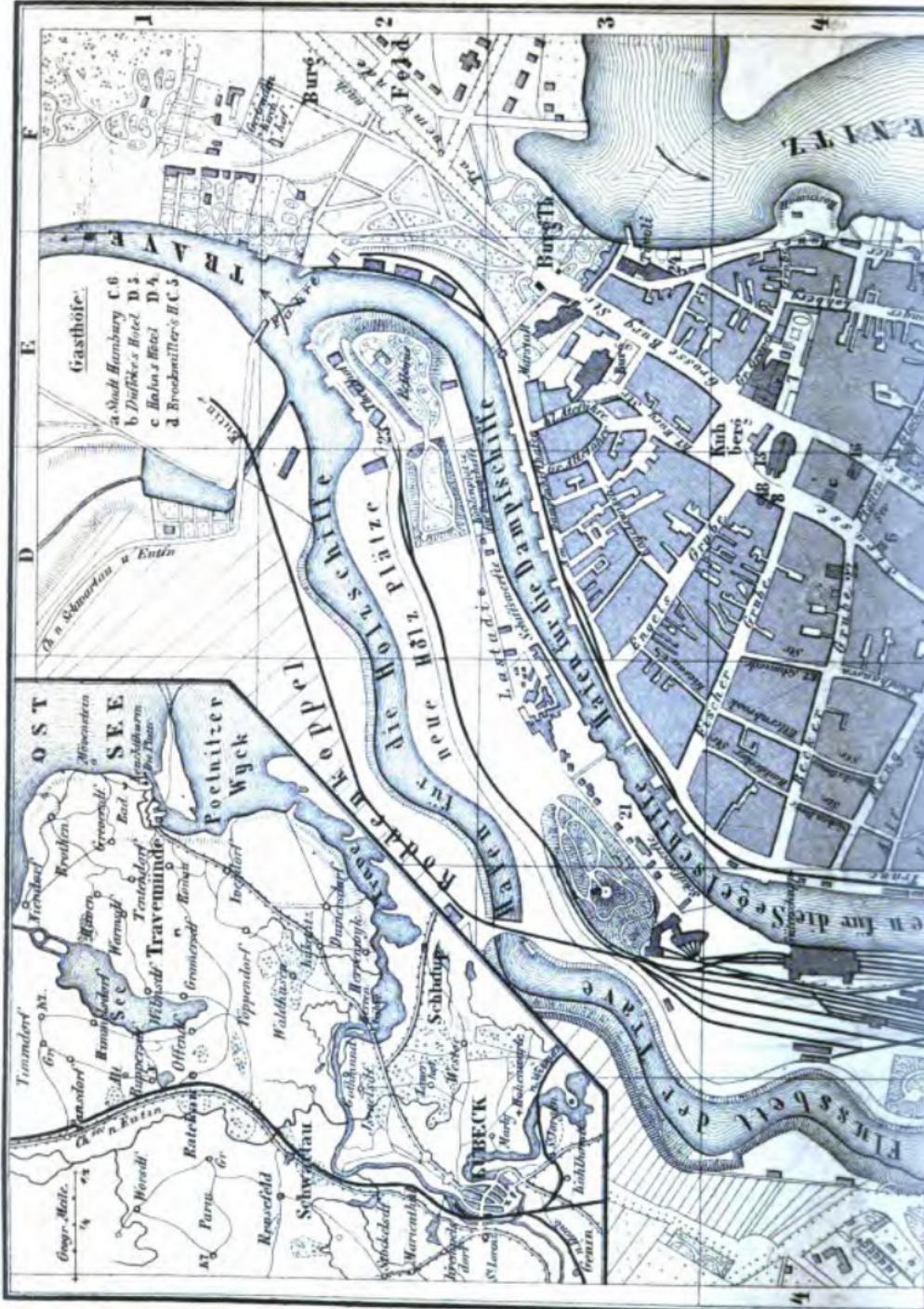
From Hamburg to Tingleff, 119 M., see R. 18. Branch - Line thence to Tondern, 16 M. (\*Stadt Hamburg, in the town; \*Bahn-hofs-Hôtel, at the station; Stadt Copenhagen), an old town with 3500 inhab., and the capital of the district. — The HIGH-ROAD to Hoyer (8 M.; diligence and omnibus, see p. 131; carr. 7½ M) traverses extensive pastures on which a fine breed of cattle is reared. Mögeltondern, with a château and park of Count Schack, is about half-way. Hoyer (Nissen's Hôtel) lies ¾ M. from the shore.

The small STEAMBOAT starts from Hoyer, and steering for the N. end of the island of Sylt, turns to the S. towards the lighthouse near Wenningstedt. At the landing-place at Munkmarsch (tavern) carriages are in waiting to convey passengers to Westerland (in 1½ hr., 1-4 pers. 3 M).

**Westerland.** \*HÔTEL ROYAL, pension from 50 M per week; \*DEUTSCHER KAISER; STRAND-HÔTEL and DÜNNENHALLE; STADT HAMBURG; STEF-FENSEN; WESTENDHALLE, moderate; SOMMERLUST, in the village, with garden. Lodgings, R. 12-20 M per week: Fri. Lassen, Boysen, Lewerenz, and others. Bath arrangements defective, each bath 75 pf. Bathing-time from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Warm Baths in the Rothe Haus (1½ M). Physician, Dr. Witt, at Keitum, where the apothecary also resides. Post and Telegraph Office in summer.

Westerland, a scattered village, frequented as a sea-bathing place since 1858, lies on the W. side of the island of Sylt, and is separated from the sea by a range of sand-hills, across which a wooden pathway leads to the beach (at the top is the Erholung restaurant). To the right (N.) is the gentlemen's, to the left (S.)





LÜBECK.

<b>D 6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Gitarrenteppich</b>	<b>B 3</b>
<b>B 5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>freiliegende gr.</b>	<b>D 4</b>
		<b>anemonei, Thütschel</b>	<b>E 4</b>
<b>C 5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Hochgr. Grün. Corp.</b>	<b>D 4</b>
		<b>c. 8 kauflaute Comp.</b>	
<b>D 6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Schiffsglockenschlafz</b>	<b>D 4</b>
<b>B 5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Navigationsmaschine</b>	<b>C 8</b>
		<b>CD 5</b>	
<b>C 5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Rathaus</b>	<b>D 4</b>
		<b>E 2</b>	
<b>D 6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Stiftungswerte</b>	<b>E 3</b>
<b>B 5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Theater</b>	<b>C 7</b>
		<b>E 2</b>	
<b>C 5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Tierhof</b>	<b>E 3</b>
		<b>E 4</b>	
<b>D 6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Wasenhause</b>	<b>C 7</b>
<b>B 5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Fiktivere Theater</b>	<b>D 8</b>
		<b>E 3</b>	

Kirchen

94

4	20 Rathaus	CD 6
7	21 Schifferwörfe	CD 3
4	22 Theater	D 4
6	23 Thierhof	E 2
5	24 Thierhof	C 7
4	25 Waschhaus	D E 8
5	26 Fichteria - Theater	Theater

三

C	D5	
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the ladies' bathing place. Sea generally rougher than at the other sea-bathing places on this coast.

The island of Sylt is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, but very narrow. — To the N. of Westerland lies *Wenningstedt* (Hôtel Bleicken, unassuming, D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.), which has also recently come into notice as a sea-bathing place. At the back of the village is a subterranean 'giants' tomb', consisting of huge granite blocks; key kept by the coast-guardsman Bonnes (50 pf.). A little further on we come to the handsome *Lighthouse*, 120 ft. high, commanding an extensive view (fee 1 M.; but no admittance after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. before sunset). — One of the chief excursions is a drive to *List* (carriage there in 3 hrs. for 15 M.), a poor little village at the N. end of the island with a gateway of whale's bones. Beautiful view from the top of the highest sand hill.

## 20. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Schwerin.

RAILWAY to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 M. 10 pf., 3.80. 2.60). From *Lübeck* to *Schwerin*,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 M. 90 pf., 4.80, 3.60).

*Hamburg*, p. 115. The journey presents few objects of interest. Stations *Wandsbeck* (p. 122), *Alt-Rahlstedt*, *Ahrensburg* (with château and park of Count Schimmelmann), *Bargteheide*, 24 M. *Oldesloe*, a picturesquely situated watering-place with saline baths.

To *NEUMÜNSTER* (28 M.) branch-line in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. viâ *Segeberg* and *Ricklingen*. *Neumünster* and thence to *Kiel* and *Schleswig*, see pp. 128, 128.

29 M. *Reinfeld*. The railway-traveller enters *Lübeck* by the *Holstenthor*, completed in 1477, and restored in 1871, a fine specimen of a mediæval gateway.

40 M. *Lübeck*. Hotels. \**STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a), on the *Klingberg*; \**DÜFFCKE'S HOTEL* (Pl. b), at the corner of the *Meng-Str.* and *Breite-Str.*, commercial; \**HAHN'S HOTEL* (Pl. c), *Breite-Str.*; charges in all, R. from 2 M., B. 1 M.; *BROCKMÜLLER'S HOTEL* (Pl. d), in the *Kohlmarkt*. — \*Restaurant and wine at the *Raths-Weinkeller*. — Beer at *Sattler's*, *Obere Ägidien-Str.*

*Theatre* (Pl. 22) in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. 24), with concerts, etc., summer and winter.

*Cab* for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 20 pf.; small articles of luggage 30 pf. — *Marzipan*, the old English 'marchpane', is a kind of macaroon for which *Lübeck* is famous. — *Steamboat* to Copenhagen (p. 143).

*Lübeck*, with 44,800 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and the seat of the appeal court for these towns, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 9 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of considerable size. The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late Gothic and Renaissance style, fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and its venerable *Rathhaus*.

*Lübeck* was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, on the site of an earlier town of the Wends, and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 *Lübeck* in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and in 1234 they gained the first German naval victory

on record at *Travemünde*, which overthrew the naval supremacy of the Danes. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the *Hanseatic League* (from 'Hansa', i.e. association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the first general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the kings of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, viz. the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had their factories at Bergen, Novgorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period numbered 80,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a democratic hegemony over the Scandinavian kingdoms (1581-85). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1583-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy a considerable share of commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled down to one-third of its ancient number.

In the history of MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland, in the 12th cent. and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church architecture, particularly that of the *Marien-Kirche*, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and far to the W. beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting, spacious halls were constructed without difficulty, surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones, and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET, in which rises the Rathhaus (see below). This square is adorned by a Gothic Fountain, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein-Lauenburg, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II. Here, too, is situated the old Pranger (see below).

The \*Rathhaus (Pl. 20), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles; the oldest part was completed in 1444. In 1570 the S.

wing was embellished with a handsome entrance hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style was constructed on the side next the Breite-Str. The whole building is undergoing restoration. The *Audience Chamber* and the *Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'), with wood-carving of the end of the 16th cent., are worthy of inspection. The ancient Hanseatic Hall, in which the diets were held, has been converted into public offices. A side door leads to the gallery of the *Börsensaal*.

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the *Bathakeller* (see p. 133), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine well-preserved vaulting. The *Chimney Piece* in the apartment where bridal festivities were wont to be celebrated bears the quaint inscription, 'Menich Man lude synget, wen me em de Brut briniet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenien mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570).

The *Pranger*, or in Low German *Kaak*, a Gothic structure of brick in the market-place, has lately been restored and converted into market-stalls.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the \**Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 15), the finest edifice at Lübeck, and one of the most admirable examples of low German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1276-1304 to the pride of the citizens, who desired to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 162 ft. in height and 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft.; spires 407 ft. high.

*Interior* (open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan, who lives in the neighbouring Meng-Str. 4, is generally in the church about noon). The S.W. Portal, by which the church is usually entered, leads into the 'BRIEFCAPELLE' (chapel of letters), so named from letters of indulgence having once been sold there, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; altar in carved wood, of the 15th cent. At the W. end of thenave is a FONT of 1337. — Beyond it is the CHAPEL OF THE BERGENFAHREER, with the 'Mass of St. Gregory' (in distemper). \*Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, 1518; altar-piece with Descent from the Cross and Saints, 1494. The DANCE OF DEATH, in a closed chapel on the left, is erroneously attributed to Holbein. — In the following chapel the \*Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted by F. Overbeck in 1845. — The SACRISTY contains some good carving. — Farther on, against a pillar on the left, hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to Jan Mostaert. — Among the lower of the stone reliefs opposite is a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city. — The Clock at the back of the high altar, dating from 1561-65, and repaired in 1880, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side, always attracts numerous spectators; below it an astronomical dial, which gives eclipses of the sun and moon and various other data down to the year 1999. — The so-called BERICHTCAPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains Overbeck's Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The \*stained glass in this chapel was executed by a Florentine in Lübeck in 1496. — HIGH ALTAR of 1897, adjoined by the graceful Gothic \*ciborium of 1479.

Some wood-carving on the benches and several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent. are also worthy of notice. — Fine modern organ (5184 pipes and 80 stops).

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 17; sacristan, Petri-Kirchhof 307), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, erected on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, about the year 1300. The monumental brass of the burgomaster Clin-ghenberch, a work executed in the Netherlands in 1356, merits inspection.

We now cross the Klingberg, where there is a handsome new **Fountain**, designed by F. Schmitz, of Cologne, and erected as a monument of victory, and reach the \***Cathedral** (Pl. 12 ; sacristan, Hartengrube 743), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, re-erected in 1276, and completed in 1334; towers 394 ft. high. The \*E. Portal, transept, choir, and nave are in the Romanesque, the res. of the edifice in the Gothic style. The church is generally entered by the N. Portal. The whole edifice is under repair.

**Interior.** Font of 1445 in the chapel behind the organ. — Brazen lamp of the 15th cent. — An elegant railing around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. — In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. HIGH ALTAR of 1696; in front of it the tombstone of Gerold, the first Bishop of Lübeck (d. 1163). — The ARCHI-EPISCOPAL CHAPEL to the left of the choir contains sarcophagi of the last arch-bishops. — In the next CHAPEL the \*monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mull, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent. — The GRAVRADEN-CAFFELLE contains an \*altar-piece of 1491, said to have been painted by Memling: on the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille, apparently almost entirely by the master's own hand; on the inner shutters are painted the life-size figures of SS. Blasius with the candle, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Aegidius with the doe. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, connected by a landscape in the background with the Crucifixion occupying the principal place in the centre. The handiwork of the master's assistants is most apparent here.

The **Aegidienkirche** (Pl. 9) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th cent. — The eminent painter **Friedrich Overbeck** (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 894 Königs-Strasse.

The now disused \***Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. 11), an admirable structure in the early Gothic style, possesses an elegant choir borne by columns, where a collection of ecclesiastical antiquities and carved altars is now preserved (open Mond. and Thursd. 12-1). The buildings of the monastery are occupied by a grammar-school (*Gymnasium*) and Library, containing several historical treasures. — The **Gesellschaft zur Beförderung gemeinnütziger Thätigkeit**, Breite-Str. 786, also possesses a collection of Lübeck antiquities (adm. Mond., Wed., Frid., 12-1).

The **Natural History Cabinet**, Breite-Str. 805, includes a collection of gorillas, presented to the city by the traveller Heinrich Brehmer.

The **Jacobikirche** (Pl. 13; sacristan Breite-Str. 770, a corner house), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a chapel (the Brömsencapelle) with a remarkable \*Altar of the latter part of the 15th cent., representing the Crucifixion in relief in the centre, and the family of the donor, the Burgomaster Brömse, on the wings.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church is the handsome house of the *Schiffergesellschaft* (Pl. 18), with interior little altered, an interesting example of the old guild-houses. — The third house from it, that of the *Kaufleute-Compagnie* (Pl. 8), Breite-Str. 800, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old \**Fredenhagen-Room*, executed by an unknown master in 1585, and transferred hither (open Thursd., 1-2; at other times by paying a fee).

The *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist* (Pl. 7), on the Kuhberg, is an admirably organised institution. A fine early Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 14th cent., and now rarely used for divine service, serves as an entrance-hall. The chapel and its ancient mural-paintings were restored in 1866. — A short distance hence, in the Grosse Burg-Str., is the old *Burgkloster*, a fine, but sadly dilapidated brick edifice of the 13th cent.

The \**Burghor* (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. In the vicinity, on 6th Nov. 1806, several severe engagements took place between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army which had survived the battle of Jena and retreated to Lübeck, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. — The promenades outside the Burghor command a pleasing view of the harbour and the Marien-Kirche.

The house No. 298 on the Trave contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644.

The *Wine-trade* of Lübeck, particularly with Bordeaux, is very considerable. A visit to the cellars of one of the principal firms (*Pfütz*, or *Behncke*, or *Massmann & Nissen*) will be found interesting if an introduction can be obtained.

To the N. of the station is the 'Chimborasso' (Pl. 5), an eminence commanding a fine \*survey. The harbour and the old ramparts on the S.W. side of the town also afford pleasant walks.

*Travemünde* (*Kurhaus*; \**Hôtel de Russie*; *Victoria Hotel* etc.),  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. the N.E. of Lübeck (steamer several times daily), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river.

From LÜBECK to COPENHAGEN, see p. 143; there are also numerous steamboats to the different ports of the Baltic.

From LÜBECK to KIEL, 50 M. Railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; fares  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M., 4 M. 80, 3 M. 40 pf.

The train skirts the whole of the E. side of the town, crosses the Trave, and runs along its left bank to stat. *Schwartau*, a favourite resort from Lübeck (*Hôtel Geertz*), with wooded environs. The train next traverses moorland and brushwood. Stations *Pausdorf*, *Gleschendorf*, *Otendorf*. Shortly before reaching Eutin our line is joined by the East-Holstein Railway from *Neustadt*, on the Bay of Lübeck.

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. Eutin (\**Stadt Hamburg*, R. and A. 2 M.; *Köpke's Hotel*; *Am See Hôtel*; carriages for excursions 15-18 M. per day), pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty \*grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg. Weber (d. 1826), the great composer, was born here.

The \*ENVIRONS of Eutin, as far as Ploen and Preetz towards the W., and Lütjenburg towards the N.E., are the most picturesque part of Holstein. Good village inns. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N. of Eutin is the picturesque *Kellersee*, a path along the bank of which leads partly through pleasant beech woods to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sielbeck*. The charming "Ukleisee, 7 min. to the E. of Sielbeck, should next be visited; the walk round it occupies

1 hr. (inn unpretending). Foot paths lead from the *Ukled inn* towards the N.E. in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the *Bungsberg* (670 ft.), the highest point in the district, the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of land and sea, extending to the Danish islands. Thence 12 M. (or direct from Eutin by the loftily situated village of *Kirchnüchel* about 18 M.) to *Lütjenburg* (*Stadt Hamburg*), from which the charmingly situated sea-bathing place *Hassberg* (not expensive) is 3 M. distant. Thence in 2 hrs. by the *Stöss* farm and the N. bank of the *Selenter See* to *Panker*, seat of the Landgrave of Hessen. Near it rises the *Pielberg* (448 ft.), with the tower of *Hessenstein*, which commands one of the most extensive prospects in N. Germany. Farther to the W. is *Salzau*, with the château and park of Count Blome; then the *Probstei* (p. 128). — A pleasant road leads from *Lütjenburg* on the S. bank of the *Selenter See* by (7 M.) *Selent* and the *Blomenburg*, a shooting box of Count Blome, to *Rastorf* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Selent; see below), or to the S.W. to *Preetz* (see below).

The scenery between Eutin, Ploen, and Ascheberg is very pretty; Stat. *Gremmühlen* ("Inn), charmingly situated on the *Dicksee*, along which a beautiful footpath leads to Ploen in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

$29\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ploen* (*Stadt Hamburg*; *Prinz*, both good) is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Ploener See* (pleasant steamboat trip on the former to Ascheberg, see below). The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. Fine view from *Lange's Garden* (apartments and pension), 8 min. from the station, on the road to *Lütjenburg*.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the *Grosse Ploener See*. Stat. *Ascheberg*, on Count Ahlefeldt's estate of that name, junction for *Neumünster* (p. 126). The *Kiel* line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. —  $40\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Preetz* (*Stadt Hamburg*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A walk of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. may be taken hence to *Rastorf*, with a beautiful park in the valley of the *Schwentine*, which forms the outlet of the *Ploener See*; then in 2 hrs. down the valley by the *Rastorf Papermill* and *Oppendorf* to *Neumühlen* (p. 128).

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 126.

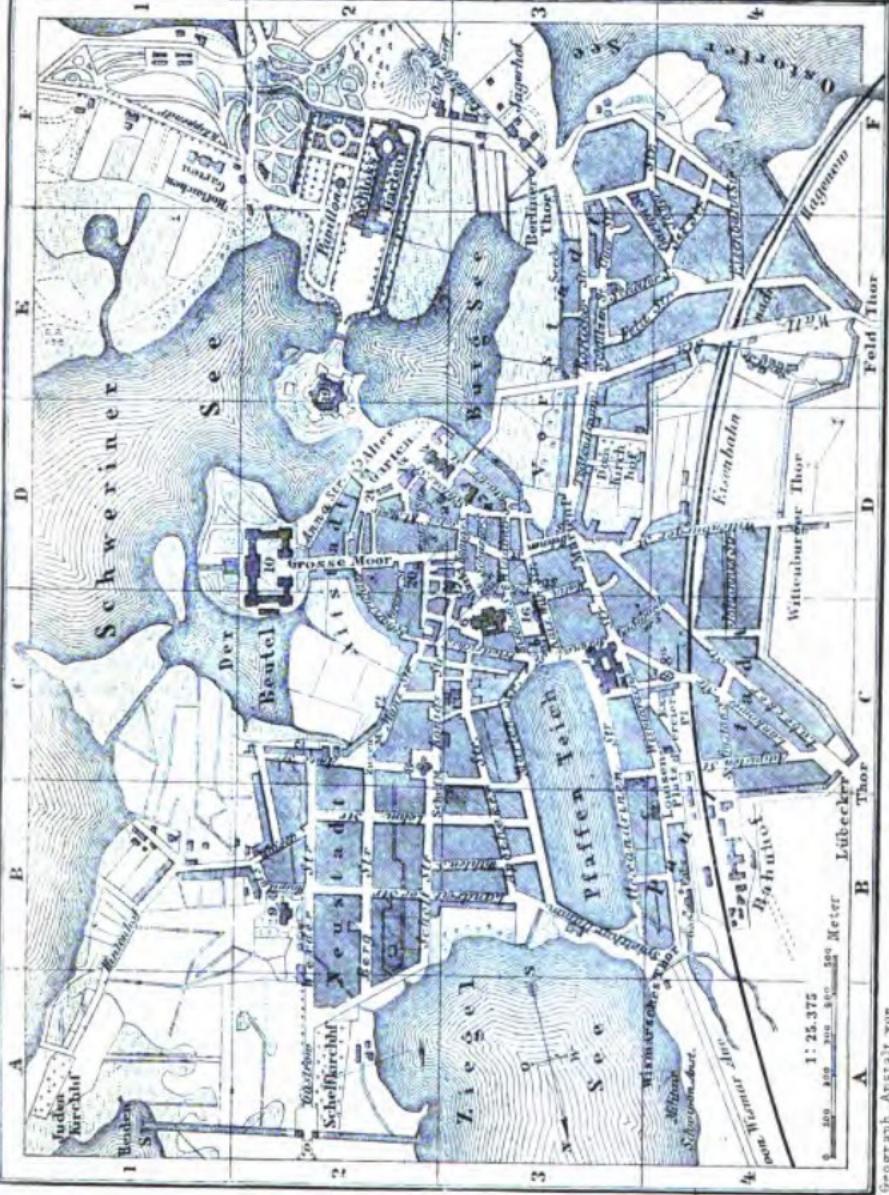
FROM LÜBECK TO SCHWERIN ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  M.) The Mecklenburg line now begins. Stations *Schönberg*, *Grevimühlen*, *Bobitz*, and ( $36\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Kleinen* (Rail. Rest.), whence there are branch-lines to Wismar and to Schwerin.

Branch-line (in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) to *Wismar* (*Stadt Hamburg*), a Mecklenburg town with 14,000 inhab., possessing an excellent harbour and several fine churches. In the architecture of *St. George's*, *St. Mary's*, 1839, and of *St. Nicholas*, 1460, the influence of the *Marienkirche* in Lübeck is distinctly traceable. The church of *St. Nicholas*, with vaulting 190 ft. in height, is more richly ornamented than the others. The *Fürstenhof*, formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the municipal authorities, is a good specimen of German Renaissance. The handsomer wing was built by *Gabriel van Aken* and *Valentin von Lira*; the decorations are alternately in sandstone and brick, with rich mouldings in the latter material. Near Wismar is *Bollenhagen*, a small sea-bathing place.

$46\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schwerin*. \*HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a); \*STERN'S HÔTEL (Pl. b), R. 2 M.; \*HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. c); \*LOUISENHOF (Pl. d); the two last in the *Louisenplatz*, more moderate than the first two; HÔTEL DE PARIS, Königs-Str. 30, new. — Confectioner, *Kreft*, at the corner of the *Schloss-* and *Königs-Str.* — Restaurants: \*Cohen in the *Königs-Str.*; *Dabelstein* and *Frohleke* in the *Salz-Str.* — Cab 50 pf. per drive; per hour  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.; box 25 pf.

*Schwerin*, an ancient settlement of Wends, and an episcopal see from 1170 to 1624, is now in its modern parts a well built town with 25,000 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

# Schwerin





The \*Cathedral (Pl. 6) in the Altstadt, a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, begun in the middle of the 14th cent. and completed in 1430 on the site of an earlier building of which only the tower exists, was judiciously restored in 1867-69.

The 'Chapel of the Holy Blood' at the back of the high altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained glass windows, representing the Ascension, with seven figures of apostles and evangelists, were designed by Cornelius. The N. side of the choir contains a *Monument* of Duke Christopher (d. 1595). *Altar-piece*, a Crucifixion, executed under the directions of Cornelius. By one of the S. pillars is an *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), executed in bronze by the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. The four remarkable monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. in height, date from 1473. The admirable new organ was completed in 1870.

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the Königs-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which is the new *Collegiengebäude* built in 1865-67 (Pl. 4), on the right, containing government offices. Beyond it is the *Alte Garten*, an open space, where a *Monument to Grand Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 15), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, stands near the *Theatre* (Pl. 21). Here, too, rises a monument to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, a lofty column of granite crowned with a bronze statue of Megalopolis (Mecklenburg). A new Museum is also to be built here for the reception of the whole of the grand-ducal Art Collections, designed by the architect Willebrand.

A bridge embellished with two colossal groupes (Obotrites preparing their chargers), crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal \*Palace (Pl. 19), begun in the early Renaissance style from designs by Demmler in 1845, and completed by Stüler in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the beginning of the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully and tastefully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Nielot, the Obotrite chief.

The \*INTERIOR, decorated chiefly by Stüler and Strack, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 M. each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). On the ground-floor is the *Waffensaal*; on the first floor are the spacious *Festsaal*, the *Thronsaal*, and the tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, and afterwards restored. Fine views from the windows. The *Burggarten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive \*Schlossgarten is reached hence by a bridge (Pl. D-F, 2).

The Anna-Strasse leading from the Alte Garten to the S. to the *Ducal Stables* (open daily till 3 p.m.) contains a number of handsome houses. In the Marien-Str., on the bank of the Pfaffen-

teich (Pl. C, 3), there are also some good modern buildings, the finest of which is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 1), by Demmler (1844). Opposite to it is the *Gymnasium*, by Willebrand.

Near the station rises the new Gothic *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 8a), built by Krüger, and containing handsome stained glass, pulpit, and altar.

The grand-ducal *Picture Gallery* (Pl. 5), at the corner of the Alexandrinen-Str. and Wilhelms-Str., is open to the public on Sund., Wed., and Frid., 11-2, the collection of engravings on Sund., 12-2, and that of engravings and sculpture Mon. and Thurs., 12-2 (strangers admitted at other times also). Lists of the pictures are hung up in each room.

I. SALOON: *Ferrari*, Christ carrying the Cross; *Pordenone*, Musical entertainment; *Paolo Veronese*, Young Venetian; *Guercino*, St. John a Deo carrying sick persons. — II. SALOON: *Giorgione*, Portraits; *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of a woman; *Raphael*(?), Head of a Saint; *Carlo Dolci*, Annunciation; *Moretto*, Eight Saints; *Domenichino*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. — III. SALOON: *Lucas Cranach*, Luther, over life-size figure; several pictures of the low German school, amongst others, *Hans Holbein*, Margaret of Parma. — IV. SALOON: *Rembrandt*, Saul and David; Bearing the Cross, Prophet Zacharias; *Lievens*, Portrait of an old man; *Teniers*, The painter in his studio; *Rubens*, Lot and his daughters, in an old frame; *Van Dyck*, Two portraits of men; *Weenix*, Still life; \**Potter*, Animals; *Potter*, Horses; \**Frans Hals*, Portraits, two boys' heads; \**Dow*, Dentist. — Smaller Dutch pictures. — VI. SALOON: *Hobbema*, Watermill; \**Van Dyck*, The painter's daughters; *Schalcken*, Effects of light and shade; *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a man. — VII. SALOON: *Hamilton*, Dead fox; *Backhuysen*, Surf; *Terborg*, Lady reading a letter. — VIII. and IX. SALOON: 39 Animal pieces by *Oudry*, a French painter (d. 1750), Wolf caught in a trap, very good; *Ruysdael*, Landscape, etc. — X. SALOON and upper floor: modern pictures by *Achenbach*, *Schrader*, *Schadow*, *Gudin*, *Meyerheim*, and others. — In the COLLECTION OF CASTS: an antique Homer, found at Rome in 1869.

The \*Antiquarium (Pl. 2), Amts-Str. No. 7, contains the valuable and well arranged collections of the Mecklenburg Antiquarian Society.

\*WALK to Zippendorf, and along the bank of the lake to Rabensteinfeld, where the grand-duke has a villa. Steamboat on the lake in summer. The Kaninchenwerder (Restaurant), or rabbits' island, is much visited. — Parchim, the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian field-marshall Count Moltke (b. 1800), to whom a monument, designed by Brunow, was erected here, is a small town 25 M. to the S.E. of Schwerin.

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FROM SCHWERIN TO ROSTOCK, 55 M., by railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 8 M., 5.70, 4.20), viâ stat. Kleinen (see p. 138), Blankenberg, Bützow, and Schwaan.

Rostock (\**Hôtel de Russie*, R. 2 M.; *Sonne*, both in the Neue Markt; \**Stadt Hamburg*; *Pohley's Hôtel*; restaurants of \**Friemann*, Friedrich Franz-Str. 109, and *Ahrens*, Hopfenmarkt 29; beer at *Dannien's*, Langen-Str. 79. — *Bellevue*, *Tivoli*, *Thalia-Theater*, &c. are places of popular resort), with 34,000 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, and the most important place in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, lies about 6 M. from the Baltic on the Warnow, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. Rostock pos-

seses more merchant vessels (upwards of 370) than any other seaport on the Baltic, and carries on a considerable corn-trade. — The astronomer Kepler once taught at the University here (founded 1419; 200 stud.), having been appointed professor by Wallenstein during his brief supremacy in 1629. Like Lübeck, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.

Leaving the station we pass through the Steinthor to the Neue Markt which contains the late Gothic *Rathhaus*, built in 1365-90, with tasteless modern additions, beyond which we reach the *Marienkirche*, a fine edifice erected in the Baltic-Gothic style in 1388-1472, containing numerous tombstones, chiefly of the Meerheimb family. A stone in the church marks the spot where the learned Grotius, who died here in 1645 on his way as Swedish ambassador to the French Court, was buried; his body was afterwards removed to Delft in Holland. The lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (433 ft.), dating from 14th cent., serves as a landmark to mariners. The *Church of St. James* dates from the same century. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, of rather later date than the *Marien-Kirche*, has a handsome carved altar (1400) and beautifully carved benches.

From the Neue Markt diverges the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt and leading to the *Blücher-Platz*, both containing a number of mediæval houses. In the middle of the square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher*, who was born in 1742 in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs are in allusion to the marshal's defeat at Ligny and his victory at Waterloo.

[*Gebhard Lebrecht v. Blücher*, first entered the Swedish, then the Prussian military service. When captain of cavalry in 1772, in consequence of a delay in his promotion, he applied for his discharge, which was granted in the characteristic words of Frederick the Great, 'Der Rittmeister v. Blücher soll sich zum Teufel scheeren', i. e. may betake himself to the devil! After Frederick's death he re-entered the service as major in 1787, distinguished himself against the French in 1793, and in 1806 became general of the advanced guard of the army. After the disastrous battle of Jena he retreated to Lübeck, where after a determined resistance he was at length compelled to capitulate. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Silesian army (40,000 Prussians and Russians), defeated the French at the Katzbach (p. 183), and paved the way for the victory of Leipsic by the battle of Möckern, on 16th and 18th Oct. On New Year's Day, 1814, he crossed the Rhine at Caub, defeated Napoleon on 1st Feb. at La Rothière, and on 31st March took the Montmartre at Paris by storm. At Paris Blücher was created marshal and Prince of Wahlstadt by the King of Prussia, and afterwards accompanied him to England, where among other marks of distinction the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. After Napoleon's return in 1815 Blücher commanded the Prussian army of 115,000 men, and was repulsed by the French at Ligny on 16th June. He succeeded, however, in rallying his army with wonderful rapidity, and on the memorable 18th, arriving on the field of Waterloo at 4.30 p. m., decided the victory. On the termination of the war Blücher retired to his estates in Silesia, where he died on 12th Sept. 1819.]

Proceeding to the left, we next come to the *Grand Ducal Palace*; facing us is the new *University Building*, a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 from a design by Willebrandt, and adorned with statues and medallion portraits; it has a handsome vestibule and lecture-room, and contains an important library.

The *Warnow*, the channel of which is 12-15 ft. in depth, forms an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate burden. Pleasant walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. along the bank, past the walls of the town, and through the grounds laid out on the old ramparts. The new hospital is passed on the way. Near the new school-house rises a monument to Mecklenburgers who fell in France in 1870-71. — Near the Steinthor, Stein-Str. 1, is the *Exhibition of Art*, adjacent to which is the *Theatre*.

STEAMBOAT from Rostock (in summer 6-12 times a day, in 50 min. to Warnemünde, a seaport on the Baltic, 6 M. to the N., which is entered and quitted by about 700 vessels annually. The sea-bathing attracts about 4000 visitors in July and August. — To Copenhagen, see p. 144.

DILIGENCE from Rostock twice daily to Dohberan (*Logierhaus; Linden-hof*), on the Baltic, 10 M. to the W. of Rostock, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The palace with its park, and the Gothic "Church, completed in 1368, are the chief buildings. The bathing-place is at the "Heiligendamm, 3½ M. distant, delightfully situated. Omnibus thither several times a day.

The MECKLENBURG LINE proceeds from the Bützow junction to Güstrow, (10,900 inhab.; *Erbgrossherzog*; \**Hôtel de Russie*), the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal Schloss and Gothic cathedral. Then to Malchin (5350 inhab.; fine church of 14th cent.), situated in the plain of the Peene, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*, and with very pretty environs. The next important place is Neubrandenburg (7500 inhab.; four fine Gothic gates), situated on the *Tollenser See*; whence a diligence runs to Neu-Strelitz, the capital of the Duchy of that name (8000 inhab.; pleasantly situated on the *Zierker See*). Lastly, Strasburg, the junction of the Prussian line to Stettin, see p. 161.

## 21. From N. Germany to Copenhagen.

### a. *From Hamburg through Schleswig, Jutland, and the Danish Islands.*

RAILWAY the whole way, with the exception of the short ferries to Fünen and Zealand. Through-train in 18½ hrs.; fares 45 M., 35 M. 10, 23 M. 90 pf.

From Hamburg to Vamdrup, the Danish frontier station (153 M.), see R. 18. (Luggage booked for Copenhagen is not examined till the capital is reached.) Stat. Kolding, with the imposing ruin of *Koldinghuus*.

24 M. (from the frontier) Fredericia (*Railway Restaurant*) is an unimportant place, surrounded by a girdle of decaying fortifications. An interesting bronze \*Statue of a soldier here commemorates the victory of the Danes over the Schleswig-Holstein besiegers in 1849.

Passengers cross the *Little Belt* by a steamboat to Fünen, Dan. *Fyen*, and land at *Strib*, near *Middelfart* (Behrendt's *Hôtel*), a sea-bathing place. Several unimportant stations. Then Odense (*Postgaard*), the capital of the island, with 15,000 inhab., the birthplace of Andersen, the author (1805-75). The *Cathedral of St. Knut*, erected in 1086-1301, contains monuments of the kings John and Christian II. The Fünen railway terminates at (51½ M.) Nyborg. The steamer departs after the arrival of the train, and crosses the *Great Belt* to Zealand in 1¼ hr. The starting-point of the Zealand line is Korsør (*Hôtel Store Belt*), with 3000 inhab. Then stations *Slagelse*, *Sorø* (on the lake of that name, surrounded by beach and pine-woods; Cistercian church of the 12th cent.), and *Ringsted* (with ancient Benedictine church).

49½ M. (from Korsør) Roeskilde (*Hôtel Prindsen; Frederiksstad; Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the deeply indented fjord of that name, was the capital of the kingdom down to 1448 (comp.

p. 147), and the residence of the bishop of Zealand down to the Reformation, and once numbered 100,000 inhab., but now contains 5000 only. The only relic of its ancient glory is the fine *\*Cathedral* (sacristan, Danish 'Graver', nearly opposite the W. portal, 1-3 pers. 2 cr.), consecrated in 1084, restored after a fire in 1282, and at subsequent periods, and finally in 1868. It contains the tombs of the Danish kings, most of whom, from Harold I. (d. 985) down to Frederick VII. (d. 1863) repose here, the earlier in vaults, the more recent in chapels added to the church in 1615-42 and 1772-1825. Some of their monuments are worthy of inspection. The small gate opposite the N. side of the church leads to grounds which command a pleasing view of the fjord. — The *S. Zealand Railway* diverges here (see p. 144).

The train runs in 1 hr. from Roeskilde to (68 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Copenhagen. Last stat. *Frederiksberg* (p. 153). The station of Copenhagen is outside the Vester-Port (see Plan).

A very pleasant excursion may be made by taking the steamer from *Fleensburg* (Mon. and Frid. at 7 a. m.; fare 9 cr. Danish) to *Sønderborg*; then round the S. point of *Alsen*, and past *Arrø*, to *Faaborg*, in the island of *Fünen*; thence skirting the S. coast of this island, to *Svendborg* ('Wandall's Hotel, good), a very prettily situated little town opposite the island of *Tasing*; and lastly arriving at *Korsør* at 6 p. m.

### b. From Kiel to Copenhagen by Korsør.

STEAMER to *Korsør* (see above) every evening on the arrival of the last train from Hamburg (R. 18) in 6-7 hrs. (cabin-fare 11 M 25 pf.); in the reverse direction every evening on the arrival of the last train from Copenhagen. RAILWAY from *Korsør* to Copenhagen in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (see above); fares 8 cr., 6 cr., 3 cr. 70 øre, Dan. currency. — STEAMER from Kiel to *Copenhagen* (direct), twice weekly (Tues. and Frid. at 9 p.m.) in 16-18 hrs.; fares 17 M 70 or 12 M 50 pf.

### c. From Lübeck to Copenhagen.

STEAMER from 1st April to 30th Sept. daily in 16 hrs.; fares 18 M and 15 M 75 pf. Another steamer runs once a week via Nykjöbing (see p. 144).

The steamer usually starts from Lübeck about 4 p. m. (Pl. D, 3). The descent of the *Trave* is uninteresting. In 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Travemünde* (p. 137) is reached. The *Travemündor* or *Neustadter Bucht* is then traversed. The chalk cliffs of the Danish island of *Möen* and the coast of Zealand come in sight about 4 a. m.; then the lighthouse of *Falsterbø* on the Swedish coast, opposite which, on the Danish side, is the *Kjöge Bugt* (p. 144).

The vessel steers round the fertile island of *Amager*, on which the village of *Dragør* is situated. To the right on the Swedish coast lies *Malmö* (p. 156). The island of *Saltholm* is next passed, and the towers of Copenhagen at length become visible. The *Lynetten* and *Tre Kroner* batteries, which proved so destructive to the English fleet

on 2nd April, 1801, are passed, and about 6 a. m. the *Harbour* of Copenhagen, defended by the citadel of *Frederikshavn*, is reached.

*d. From Rostock to Copenhagen by Nykjöbing.*

STEAMER to *Nykjöbing* three times a week in summer in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares  $7\frac{1}{2} M$  and  $4\frac{1}{2} M$ ; return-tickets  $12 M$ ,  $7 M$ . — RAILWAY to Copenhagen in  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 10 cr. 5, 7 cr. 10, 4 cr. 80 ö.

*Nykjöbing*, a small seaport, is the terminus of the S. Zealand railway. Passengers are conveyed in omnibuses to the station. The line crosses the W. side of the island of Falster and reaches the Great Belt at *Orehoved*. Steamer thence in 20 min. to *Masned-sund*, a small seaport in S. Zealand, whence trains run to Copenhagen in  $3-3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — Stations *Vordingborg* (with a fine ruined castle), *Lundby*, *Nästved* (with beautiful beech-wood), and *Kjöge* (*Prindsen*), an ancient town prettily situated on the *Kjöge Bugt*, where the Danes under Nils Juel gained a great naval victory over the Swedes in 1677. At *Roeskilde* (p. 143) the S. and W. Zealand lines unite. Thence to *Copenhagen*, see p. 143.

*e. From Stralsund to Copenhagen by Malmö.*

STEAMER to *Malmö* twice a week in summer in 8 hrs. (fares 18,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 M). *Malmö*, see p. 156. Another steamer is here in waiting to convey passengers across the Sound to Copenhagen (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fares  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 cr.), where they are landed near the *St. Annae-Plads* (Pl. 42).

*f. From Stettin to Copenhagen.*

STEAMER twice a week in summer in 14-15 hrs.; fares 18,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , 6 M; return-tickets 30, 15, 9 M.

These sea-voyages may be traced on the maps before the title page, and at p. 154. On a voyage of 4-5 hours it is usual to give the steward a fee of 50 pf. or 25 öre Danish, and double that sum for longer voyages; but more if unusual trouble has been given. — *Arrival at Copenhagen:* portage to the *Toldbod* (custom-house) and thence to the cab, 25 ö. The custom-house formalities do not occupy long.

## 22. Copenhagen.

**Language.** English is spoken at all the principal hotels and shops. A brief notice of a few of the peculiarities of the Danish language may, however, prove useful.

The pronunciation resembles that of German more nearly than that of English: *a* is pronounced like ah, *e* like ä, *i* like e, *aa* like a long o, *æ* like æ, *o* and *ø* almost like oo, *ø* or *ö* like the German ö or French eu, *y* like the German ü or French u; *d* is generally mute after l, n, r, sk, st, t, and in the terminations ds, dse, e.g. *Kilde*, a spring, pron. *Kille*, *Plads*, a place, pron. *Plass*; *g* is often mute, or pronounced like y, e.g. *Pige*, a girl, pron. *pey়া*, *Segl*, a sail, pron. *sayel*, *Fugl*, a bird, pron. fool; *gn* has a slightly nasal round, e.g. *Vogn*, a carriage, pron. almost like vong, *Regn*, rain, pron. raing; *j* is like the English y; *j* after k is mute, e.g. *Kjød*, meat, pron. *Köd*; *sj* is like the English sh. The Danish article is *en* for the masculine and feminine, and *et* for the neuter; when definite it is suffixed, when indefinite prefixed to the substantive, e.g. *Fisken*, the



# København

A

B

C

D

1. Amalienborg	G. 3.	13. Græsk Kath. Cap.	F. 5.	26. Ministerierne	F. 6.
2. Bibliotek Kgl.	E. 6.	14. Helligegeist K.	E. 5.	27. Naturhist. Museum	D. 4.
3. Botanisk Have	D. E. 3.	15. Holmens K.	F. 5.	28. Postgaard	E. 4.5.
4. Børsen	F. 6.	16. Katholik. Cap.	G. 3.	29. Prindsens Palais	E. 6.
5. Gærnen	E. 3. 6. G. 3.	17. Reformert K.	E. 4.	30. Quarantinehus	H. 2.
6. Christiansborg	E. 5. 6.	18. Slots K.	E. 5.	31. Raad og Domhuse	D. 5.
7. Exercer Plads	E. 3. 4.	19. S. Petri K. (deutsch)	D. 5.	32. Rosenborg	E. 3.
8. Frihedsdotten	C. 6	20. Vor Freuers K.	G. 6.	32. Knippels Bro	F. 6.
9. Hovedvagt	G. 2	21. Vor Frue K.	D. 5.		
<b>Kirken</b>		22. Industridstillingen	D. 6.		
10. Gårded's K.	G. 2	23. Kjøst Academie	F. 4.		
11. Frederiks K. deutsch	F. 6.	24. Landcadet Academie	G. 3.		
12. Garnisons K.	G. 4	25. Militaire Højskole	F. 5.		

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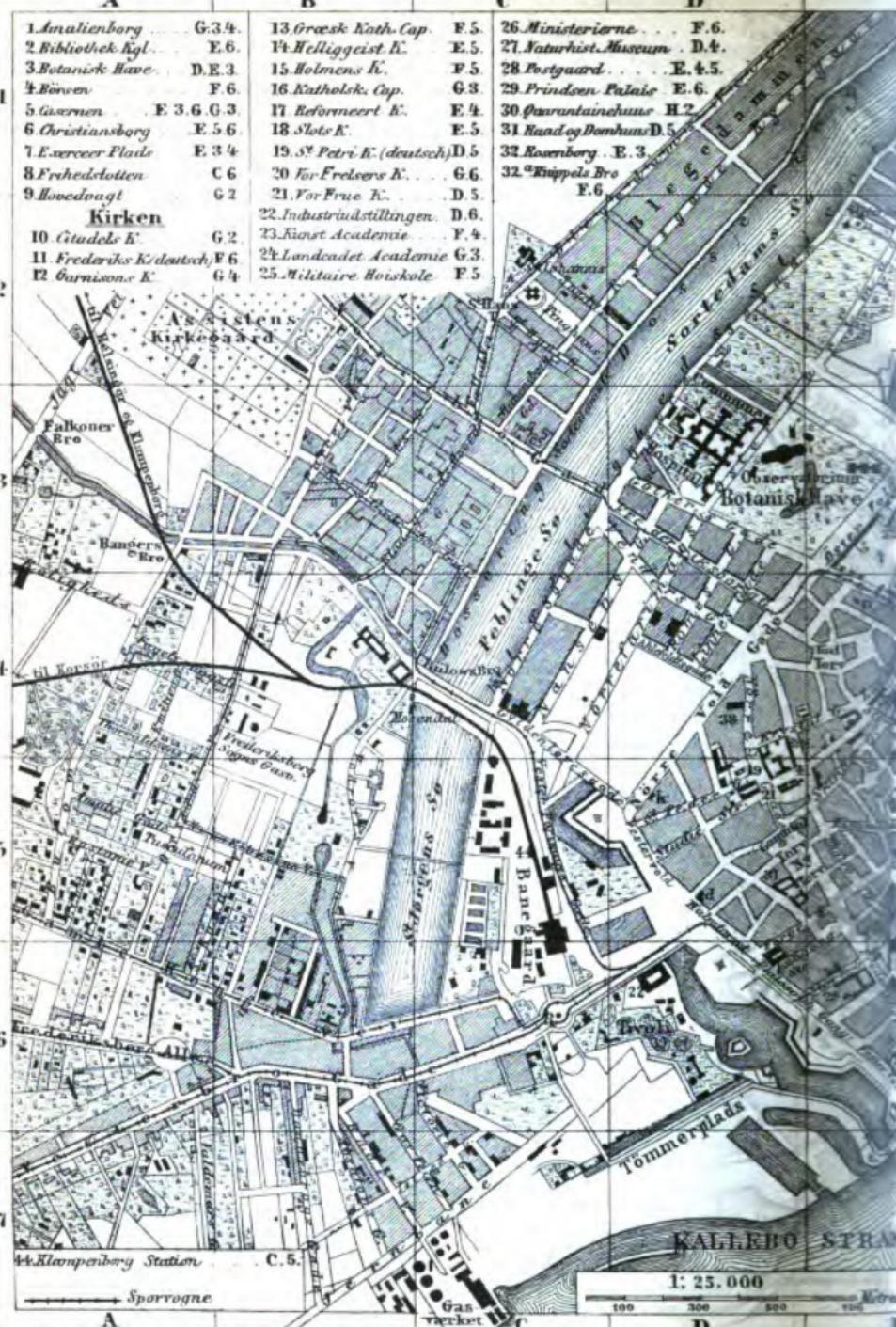
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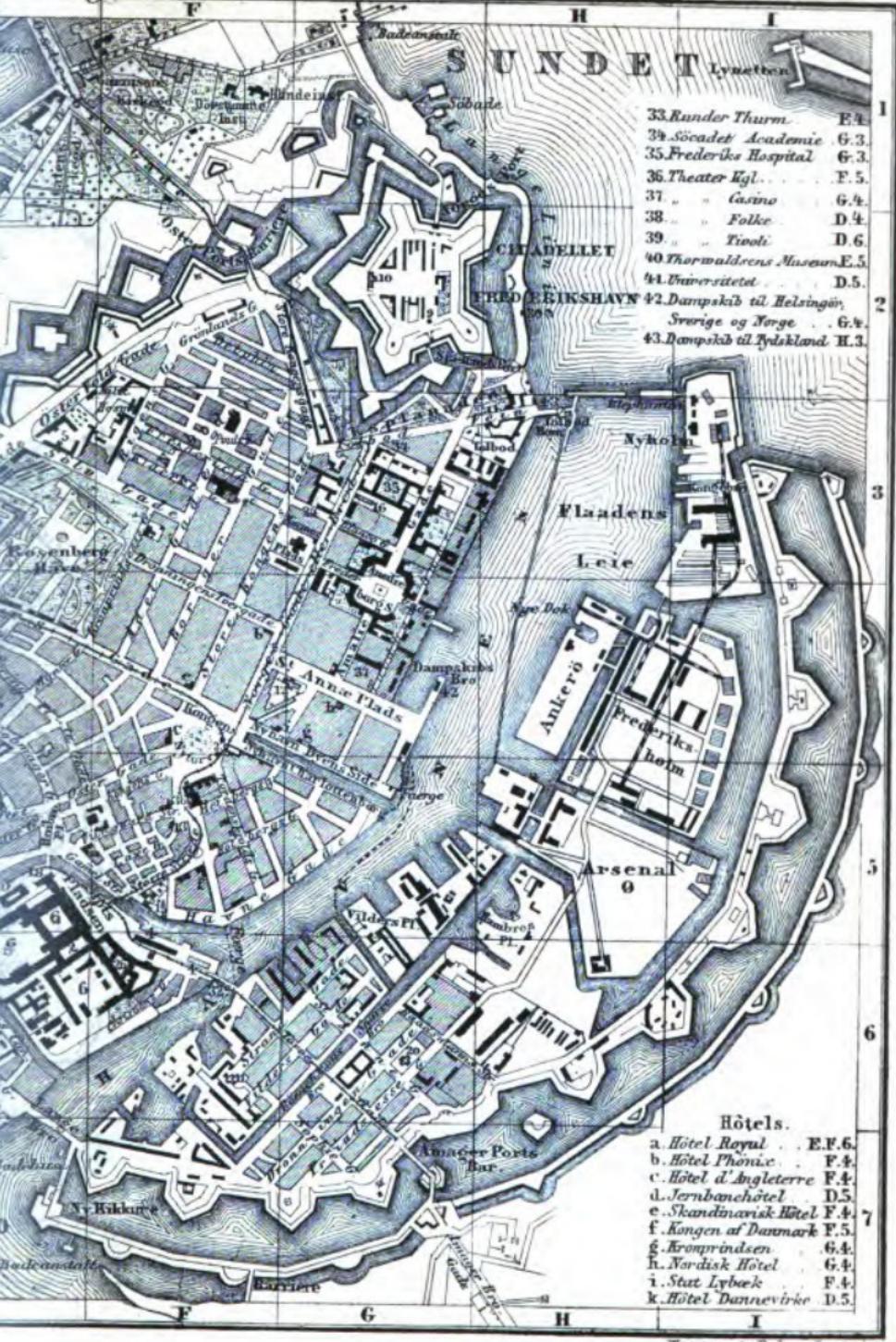
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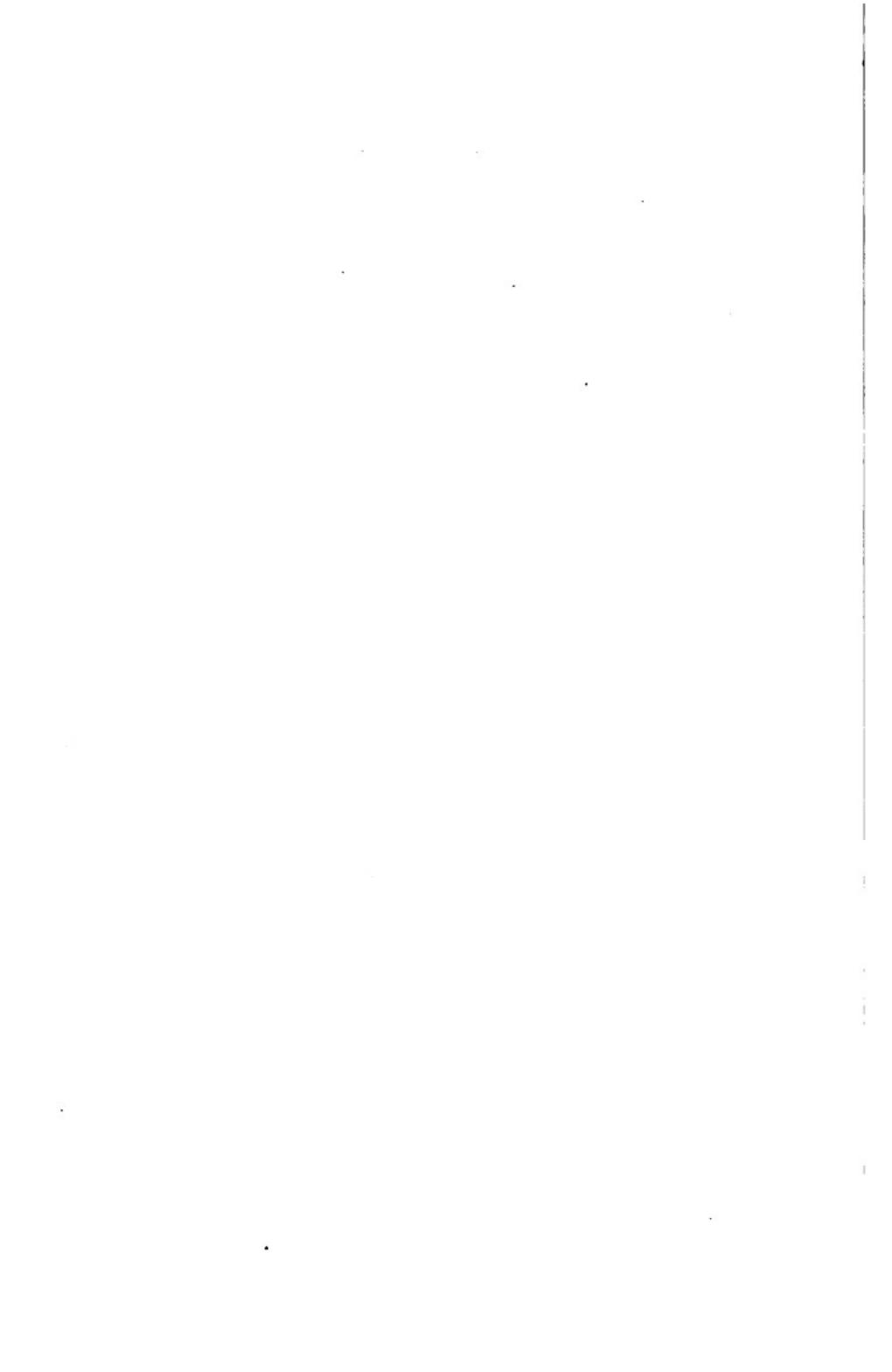
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# Kjöbenhavn.





fish, en Fisk, a fish; Skibet, the ship, et Skib, a ship. But if the substantive be qualified with an adjective, the article is *den* (m. and f.) and *det* (n.) in the singular, and *de* in the plural, e.g. *den smukke Pige*, the pretty girl. The plural of substantives is sometimes formed by adding *e* or *er*, while in other cases the singular remains unaltered. To be, *være*; I am, &c.: *jeg* (pron. yai-*j*) *er*; *du er*; *han, hun, det, man er*; *vi, i, de er*. To have, *haave*; I have, &c.: *jeg har*; *du har*; *han, hun, det, man har*; *vi, i, de har*. The third pers. pl. *De* (pron. dee) is commonly used instead of the second pers. sing. or pl. (like the German *Sie*), the dative and accusative of which is *Dem*.

Cardinal numbers: *een* or *eet*, *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *sem*, *six*, *sye*, *otte*, *ni*, *ti*, *elleve*, *tolv*, *tretten*, *fjorten*, *femten*, *seksen* (pron. sayisten), *sytten*, *attien*, *nitten*, *tyve*, *een og (g mute) tyve*, &c., *tredive*, and so on. The ordinals: *den, det første*, *den anden*, *or det andet*; *den, det tredie*; *den, det fjerde*, *semte*, *sjette*, *syvende*, *otende*, *niende*, *tiende*, &c.

*Já*, yes; *nei* (pron. nay-*i*) no; *ikke*, not; *Tak*, thanks.

*Har de Øl?* Have you beer? *Giv mig* (pron. may-*i*) *et Glas Vin eller Porter!* Give me a glass of wine or porter. *Bring mig Sup, Kjød, og Grønt!* Bring me soup, meat, and vegetables. *Kartoffel*, potato; *Rødvin*, red wine; *Vand*, water; *Brød*, bread; *Smør*, butter; *Ost*, cheese; *Middagsmad*, dinner; *Frokost*, breakfast. *Hvormeget er jeg Dem skyldig?* How much do I owe you? *Hvormeget koster det?* What does this cost? *Jeg beder, hvilken Vei fører til Banegaarden?* Pray, which is the way to the station? *Ligesrem*, straight on; *paa venstre*, to the left; *paa høire*, to the right; *bag*, back. *Er det Toget til K.?* Is that the train to K.? *Hvorledes kaldes denne Station* (pron. staschoon)? What is this station called? *Jernbane*, railway; *Dampskib*, steamer; *By*, town; *Gade*, street; *Torv*, market; *Nytorg*, new market; *Gammeltorv*, old market; *Halmtorv*, straw market; *Port*, gate; *Bro*, bridge; *Høibro*, high bridge; *Holm*, island; *Have*, garden; *Havn*, harbour; *Kjøbenhavn*, Copenhagen, i.e. merchants' harbour; *Kong*, king; *Dronning*, queen; *stor*, great; *liden*, little, small; *gammel*, old; *ny*, new.

**Money.** Since January 1875 a uniform monetary system has been introduced into Norway, Sweden, and Denmark: 1 crown = 100 øre, equal to 1 *M* 30 pf. German money (1 s. 3½ d. Engl.). 3 *M* German are exactly = 2 cr. 65 ö. — The Gold coins in circulation are: 20 cr. pieces = 22 *M* 64 pf.; 10 cr. pieces = 11 *M* 32 pf. — **SILVER:** the old *Rigsdaaler* = 2 cr. 25 ö.; also 10 ö. pieces. **COPPER:** 5 ö., 2 ö., 1 ö. Danish bank-notes realise the full exchange.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c), Kongens Nytorv 34, recently restored; \*HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a), opposite the Christiansborg; PHÉNIX (Pl. b), Bredgade 37; UNION, St. Annæ-Plads (Pl. G, 4); KONGEN AF DANMARK (Pl. f), at the corner of the Holmens-Canal and the Niels-Juels-Gade, newly fitted up; the ground-floor café; charged at all: R. 1½-2 cr., D. 2-3, B. 1 cr. — RITTER'S HÔTEL, Axelhus, 2, well spoken of; VICTORIA, Store Strand-Str. 2; TOTENBERG, Vingårdstræde 1; EUROPE; KRONPRINSEN (Pl. g), Nyhavn 24. — For a stay of a fortnight or upwards: Clausen's HÔTEL Garni, Tordenskjoldsgade 30.

**Restaurants.** \*Trantel, on the Holmens-Canal, dinners at a fixed charge of 2½ cr. and upwards; \*Vincent, Kongens Nytorv 21; \*Schwalbe, Lille Kongensgade 1; \*Rydberg's Keller, Østergade 13, good cuisine; Bechmann, Pilestræde 15; Boytler, Østergade 52, oysters. — Beer. Bayersk Ølballe (*Ginderup*), Vimmelskaftet 38; Rydberg's Keller, see above; Figaro, Vesterbrogade, concerts in the evening (not visited by ladies). — Confectioners. (Cup of tea or coffee 20 ö., chocolate 35 ö.) \*A Porta, Kongens Nytorv 17; newspapers and ladies' rooms. Gianelli, Kongens Nytorv 28; Schucani & A Porta, Store Kjøbmagergade 18, etc. — Cigars: *Hirschsprung*, Østergade 6.

**Fiares and Cabs** (the latter for 2 pers. only) by the hour ('Timeviis') 1 cr. 50 ö.; from the station to the town with luggage 1 cr. — To prevent disputes, the traveller had better ask the hotel-keeper to pay the cab.

**Tramway (Sporvogn).** The central station is the *Kongens-Nytorv* (p. 147, Pl. F, 4), from which the following lines diverge (comp. Plan).

(1) To the W. across the Større Stræde, through the Slotsplads, past the Tivoli, through the Vester Port, along the Vesterbrogade, and then alternately through the Frederiksberg-Allee and through the Pile-Allee to the entrance of the *Frederiksberg-Have* (p. 158). A drive of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

(2) To the W. through the same streets to the *Station*.

(3) To the S. to the *Amager Port* (Pl. G, 7) at *Kristianshavn*.

(4) To the N. through *Norgesgade* and *Osterbrogade* to the *Strandvej*, half way to Charlottenlund, the last station being *Slukester*.

(5) To the N.W. through the Gothersgade to the *Nørrebro* (*Parcelveien*).

**Baths.** *Ryssensteen*, by the Lange Bro (Pl. E, 7), all kinds of baths, including Russian and Turkish. — The *Sea Baths* of *Engelbrecht*, *Bechts*, *Winter*, in the *Strandvej* (tramway, see above), &c., near the Lange Linie (Pl. G, H, 1), and those at *Klampenborg* (p. 154) are recommended.

**Post Office.** Store Kjøbmagergade 39; poste-restante to the right in the court. Branch offices at the Toldbod and the railway-station. — *Telegraph Office* at the post-office.

**Thorvaldsen's Sculptures.** Beautiful copies at the *Royal Porcelain Factory*, Kjøbmagergade 50; *Bing*, at the corner of the *Kronprindsensgade* and the *Pilestræde*; *Brix*, Nygade 2; *Ipsen*, *Norgesgade* 31; *Mule & Carlson*, Store *Strandstræde* 6, upper floor. — *Photographs*: *Wagner*, *Tryde*, both in the *Ostergade*.

**Theatre** (Pl. 36) in the *Kongens Nytorv*, from 1st Sept. to 31st May, good acting and ballet. *Casino Theatre* (Pl. 37), much frequented. *Popular Theatre* (Pl. 38).

\**Tivoli* (Pl. 39; admission 35 ö., and on grand occasions 50 ö.), outside the Vester-Port, is a very extensive and interesting establishment, comprising all kinds of amusements, concerts, theatre, panorama, fireworks, restaurants etc. — The *Sommerlyst* and other places of recreation of the same description are all situated in the *Frederiksberg Allee*.

**Steamboats** (see also the 'Reiseliste for Kongeriget Danmark', published twice monthly, 20 ö.) to *Helsingør* and *Helsingborg*, see p. 150. To *Malmö* (p. 156) four times daily in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fares  $\frac{1}{2}$  cr., 1 cr.; to *Belle Vue* near *Klampenborg* (p. 154) several times daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., fare 50 ö. These steamers all start from the corner of *Havne-Gade* and *Charlottenborg* (Pl. G, 5). — To *Kiel*, *Lübeck*, *Stralsund*, and *Stettin*, see R. 21. — To *London*, *Hull*, and *Leith* generally once weekly. The larger vessels start from the *Toldbod*.

**Railway.** The station (Dan. *Banegaard*, Pl. C, 5) lies outside the Vester Port, near the Tivoli: to *Korsør*, see p. 142; to *Nykøbing*, see p. 144; to *Helsingør*, see p. 155; to *Klampenborg*, see p. 154.

**English Church Service** by a resident chaplain.

**Diary** (comp. the 'Erindringaliste' in the *Dagbladet* or any other newspaper, as the hours are frequently changed).

\**Antiquities, Northern* (p. 151), from 1st May to 30th Sept., Tuesd. 5-7, in Sept. 3-5; Thursd. and Sat. 12-2; from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sund. and Thursd. 12-2.

*Antiquities, Royal Collection of* (p. 151), Tuesdays 12-2.

*Arsenal* (p. 149), Wed. 1-3; admittance in summer only, till 1st Sept. *Botanical Garden* (p. 152) daily from 1 till dusk; palm-house, daily, 3-8, except Sat.; hot-houses, Wed. and Frid. 2-4, Sund. 3-6.

*Christiansborg, Palace of* (p. 148), daily. By permission of the Intendant Hr. Zeltner, Tøihusgade 17, near the Prindsensbro.

*Coins and Medals, Royal Collection of* (p. 147), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Mond. 12-2; open to scientific visitors on Wed. and Frid. also, 12-3.

*Engravings, Royal Collection of* (p. 147), Tuesd. and Frid. 11-2. Catalogue 50 ö.

\**Ethnographical Museum* (p. 151), from 1st May to 30th Sept., Mon. and Frid. 10-2, Wed. 5-7 (in Sept. 3-5); from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Sund. 12-2.

\**Fru Kirke* (Church of Our Lady, p. 148), daily 9-11; fee.

*Natural History Museum* (p. 148), Sund. and Wed. 12-2.

*Picture Gallery, Moltke's* (p. 153), Wed. 12-2.

*Picture Gallery, Royal* (p. 149), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Sund., Wed., Thurs., Frid., Sat. 12-2,

*Rosenborg, Palace of* (p. 152), daily, on application made the day before; fee 6 cr. for 12 pers. A single person had better join a party at the hotel.

*Round Tower* (p. 152), Wed. and Sat. 12-1.

\*\**Thorvaldsen Museum* (p. 149) from 1st May to 30th Sept., Sund. 11-2, Tuesd. 2-3, Thursd. 9-12, Sat. 12-3; in winter Wed. 11-2.

*Zoological Garden* (p. 154), daily, 35 ö.

**Principal Attractions.** Fruekirke (p. 148); Thorvaldsen Museum (p. 149); Northern Antiquities (p. 151); view from one of the towers mentioned at pp. 148, 152, 154; walk along the Lange Linie (p. 153); an evening at the Tivoli (p. 146); and if possible an excursion to Helsingör (p. 155).

**Copenhagen**, Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark and the residence of the king, with 195,000 (including the suburb Frederiksberg, 216,000) inhab., lies on both sides of the *Kallebostrom*, a narrow and deep strait of the Sound which separates Zealand from the small island of *Amager*. The N. and broader part of the strait forms the excellent *Harbour*, to which the city was indebted for its early commercial prosperity.

Copenhagen was founded in the 12th cent. by Axel, Bishop of Roeskilde, on the site of a fishing village (whence its original name *Axelthus*), and increased so rapidly in consequence of its trade that King Christian III. constituted it his capital and residence in 1448. It was extended by Christian IV., chiefly by the foundation of the Christianshavn quarter on the island of *Amager*. Thenceforward the city steadily increased, notwithstanding the numerous reverses it sustained in the wars with the Hanseatic League, Norway, Sweden, England, and Holland. Copenhagen suffered severely from two well-known events at the beginning of the present century, the naval battle of 2nd April, 1801, and the bombardment of the city and capture of the fleet by the English, 2nd-5th Sept., 1807. The occasion of the former was the alliance concluded by Denmark with Sweden and Russia, of the latter the necessity of preventing the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of the French. The business of the place has at length recovered from these shocks and has been considerably extended of late. It now possesses about 470 vessels. The number of vessels which annually enter the port is 9000, chiefly of small tonnage (in 1843 the number was 4800 only). The staple commodities are grain, leather, wool, train oil, butter, etc.

The fortifications of the town on the land-side were removed in 1864, but those towards the sea, the citadel *Frederikshavn*, the advanced batteries of *Trekroner* and *Lynetten*, and the batteries *Sextus* and *Quintus* in *Amager* still exist.

The commercial harbour, situated on the Zealand side, is separated from the war-harbour by a barrier across the Kallebostrom. The warehouses and magazines are in the Christianshavn quarter. The *Orlogshavn*, or war-harbour, adjoins the small islands of *Nyholm*, *Frederiksholm*, *Arsenalö*, and *Christiansholm*, on which the naval depôts are situated.

Apart from its picturesque situation and environs, Copenhagen is chiefly interesting from its having given birth to *Bertel Thorvaldsen* (b. 1770, d. 1844), the greatest master of modern sculpture, all of whose works are represented by casts, or in some cases preserved in the original, within the precincts of his native city.

The centre of the city and chief focus of business is the *Kongens Nytorv* (king's new market, Pl. F, 4, 5), from which thirteen streets radiate, the busiest being the *Østergade*, with handsome shops, and its continuation the *Amagertorv* and *Vimmelskaftet*;

then come the *Gothersgade*, *Store Kongensgade*, *Norgesgade* (p. 152), the *Nyhavn* and the *Tordenskjoldsgade*. The new *National Theatre*, the palace of *Charlottenborg* (Academy of Art, Pl. 23), the chief *Guard-house* (Pl. 9), and the principal hotels are situated in this square. In the centre rises the *Equestrian Statue of Christian V.* (d. 1699), cast in lead.

The *Ostergade* and beyond it the *Vimmelskaftet* lead from the *Kongens Nytorv* to the *Gammel og Nytorv* ('old and new market'). In the corner to the left is the *Town-Hall* (Pl. 31), erected in 1815, with a portico; in the tympanum are the words with which the Jutland Code of 1240 begins: '*Med Lov skal man Land bygge*' ('with law one must establish the land').

Turning hence again to the right, we pass a fountain erected by Christian IV., and soon reach the Prot. \**Fruekirke* ('Church of Our Lady', Pl. 21), the metropolitan church of the Danish dominions, a simple but impressive structure in the so-called Greek Renaissance style, replacing one which was destroyed by the bombardment in 1807.

On the right and left of the entrance are statues of Moses and David, by *Bissen* and *Jerichau*. The tympanum contains a group of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, in terracotta; over the entrance door, Christ's Entry into Jerusalem in stucco, both by *Thorvaldsen*.

\*Interior (open daily, 9-11). The sole ornament of the interior consists of the exquisite marble groups designed and partially executed by *Thorvaldsen*: a Risen Christ and the Twelve Apostles, over life-size; a Kneeling Angel of striking beauty, with a shell as a font; over the altar and in the two chapels, reliefs of the Bearing of the Cross, Baptism, and Last Supper; above the alms-basins the Guardian Angel and Charity. St. Paul, with the sword, entirely executed by the great master himself, is probably the finest of the apostles; SS. John, James, Matthew, and the pensive Thomas are the next in point of excellence. All these plastic works form a cycle of Scripture history, commencing with John the Baptist, and terminating with the Risen Saviour.

The tower commands a view similar to that from the Round Tower (p. 152).

Opposite the church is the University (Pl. 41), founded in 1479 (burned down in 1807), and attended by 1000 students, more than half of whom study theology. In the vestibule, by the entrance, Apollo and Minerva in marble by *Bissen*; above, frescoes by *Hansen*. Next door is the *University Library* (200,000 vols. and 4000 MSS., comprising many early Persian and Indian) and the extensive and valuable *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 27), containing a separate department for whales. Entrance in the *Krystalgade* (adm. see p. 146).

Between the university and the Fruekirke are monuments to the naturalist *Schouw* (d. 1852), the organist *Weyse* (d. 1842), and to Bishop *Mynster* (d. 1854), a distinguished theologist.

The Christiansborg Palace (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), situated on an island, which was fortified by Bishop Axel (p. 147) in 1168, the site of the ancient *Axelhus* (p. 147), occupies with its numerous dependencies a small quarter of its own. The present building, de-

signed by *Hansen*, and completed in 1828, replaces one erected by Christian VI. in 1740 and burned down in 1794. The handsome façade looks towards the Slots-Plads, which is embellished with a handsome *Equestrian Statue of Frederick VII.*, the founder of the constitution (1848-63), in bronze, designed by *Bissen*, and erected in 1873.

The façade is adorned with sculptures by *Thorvaldsen*. Above are four reliefs: *Minerva* and *Prometheus*, *Hercules* and *Hebe*, *Jupiter* and *Nemesis*, *Esculapius* and *Hygeia*. The niches adjoining the portal contain four large allegorical figures in bronze, of *Wisdom*, *Power*, *Justice*, and *Health*, by *Bissen*.

The finest apartments in the INTERIOR are the spacious Hall of the Knights, the Chamber of the Council of State, which contains a copy of *Thorvaldsen's "Procession of Alexander* (at the Villa Sommariva on the Lake of Como), and the Throne Room. The caryatides on each side of the throne are by *Thorvaldsen*; the walls are embellished with four scenes from Danish history by *Eckersberg*. The palace also contains the halls in which the Upper and Lower Chamber assemble, the picture gallery, the court chapel, the *Royal Library* (500,000 vols., comprising many valuable works on Scandinavia), etc.

The Royal Picture Gallery (*Kongelige Maleri-Sammling*), on the upper floor of the palace, is reached by entering the chief portal in the Slots-plads, and ascending the staircase to the left. (Admission see p. 148; Catalogue 50 ö.) — The collection chiefly contains works of Netherlandish masters: *Rubens*, Solomon's Judgment and Portraits of the Abbot Israellius, of Francis I. of Tuscany and his consort; *Jordaens*, Hercules; *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a woman; — *Rembrandt*, Jesus at Emmaus, and two Portraits; *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a man; *F. Bol*, Dutch lady; *Jan Steen*, Miser; *G. Dow*, Physician and lady; *Ruysdael*, Mountain torrent. Besides these there are works of *Honthorst*, *Slingeland*, *Mierevelt*, and others. German School: *Lucas Cranach*, Luther and his wife Catharine v. Bora. Italian School: *Luini*, St. Catherine; *Moretto*, Portrait of a man; *Garofalo*, Adoration of the Magi; *Caravaggio*, Gambler. — The last six rooms contain modern pictures by Danish artists (e. g. by *Juel*, *Abildgaard*, *Carsen*, and *Eckersberg*).

A wing of the Christiansborg contains the *Royal Stables*. The Palace Chapel is on the N. side. The Arsenal, containing a historical collection of weapons, is open to the public on Wed., 1-3 o'clock.

On the N.W. side of the palace rises the *\*Thorvaldsen Museum* (Pl. 40), a somewhat gloomy edifice erected in 1839-48 in the style of the Pompeian and Etruscan tombs. Over the pediment of the façade is a goddess of victory in a quadriga, in bronze, designed by *Thorvaldsen* and executed by *Bissen*. The other three sides of the building are adorned with a series of scenes in plaster, representing the reception of the illustrious master at Copenhagen on his return after an absence of eighteen years, bringing with him a number of works destined for the Museum. In the centre of the inner quadrangle, surrounded by his works, lie buried the remains of *Thorvaldsen* (b. 1770, d. 1844). Visitors (adm. see p. 147) usually enter by the small door opposite the palace.

Besides *Thorvaldsen's Works* (copies and photographs, see p. 148), the Museum contains his collections of ancient and modern objects of art, all bequeathed by him to his native city. The whole of the master's own works, which are the most interesting part of the collection, are represented here, both by the original models and designs, and by excellent copies, some of them in marble (by himself or his pupils). Catalogue 35 ö.

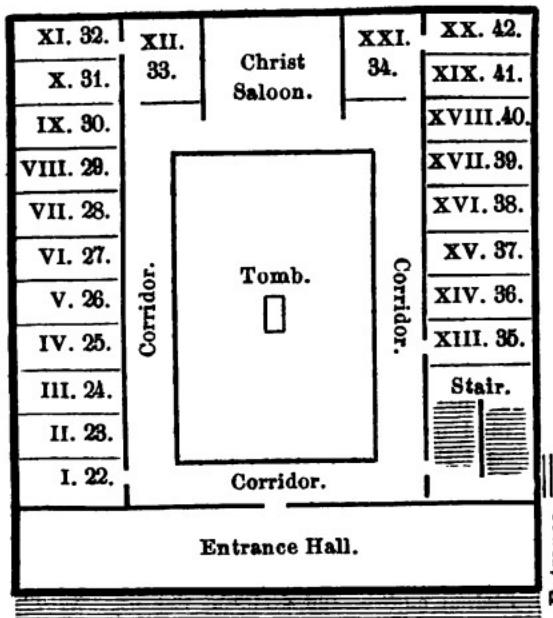
VESTIBULE (entered from the corridor). On the right, 128. Elector

Maximilian I. of Bavaria, a model of the monument at Munich; (l.) 123. Poniatowsky, designed for Warsaw (two colossal equestrian figures); 142-45. Monument of Pius VII. at Rome; 135. Schiller, Stuttgart; 114. Gutenberg, Mayence; 113. Copernicus, Warsaw; 263. Marble bust of Horace Vernet.

**CORRIDOR.** On the left and right of the entrance from the vestibule: 55, 56. Caryatides from the Christiansborg; (l.) 119. Dying lion, protecting the French fleur de lys, Lucerne; (r.) 122. Lion reposing; continuing to the right, 575-578. The Four Evangelists, reliefs in marble; 59-70. Preaching of John the Baptist in the tympanum of the Fruekirke. In returning through the corridor, the visitor should observe the artistic tomb reliefs on the pillars between the windows.—**CABINETS.** *1st.* \*40, \*42. Ganymede. — *2nd.* 27. Cupid and Psyche; \*426. Ages of love; 430. Cupid awakens Psyche; 585, 587. Genii, reliefs. — *3rd.* 29. The Graces and Cupid; 340. Dance of the Muses on Helicon, relief; 371, 396, 397, 375, 393. Five reliefs, Cupid in different attitudes. — *4th.* 11. Venus with the apple of Paris; \*414, \*410, \*412. Winter, Summer, and Autumn, reliefs. — *5th.* 51. Jason with the golden fleece; the first important work executed by the master after his arrival in Rome (1788); \*489. Abduction of Brisëis from the tent of Achilles, 1808; \*492. Priam begging Achilles for the body of Hector; 493. Achilles bandaging the wounds of Patroclus; 495. Achilles with the slain Amazon Penthesilea, four reliefs. — *6th.* \*38. Hebe; 321-324. Hercules and Hebe, Æsculapius and Hygeia, Minerva and Prometheus, Nemesis and Jupiter, reliefs. — *7th.* 6. Mars and Cupid; 499. Hector with Paris and Helen; \*501. Hector and Andromache's farewell. — *8th.* 46. Hope; \*367, \*368. Day and Night, a relief, probably the best known works of the master, and very frequently copied. — *9th.* 8. Vulcan; \*418. Cupid stung by a wasp, complaining to Venus (a cast); 497. Athene awards the arms of Achilles to Ulysses, a relief. — *10th.* \*4. Mercury as the slayer of the Argus; 352, 354, 407, 416. Groups of Pan, satyrs, and Cupid. — *11th.* 166. Countess Ostermann; 171. Princess Bariatinski; 451. Cupid and Hymen; 618 a. Death of the Baroness Schubert. — *12th.* 124. Equestrian statue of Prince Poniatowsky; 207. Count Bernstorff, 284. Prince Metternich, 272. Count Sommariva, bust in marble.

The CHRIST SALOON (the 'cella') contains the models of the sculptures in the Fruekirke (p. 148). — The corridor is next traversed. The model of the Procession of Alexander serves as a frieze. On the pillars between the windows are tasteful reliefs; (l.) 252. Apotheosis of Napoleon, a bust in marble; 233. Lewis I. of Bavaria; 255. Walter Scott.

**CABINETS.** *13th.* 121. Lion reposing; 130, 131. Lord Byron, and a relief; 343. Cupid listening to the singing of Erato; 366. The three Fates, a relief. — *14th.* \*44. Ganymede with the



eagle of Jupiter; \*389. Cupid on the lion; 391, 417. Groups of Cupid; \*424. Shepherdess with a nest of little Cupids, reliefs; 484. Hylas carried off by Nymphs. — 15th. 155. Prince Wladimir Potocky; 369. Victory noting a heroic exploit on her shield; 514. Alexander the Great induced by Thaïs to set fire to the Temple of Persepolis. — 16th. 22. Cupid triumphant; \*377-80. Four reliefs, Cupid as ruler of the elements; 390, 454. Groups of Cupid. — 17th. \*53. Adonis; 480. Nessus embracing Dejanira, a relief. — 18th. 31. The three Graces with the arrow of Cupid. — 19th. 176. Shepherdboy; 482. Hylas carried off by Nymphs, a relief; 638-41. The four ages and seasons. — 20th. 162. B. Thorvaldsen, a statue in marble; 232. Lewis I. of Bavaria. — 21st. 150. Conratin, the last of the Hohenstaufen (Naples).

On the staircase leading to the UPPER FLOOR, Hercules, from the portal of the Christiansborg (p. 148). Then in the upper CORRIDOR to the left: \*508. Alexander's entry into Babylon, reduced, with variations, 1811; 509. Variation of the central piece. Then along the side of the corridor a number of models and casts. CABINETS 22nd-32nd contain Thorvaldsen's picture gallery, comprising works by Overbeck, Cornelius (Romeo parting from Juliet; Mourning over Christ), W. Schadow, Leop. Robert, Richter, Horace Vernet, &c. Then several statues by Thorvaldsen. In the 24th a triumphant Cupid; in the 25th Georgina Russell, 'la fanciulla'; in the 26th a dancing girl; in the 27th Cupid playing the lyre; in the 29th Cupid with the bow; in the 31st Psyche. The 32nd contains a selection of engravings and drawings from Thorvaldsen's valuable collection. 33rd. Sketches and designs by Thorvaldsen. 34th. 649. Marble chimney-piece after Thorvaldsen, with sketches and designs. The 35-40th contain Thorvaldsen's collection of antiquities, the 41st his Library, the 42nd his unfinished works, his furniture, and his bust by Bissen.

On the Frederikholms-Canal, to the S.W. of the Christiansborg, beyond the bridges, is situated the Prindsens-Palais (Pl. 29), once an occasional residence of the Danish crown-princes, and now containing several interesting collections.

1. The \*MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES ('*Nordiske Oldsager*'); admission, see p. 146) is the finest of its kind in existence, and invaluable to the historian of early civilisation, especially in Scandinavia. The objects it contains, 40,000 in number, consist of weapons, tools, implements, domestic utensils, hunting gear, wooden coffins, cinerary urns, musical instruments, trinkets, Runic inscriptions, ecclesiastical vessels, armour, tombstones, etc., all admirably arranged in chronological order.

There are five leading departments. 1st. The *Flint Period* (Rooms 1-3; down to B.C. 1500); 2nd. The *Bronze Period* (Rooms 4 and 5; down to A.D. 250); 3rd. The *Iron Period* (Rooms 6-9); 4th. *Mediaeval Christian Period* (Rooms 10-15; from about 1080 to 1536); 5th. *Modern Period* (Rooms 16-19; down to about 1860). The two last departments are on the first floor. Interesting catalogue in French, 75 ö.

2. The \*ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM (adm., see p. 146), which is also one of the most extensive in Europe, occupies 35 rooms.

The two chief departments are: 1st. *Ancient Times*, comprising European antiquities (except those of the North), Asiatic, African, and American; 2nd. *Modern Times*, comprising objects from primitive or barbarous non-European nations, illustrative of their arts of war and peace (Greenland and E. India are particularly well represented). Danish catalogue 50 ö.

3. The *Royal Collection of Antiquities* (admission, see p. 146) contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities, of no great value.

4. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals (admission, see p. 146) contains 30,000 specimens.

5. The Royal Collection of Engravings (admission, see p. 146) consists of upwards of 80,000 plates.

On the quay, on the E. side of the Christiansborg, is situated the Exchange (Pl. 4), erected in 1819-40 in a degraded style, with a tower 150 ft. in height, the summit of which consists of four dragons with entwined tails. The hall is to be embellished with paintings from the history of Denmark, designed by L. Frölich; opposite the entrance is the statue of Christian IV. in bronze, by Thorvaldsen. The lower part of the building is occupied with shops, offices, etc. Business hour 2-3 daily.

The Knippelsbro at the back of the Exchange crosses the harbour to the Christianshavn quarter (p. 147; tramway), where the singular tower of Vor Frelsers Kirke (Church of Our Redeemer, Pl. 20), erected in 1749, rises conspicuously (286 ft. in height). A winding staircase on the exterior ascends to the summit, which is crowned with a figure of the Redeemer. Extensive view. Graver (sacristan), Dronningensgade 67; fee for 1-4 pers, 2 cr.

Opposite the Exchange, beyond a branch of the harbour, rises the Holmens-Kirke (Pl. 15), erected at the beginning of the 17th cent. and recently restored, containing the tombs of several Danish naval heroes (Niels Juel, d. 1697; Peter Tordenskjeld, d. 1720, etc.).

At the W. end of the Gothersgade, which diverges from the Kongens Nytorv (p. 147), is situated the handsome Rosenborg (Pl. 32), a royal palace with three towers, erected in 1604, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Renaissance style. The interior, resembling the 'Green Vault' at Dresden, is worthy of inspection. It contains a great number of jewels, weapons, ivory carving, furniture, and valuable curiosities (admission, see p. 147; entrance from the Osterwall).

The palace is bounded on the E. by the Rosenborg-Have, a pleasant park, and on the S. by the Esplanade. Further on is the Observatory and the new extensive Botanical Garden, laid out on the old Rosenborg-Bastion (adm., see p. 146). Beyond the ramparts is the extensive Hospital.

A short distance from the Rosenborg, at the corner of the Landemærke and the Store Kjøbmagergade, is situated the Church of the Trinity (Pl. 33), with its Round Tower 116 ft. in height, which commands an admirable survey of the city and environs. The tower is ascended by means of a broad and winding brick-causeway. (Visitors knock at the door; fee 25 ö.)

The ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER of Copenhagen lies to the N.E. of the Kongens Nytorv, and consists of the Norges-Gade or Brede-Gade, the St. Annae Plads, and the Amalie-Gade. At No. 15 Norges-Gade (to the right, in the court) is the Picture Gallery of Count

*Moltke*, consisting of 500 works by Dutch and German masters of the 17th and 18th cent. (adm., p. 146). Further on, to the left, is the *Marble Church*, begun in 1749, but never completed. The *St. Annae Plads*, opposite the new Theatre, is adorned with the bronze statues of the Danish poets *Oehlenschläger* (1779-1850), by Bissen, and \**Holberg* (1684-1754), by Th. Stein, both in a sitting posture.

The *Amalie-Gade* is broken by the octagonal *Frederiks-Plads*, which is embellished with an equestrian \**Monument of Frederick V.* (d. 1766) in bronze, erected in 1771 by the Asiatic Trading Company, and designed by Saly, a French sculptor. The four buildings enclosing the *Plads* are the *Amalienborg* (Pl. 1), which is now the principal residence of the reigning monarch Christian IX., and the residences of the Queen Dowager, the Crown Prince, and the minister of the exterior. Private apartments and good medical advice may be obtained at the *Fredericks-Hospital* in the Amalien-Gade.

The *Nyboder* ('new buildings'), a series of parallel streets of one-storied houses, occupied chiefly by sea-faring men and their families, were erected at the beginning of the 17th cent. under Christian IV., to whom the city is indebted for various other buildings, and extended by Christian VII. during the last century.

**WALKS.** Besides the *Rosenborg Garden* (p. 152), the '*Grönningen*' esplanade (Pl. G, 2, 3) between the citadel and the town, and its continuation towards the N., called the \**Lange Linie* (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), afford a pleasant promenade, with a view of the sea. A little farther to the N. are the bathing-places and a large *Blind Asylum*. — The promenades laid out on the old ramparts of the city, with a monument of the naturalist *Orsted* (d. 1850), and the walks on the banks of the three lakes, *St. Jörgens-Sø*, *Peblinge-Sø* and *Sortedam-Sø*, may be mentioned here.

The \**Environs*, as well as the whole of N.E. part of Zealand, are very attractive. The rich corn-fields, green pastures, and fine beech-forests, contrasting with the blue-green water of the Sound, are enlivened with numerous châteaux, country-houses, and villages. A few of the finest excursions are mentioned here.

To the W. of the town, but almost contiguous to the W. suburb, lies the town of *Frederiksberg*, with 21,000 iah., and the palace of the same name ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Vesterport, reached by tramway or omnibus). Outside the Vesterport, to the left, rises the new *Exhibition Building for Northern Industry*, opened in 1872. Farther on, at the entrance to the *Tivoli* (p. 146), rises the *Friheds-Stötten*, or Column of Liberty (Pl. 8), an obelisk of granite erected in 1778 to commemorate the abolition of serfdom. The road then leads through the *Frederiksberg-Allee*, with its numerous pleasure-gardens (p. 146).

At the entrance to the *Frederiksberg-Have*, or palace garden, rises a *Statue of Frederick VI.* (d. 1839) by Bissen. The *Frederiksberg*

**Palace**, erected in the Italian style under Frederick IV. (d. 1730), now a military school, lies conspicuously on an eminence. The chief attraction is the view from the platform. Adjoining the palace on the S. is the beautiful shady park of *Søndermarken*, containing the large basin whence Copenhagen is supplied with water. In the vicinity is the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 35 ö.).

The **KLAMPENBORG RAILWAY**, a short branch of the N. Zealand line, connects Copenhagen with the most frequented of the environs towards the N. The *Klampenborg Station* (Pl. 44) lies a few paces to the N. of the principal station. Trains in summer at half-past every hour on week-days, and every half-hour on Sundays (returning from Klampenborg at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past each hour on week-days, and at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to each hour on Sundays). The journey occupies 25 min.; fares 80, 40, 25 ö.; stations *Hellerup* (p. 155), *Charlottenlund*, *Klampenborg* (see below). Carriage to Klampenborg and back, 18 cr.

About 2 M. to the N. of Copenhagen, outside the Vesterport, is situated the royal château of *Charlottenlund*, generally occupied by the crown-prince in summer, situated in a beautiful park,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Slukefter, the terminus of the tramway (p. 146). A fine avenue leads from Charlottenlund to the N.W. to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the château of *Bernstorff*, the autumn residence of the royal family, also situated in a park, and the hamlet of *Jægersborg* (Inn). The railway stations *Gjentofte* and *Lyngby* mentioned below are respectively  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant.

A very favourite excursion is to the \**Dyrehave*, or deer-park, a beautiful forest of oaks and beeches. At the entrance, 3 M. to the N. of Charlottenlund, is the *Bellevue Hotel*, the landing-place of the steamers from Copenhagen (p. 146). In the vicinity is the water-cure and sea-bathing establishment of *Klampenborg*, which attracts numerous visitors in summer (\*Hotel and restaurant, fine view). The numerous 'villas' of *Taarbak* (house-agent G. Schack) and *Ny-Taarbak*, farther on, are chiefly let as summer quarters. On a height, a little inland, stands the *Eremitage*, a shooting lodge, near which groups of stags and deer are frequently observed. The *Dyrehaves Bakken* ('deerpark hill'), on the S. side of the park, is a favourite resort of the lower classes in summer. The costumes of the peasant women are often very becoming. Near the spring called the *Kirsten-Piils Kilde* are grouped numerous booths and popular shows of all kinds, which with the beautiful neighbouring woods afford a pleasant picture of humble life 'al fresco'.

#### N.E. Zealand.

FROM COPENHAGEN TO HELSINGÖR, 37 M., by *railway* in 2 hrs.; fares 3 cr. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cr.; 4-5 trains daily. By *steamer* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. twice daily from the pier near the St. Annæ Plads (Pl. 42); fares 1 cr. 50 ö. and 1 cr.; pleasure-trips on Sundays at a reduced rate ('tour og retour', i.e. return-tickets).

If time permit, an excursion to Helsingör is best arranged thus: railway to *Klampenborg*, see above; open omnibus thence to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Taarbak*; ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Skodsborg*, see p. 155; (2 M.) *Vedbæk*, p. 155; ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.)





*Smidstrup*; ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Rungsted*; and thence by steamer to Helsingör. — Return route: by railway to *Fredensborg* (Park with the *Normandsalen* and *Esrom-Sö*), carriage to *Frederiksberg*, train to Copenhagen.

The RAILWAY describes a wide curve through the district of *Frederiksberg*. Stations *Hellerup*, junction for *Klampenborg* (p. 154); *Gjentofte* (château of Bernstorff, see above); 8 M. *Lyngby*, near which are the châteaux of *Sorgenfri*, the residence of the Queen Dowager, with beautiful rose-garden, and *Frederiksdal*, the seat of Count Schulin, beautifully situated. *Holte*, also with pleasant environs, comprising the *Dronninggaard* on the *Fuur-Sö*. *Birkeroed*, *Lilleröd*.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Hilleröd* (*Hôtel Leidersdorff*), the principal town in the district of *Frederiksborg*, lies near the handsome palace of *Frederiksborg*, the summer residence of the king, re-erected after a fire in 1859. The palace-church, in which the Danish kings were once crowned, is worthy of a visit. The chapel contains fine modern pictures by Prof. Bloch (tickets of admission issued by the intendant in the entrance court; open daily from 9-12 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5; fee 1-3 pers. 25 ö.). The palace lies in the middle of a small lake, surrounded by beautiful oak and beech woods, called the *Indelukket*, through which a road leads to the N.W. to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fredensborg*, another favourite summer seat of the royal family, near the picturesque *Esrom-Sö*. This château was built in 1720 in commemoration of the peace ('*Freden*') which had shortly before been concluded between Denmark and Sweden. In the beautiful \*PARK (open to the public) is the *Normandsalen* ('valley of the Northmen'), containing 65 statues of Norwegian peasants, in their national costumes of the 18th cent. presented by themselves. The village of *Fredensborg* (\**Hansen's Restaurant*) is also a railway-station.

Next stations *Kvistgaard* and *Helsingör* (see below). The railway-station is on the E. side of the town.

The \*STEAMBOAT JOURNEY to Helsingör (in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; see p. 146) is preferable to the railway route, as it affords a view of the picturesque coast of Zealand. The vessel touches at *Bellevue* (see above), *Taarbæk* (see above), *Skodsborg* (\**Bade-Hôtel*), and *Vedbæk*; then, leaving the Swedish island of *Hveen* to the right, at *Rungsted* and *Humlebek*.

*Helsingör*, or *Elsinore* (\**Hôtel Øresund*; *Rail-Restaurant*), a small and very ancient commercial town with 8500 inhab., lies on the narrowest part of the Sound, which separates Zealand from the Swedish province of Skaane. The Gothic *Raadhuus* in the principal street was restored in 1855.

The \**Kronborg*, a picturesque fortress rising conspicuously on the N.E. side of the town, was constructed in 1577-85, and surrounded with ramparts and broad moats. After the fall of the Hanseatic League the Danish government assumed a right to levy toll here on all vessels passing through the Sound, but in 1857

agreed to a commutation of the obnoxious Sound dues for a payment of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds sterling by the commercial nations chiefly interested. The Danish batteries were moreover unable without cooperation from the Swedish side, effectually to prevent the passage of vessels, as was proved on two different occasions by the English fleet. The *Flag Battery*, where the Dannebrog, or national banner, is planted (open to the public; turn to the left on entering the fortress by the W. gate), commands a beautiful view of the Sound, the island of Hveen, and the promontory of *Kullen* (see below).

This battery is said to be the 'platform of the castle of Elsinore' where the ghost appeared to Hamlet. The Kronborg is also the scene of other interesting legends connected with Denmark. Thus the tutelary genius of the country, Holger Danske, who is familiar to the reader of Andersen's fables, is said to repose beneath the castle, ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. — The pulpit and choir-stalls in the castle chapel were carved by German masters. Two rooms contain a number of pictures by Danish masters. The flat roof of the S.W. tower commands the most extensive inland view (ascent of tower 20 ö, tower, castle chapel and pictures 30 ö).

**Marienlyst**, a sea-bathing place, lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N.W. of the Kronborg. The château of that name, situated on a hill, is now a 'Curhaus'. A small column near it, without inscription, is said to mark Hamlet's grave (reached through the Curhaus, fee 50 ö.). Nearer the beach is the *Badehôtel*. — Pleasant walk hence along the wooded coast to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Hellebæk**, another sea-bathing place. On the opposite Swedish coast the red château of *Sophienro* and the coal mines of Höganäs (see below) are conspicuous.

**SWEDISH COAST.** Opposite the Kronborg lies the small town of Helsingborg (\**Hôtel de Mollberg*), an old seaport with 7000 inhab., at the foot of a hill which is crowned by a half-ruined watch-tower, the only remnant of a castle which played a prominent part in the wars waged by the Hanseatic League against the Danes and Swedes. — The baths of *Ramlösa*, used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, are situated 3 M. S' of Helsingborg.

The pleasantest excursion from Helsingborg is to the *Kullen*, a conspicuous promontory about 14 M. to the N., with a lighthouse at its extremity (carr. to *Kullagaard*, 3 M. from the lighthouse, about 25 cr.). The road passes the coal-mines of *Högands*.

The traveller may now return to Copenhagen via Malmö on the Swedish coast. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. by *Billeberga* (junction for the fortified seaport *Landskrona*) to *Eslöf*, the junction of the Helsingborg, Stockholm, Ystadt, and Malmö lines. Thence to Malmö in 1 hour. Stat. Lund (*Stadshuset*), with 10,000 inhab., an ancient episcopal see with a celebrated cathedral in the Romanesque style, possesses a university founded in 1666, where the poet *Eaalias Tegnér* (d. 1846) was a professor. A monument was erected to him in 1853.

Malmö (\**Kramer's Hotel*; *Gustaf Adolf*; *Svea Hotel*) is a busy seaport with 21,000 inhab. The station is near the harbour. Steamboats to Copenhagen several times daily, see p. 146.

### 23. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. RAILWAY in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ -8 hrs.; express fares 27 M. 20 pf., 20.10, 14.60; ordinary 23 M., 17.20, 12.60.

*Hamburg*, p. 115. Custom-house formalities at the *Hamburg*

station. Stat. *Bergedorf*, where peasant-women wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. *Reinbeck* and *Friedrichsruh*, in the *Sachsenwald* with its fine beeches, belonging to Prinz Bismarck, are favourite resorts of the Hamburgers. At *Schwarzenbeck* the road is quitted. At (29 M.) *Büchen* the line to Lübeck diverges (30 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). Several châteaux and parks with deer are passed. Stations *Boitzenburg*, *Brahlsdorf*, *Pritzier*, and (59 M.) *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 20).

71 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ludwigslust* (\**Hôtel de Weimar*) is an occasional residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The château contains some good Dutch pictures and a collection of Slavonic antiquities. Extensive grounds. At *Wöbbelin* on the road to Schwerin, 5 M. to the N., is the grave of the poet *Theodore Körner*, who fell in battle in 1813 at Gadebusch, 19 M. from Schwerin.

99 M. *Wittenberge* (\**Rail. Restaurant*), on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 251) and for Bremen via Lüneburg. Stat. *Wilsnack* possesses the most ancient church in this district. Stations *Glöven*, *Zernitz* (station for *Kyritz* and *Wittstock*), *Neustadt* (where the *Dosse* is crossed). 140 M. *Friesack* is 9 M. from *Fehrbellin* (E.), where the Great Elector of Brandenburg with 5000 cavalry defeated 11,000 Swedes in 1675; on the 18th June, 1875, the foundation stone of an appropriate monument was laid. Stations *Paulinenau*, *Nauen*, *Seegefeld*.

171 M. *Spandau*; see p. 67. — The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

## 24. From Berlin to Stettin.

88 M. RAILWAY in  $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; express fares 13 M. 50 pf., and 10 M.; ordinary 12, 9, 6 M.

*Berlin*, see p. 1. — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bernau*, a small town, was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, is shown at the Rathhaus. 28 M. *Neustadt-Eberswalde* (\**Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the *Finow Canal*.

BRANCH RAILWAY TO *WRIESEN* (19 M.) in 50 min. (fares 2 M. 10, 2 M. 1 M. 90 pf.). 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Freyenwalde* (*Löwe*, *Drei Kronen*, *Scherz*), a small watering-place in the prettiest part of the March of Brandenburg; pleasant excursions to the *Baa-See* (3 hrs.), the *Alexandrinen-Bad*, and *Königshöhe*, with a château. — 19 M. *Wriezen* is a small town on the *Alte Oder*.

Beyond Neustadt the Finow Canal is crossed. To the right the picturesquely situated old monastery of *Chorin*, now a Foresters' Academy, soon becomes visible. The fine early Gothic abbey-church is now in a ruinous condition. Near (45 M.) *Angermünde*, an ancient town with a lofty church, the line skirts the *Paarsteiner See*. The line to Stralsund diverges here (R. 25).

**BRANCH-LINE** to **Schwedt** on the **Oder** ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; fares 2 M. 10, 1 M. 60 pf., 1 M.). The château here was once the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt, descendants of the 'Great Elector', who became extinct in 1788.

The line traverses the valleys of the **Randow** and **Welse**, and the **Pommersdorfer Wiesengrund**. 56 M. **Passow**, 70 M. **Tantow**. Views of the large **Damm'sche See** are occasionally obtained to the right.

**Stettin. Hotels.** HÔTEL DE PRUSSE, Louisen-Str.; \*HÔTEL DU NORD, \*DREI KRONEN, and \*DEUTSCHES HAUS, in the Breite-Str.; at all these, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 M. KAISERHOF (*Woldt's Hotel*), Bollwerk 37; Bode's HÔTEL, König-Str. 14, 18; both near the station; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE. The hotel charges are greatly raised at the time of the wool market (15th-17th June). — **Restaurants.** *Hoenen*, under the Hôtel de Prusse; *Tessendorf*, Kl. Dom-Str. 10; *Grand Restaurant*, Schuh-Str. 12. — **Beer.** *Eberberger*, Breite-Str. 39; *Leichsenring*, Gr. Dom-Str. 13; *Herbing*, Victoria-Platz, in the Neustadt; *Louisengarten*, belonging to the Hôtel de Prusse. — *Jenny*, confectioner, with garden, Kleine Dom-Str. 20.

**Post Office**, Grüne Schanze 14. — **Telegraph Office**, at the Exchange in the Heumarkt.

**Baths.** *Moritz*, in the Lastadie near the Sellhausbollwerk; in the Neustadt: *Victoria-Bad*, Wilhelm-Str. 20; *Pioneer Swimming Bath* near the Parnitzthor.

Cab, per drive for 1-2 pers. 60 pf.

**Stettin**, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 81,000 inhab. and a garrison of 6000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has subsequently been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the **Oder**, the principal part being on the left bank, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by three ordinary bridges and a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The **Quay**, extending from the station to the steamboat-pier, is the scene of brisk traffic, the water being sufficiently deep (16 ft.) for vessels of considerable size. Stettin possesses 200 sea-going craft. The chief exports are corn, and spirit; and the imports are petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, machinery, and chemicals.

The town contains little to interest the traveller. It was considerably extended in 1860 by the addition of the 'Neustadt'. The demolition of the fortifications, which began with the gates in 1874, will soon admit of the further expansion of the town. The *Neustadt* possesses a number of handsome buildings, among which are the *Hauptwache* (Pl. 2), the *Officers' Casino*, the *Residence of the Commandant*, and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Offices*. The terrace above the railway station commands a fine view. The *Turnhalle* (Pl. 13), Neue Wall-Str. 3, contains a small collection of *Modern Pictures*. At the *Rosengarten*, No. 1, is the *Pomeranian*

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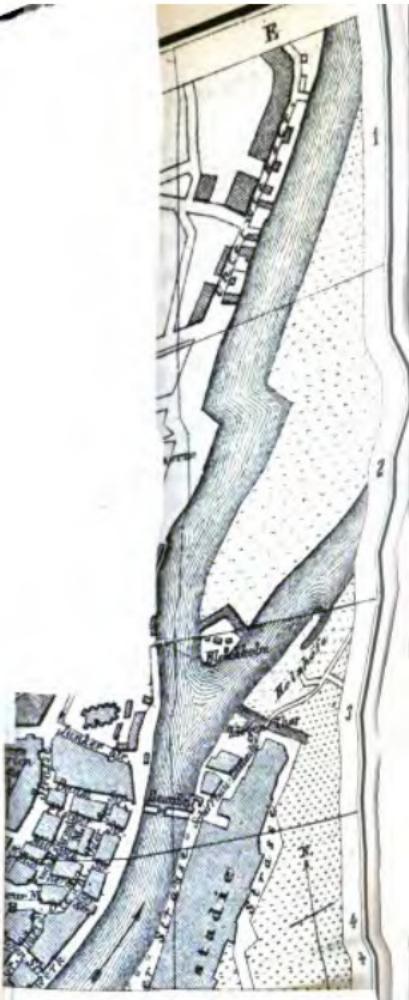
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terrace, 'halle  
Mod-



*Museum*, open to the public, Sund. 11-1, Wed. 2-5. Opposite the Post Office is the newly erected Rathhaus.

The *Berliner Thor* and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. A, 2; B, 1) are handsome structures of the time of Fred. William I; outside the latter a number of new buildings are rapidly springing up.

The conspicuous old *Schloss* (Pl. 9) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and again recently. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. It also possesses a collection of Pomeranian antiquities (Tuesd. and Frid. 4-5). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The grotesque face of the clock in the tower of the S. wing may also be noticed. The tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The *Town Hall* (Pl. 8) contains a collection of Russian medals dating from the time of Catharine II. (1729) and Maria Feodorowna (1759), wife of the Emp. Paul, both of whom were born at Stettin. The new *Exchange* (Pl. 1) is opposite the town-hall.

The *Königs-Platz* is adorned with a fine marble \**Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. 10) by Schadow, erected in 1793. It is to be replaced by a copy in bronze, and the original is to be removed to the House of the Estates (*Ständehaus*). In front of the new *Theatre* (Pl. 12), also situated in this Platz, stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 11), by Drake. Near the *Parnitzthor* (Pl. D, 3) is the conspicuous new Railway Station for the line to Breslau via Cüstrin.

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. 3) is an important-looking building on an eminence in the centre of the town. The oldest part dates from the 13th cent., and the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677. — *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. 5), the most ancient church in Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816. The modern stained glass was presented by Frederick William IV. and Emperor William.

The *Logengarten*, 1 M. beyond the *Königsthور*, a fashionable promenade in the afternoon, commands a pleasant view.

**Environs.** The forest and river scenery around Stettin is attractive, particularly on the left bank of the Oder, below the town (see below). Near Damm (p. 168), about 7 M. to the S.E., lies *Hökendorf*, a favourite resort, in the midst of wood. Railway to *Finkenwalde*; thence to Hökendorf a walk of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.

FROM STETTIN TO SWINEMÜNDE (railway via Pasewalk in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 161) a steamer daily in summer at 12.30, in 4 hrs. (fares  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., 3 M.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.). Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* with the extensive workshops of the Vulcan ship-building company, and that of Möller. Then *Bredow* and *Züllichow*, with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, a place of popular resort, with the *Elisenhöhe*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotslow* is another favourite spot. The boat next passes the *Damm'sche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*), enters the broader *Puppenwasser*, and then the *Stettiner Haff*, 2 hrs. from Stettin, a fresh-water

basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Driebenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The steamboat enters the *Swine*. To the right rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*; on the left, farther on, is the *Friedrichsthaler Forst*, which extends as far as *Swinemünde*.

*Swinemünde* (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Drei Kronen*; *Hôtel du Nord*, unpretending, R., L., and A. 2 M.; visitors' tax 6 M.), the capital of the two islands, with 7000 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, 1½ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the heavier vessels trading with *Stettin*. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, ¾ M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new docks and a lighthouse 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. *Swinemünde* is also a sea-bathing place. The beach, 1 M. to the N. of the town, is reached by a shady road through the *Plantage*, passing the new *Wilhelmsbad*, with 120 rooms and baths.

The road to *Heringsdorf*, 4½ M. from *Swinemünde* (one-horse carr. 3-4 M.) passes the fishing village of *Ahlbeck* (Inn), a small sea-bathing place.

*Heringsdorf* (*Kurhaus*, new; *Zindemann's Hôtel*; both by the sea; *Schmidt*, cheaper; visitors' tax 6 M.; lodgings for six weeks 150-200 M.; full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech woods, is a favourite sea-bathing place (2000 visitors annually). Fine view from the *Kulm*. The beach and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks. Extensive prospect from the *Streckelberg* (164 ft.), 10 M. to the N.W., near which is *Koserow* (*Karstädt's Inn*).

*Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the *Wend* settlers on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the *Streckelberg*, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. The imaginative may still distinguish its vast towers and palaces far beneath the surface of the water.

FROM *STETTIN* TO *MISDROY*. Steamboat to *Laatzig* daily during the bathing season, except Sundays, at 12. 30, in 4 hrs.; fares 3½ and 2½ M.; from *Laatzig* to *Misdroy* 1½ M., omnibus 25 pf. — Steamboat route as far as the entrance to the *Swine*, see above; our vessel then steers to the N. across the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*.

*Misdroy* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Hertzberg's Hotel*; lodgings often full), very pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*, is a well organised bathing-place. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, on the beach, to the *Kaffeberg* (view), to the *Jordansee* (4 M.), &c.

To *WOLLIN* AND *CAMMIN* a steamboat also plies daily from *Stettin*, except Sundays. — *Wollin*, the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. (Diligence to *Misdroy* and *Swinemünde*.)

## 25. From Berlin to Stralsund. Rügen.

149 M. RAILWAY in 5½-6½ hrs.; fares 21 M., 15 M. 80, 10 M. 50 pf. — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) in 6¾ hrs.; fares 17 M. 50, 18. 20, 8. 80.

The route is the same as the preceding as far as *Angermünde* (p. 157), 45 M. Next stations *Greiffenberg*, *Wilmersdorf*, *Seehausen*.

68 M. *Prenzlau* (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Schneyer's Hotel*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the *Uckermark*, with 15,700 inhab., lies at the N. end of the small *Uckersee*. The Gothic Church of St. Mary, dating from 1340, is one of the finest brick structures in this district. Handsome town-gate.

89 M. *Pasewalk* (*Stuthmann's Hotel*), the junction of the lines

to Stettin and to Strasburg, Schwerin and Hamburg (R. 20). Stations *Jatznick*, *Borkensriede*, (101 M.) *Ducherow*.

BRANCH-LINE in 1 hr. to (23 M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 160), in the island of *Usedom*, on the right bank of the narrow *Peene*, the W. branch of the *Oder*.

110 M. **Anciam** (\**Traube*; *Böhmer*), with 11,800 inhab., on the *Peene*, which is here navigable for small sea-vessels, and was formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden, contains several picturesque old houses. The tower of the *Steinthor* is particularly fine. The *Hohe Stein*, an ancient watch-tower 2 M. from the gate, was erected to protect the town against the Counts of Schwerin.

120 M. *Züssow* is the junction for *Wolgast* (11 M., reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fares 1 M. 60, 1 M. 20, 80 pf.), a busy commercial town on the *Peene*, and the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Pomerania.

131 M. **Greifswald** (\**Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel de Prusse*), a town with 18,000 inhab., possesses a university founded in 1456 (450 students), and several picturesque late Gothic gabled houses, especially in the market. The *Church of St. Nicholas* was built in 1300-26; *St. James'* and *St. Mary* are of more recent date; the latter has a handsome carved altar. The *Monument* in the Universitäts-Platz commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the university. In the vicinity are salt-works of some importance. The small river *Ryck*, or *Hylde*, connects Greifswald with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, 2 M. distant. Near the mouth of the river are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Eldena*, destroyed by the Swedes, and an agricultural school of that name. — Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 163.

From stat. *Miltzow* a diligence runs daily by *Stahlbrode* and the *Glewitz Ferry* to *Garz* in the island of *Rügen*; see p. 163.

149 M. **Stralsund**. \*HÔTEL DE BRANDENBOURG, Mönch-Str., R. 2 M. 25 pf.; GIEBEL'S HÔTEL, Alter Markt; SCHRÖDER'S HÔTEL, Neuer Markt; HAUS HOHENZOLLERN, Blei-Str. 7. — Wine at the Rathhauskeller.

CABS. Drive within the town, 1-4 pers. 50 pf.; box 15 pf.; per hour 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

**Stralsund**, the capital of a district, with 27,800 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates *Rügen* from the mainland. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three bridges only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications are being removed.

Stralsund was founded in 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been attached by chains to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after sustaining a loss of 12,000 men. By the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of *Rügen*, was ceded to Sweden, to which, notwithstanding its capture by the Great Elector in 1678, and by the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons in 1715, it continued to belong down to 1815, when it became Prussian.

On leaving the station, we pass through the Tribseer Thor and reach the *Neue Markt* in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*, situated here (open daily in summer 11-12 a.m., and 3-4 p.m.), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. Two modern stained glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan at the back of the church, Marien-Str. 10.)

Opposite the *Marienkirche*, to the N., a broad street leads to the left to the *Alte Markt*, a fine mediæval Platz. The handsome *Rathhaus* here, with its rich façade, was erected in the 15th, and enlarged in the 18th cent.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings and one of the antechambers those of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The *NEU-VORPOMMERSCHE PROVINZIAL-MUSEUM*, in the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (dating from the 8th and 9th cent.), weapons, and historically interesting objects connected with Stralsund.

Beyond the *Rathhaus* rises the *Nicolaikirche*, a noble edifice, resembling the *Marienkirche*. The high-alter, carved in wood in the 15th cent., represents the Passion; \*bronze slab dating from 1357; benches of the 18th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blyef da buten, oder ick schla em up de Schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!'). The sacristan lives opposite the S.W. tower.

From the *Alte Markt* the *Fährstrasse* (see below) descends to the *Fährthor*, outside which is the steamboat quay.

A stone built into the wall, near the *Frankenthor*, bears a Swedish inscription recording that Charles XII. defended the town at the siege of 1715. In the Strelasund, to the S.E. of the *Frankenthor*, is the small fortified island of *Dänholm*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, Major *Ferdinand v. Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort was, however, premature, and met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Weesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the *Fährstrasse* (opposite the house No. 21). His head was preserved in spirit at Leyden till 1837, when it was finally interred at Brunswick. His body repose in the *Kneiper Cemetery*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the gate of that name. The grave, in the N.E. angle, was originally marked by a simple iron slab without a name, bearing the inscription, partly from Virgil (*Aen.* ii. 557): —

*Magna voluisse magnum.*

*Occubuit fato: 'jacet ingens liuore truncus,*

*Avolsumque caput: tamen haud sine nomine corpus.'*

From Stralsund to Copenhagen, see p. 144.



# THE ISLAND OF RÜGEN

1 > 500,000

*English Villas*



**The Island of Rügen.**  
*Comp. Map.*

**Plan of Excursion.** Steamboat in the afternoon to Lauterbach, walk or drive to Putbus, and spend the night there. 1st Day. Drive in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or walk in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the Jagdschloss; walk in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to Binz and Aalbeck, row or sail thence to Sassnitz in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and walk to Stubbenkammer in 3 hrs. — 2nd Day. Walk in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , or drive in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to Sagard, and return thence to Stralsund, either by steamboat via Polchow, or by carriage via Bergen. — If the traveller have three days at his disposal, he may drive on the second by the Schaabe to Arcona in 7 hrs. (or walk to Lohme and row or sail thence), and return to Stralsund on the third from Breege (by steamboat, at 9 a.m.), or by Vieregge and Bergen (see p. 167). Arcona, however, is inferior to Stubbenkammer, and should either be seen first, (in which case, take steamboat to Breege, sleep at Arcona, and sail next morning, weather permitting, to Stubbenkammer), or entirely omitted.

The above mode of exploring the island is the pleasantest, and affords considerable variety, but a carriage may be hired for the whole excursion at Putbus, Bergen, Polchow, or Sagard.

*Putbus* and *Sassnitz* are the most attractive places for a prolonged stay.

Carriages with two horses may be hired at Putbus, Bergen, Alte Fähre, and Sassnitz, and at Polchow and Stubbenkammer if ordered previously. Usual charges from *Putbus*: to the pier at Lauterbach 2 M.; Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad 3 M.; per hour 8 M.; to the Gleiwitz Ferry 10 M.; Garz or Bergen 8 M.; Jagdschloss and back in  $\frac{1}{2}$  day 9 M.; to Altefähre  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M., to Stubbenkammer and back in one day 24 M., or by the Jagdschloss and back by Bergen in two days 45 M.; to Sassenitz 15 M. One horse carriage one-third less.

**Sailing Boats.** From Lauterbach to the island of Vilm, with stay, 2-3 M., to Mönchgut 8-9 M.; from Aalbeck to Sassnitz 10, to Stubbenkammer 14 M. (more in each case in the height of summer).

**Diligence** between Stralsund and Bergen, Stralsund and Garz, and Stralsund and Putbus twice, between Miltzow and the same places once daily; between Bergen and Putbus once, between Bergen and Sagard twice daily. In summer a post-omnibus also runs between Putbus and Sassnitz.

Steamboat from Greifswald to Lauterbach (*Putbus*) in summer daily, except Sund., in 2 hrs. fares 3 and 2 M.; omnibus from Lauterbach to Putbus 50 pf. — From Stralsund, from 15th June to 15th Aug. daily at 2-3 p.m. (after the arrival of the Berlin express train) by Schaprode, Wittenower Fähre, Vieregge, Breege (arrival at 6 p.m.; to Arcona, see p. 166) and Polchow (arr. 8 p.m.) to Ralswiek (arr. 8.30 p.m.), 3 M. from Bergen; returning from Ralswiek at 6.45 p.m., arr. at Stralsund at noon. Before 15th June and after 15th Aug. the steamers depart from Stralsund on Tues., Thurs., Sat., from Ralswiek on Mon., Wed., and Frid. Single trip  $3\frac{1}{4}$  or 2 M.

**Ferries.** Steamboat hourly between Stralsund and the Alte Fähre in 10 min., fare 30 pf.; sailing-boat between Stahlbrode ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Miltzow, p. 161), and Gleiwitz in 30-40 min., 50 pf.

**Rügen**, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.;  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 45,600 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the Strelasund, which at the narrowest part is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are Wittow and Jasmund on the N. and Mönchgut on the S. side of the island. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation

down to the middle of the 14th cent. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 161). The blue bays, the magnificent beech forests, and the traditional traces of the heathen rites of the ancient Germans (p. 166) invest Rügen with a peculiar interest. Stubbenkammer, the most beautiful point, will amply repay the traveller.

**Putbus.** "FÜRSTENHOF, in the Promenade, pleasantly situated; R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 M.; "BELLEVUE; in the Circus; "HÔTEL DU NORD, at the corner of the Promenade and the Circus, with similar charges; ADLER, unpretending, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , M.; DÖRSCHLAG's HOTEL, Louise-Str. — At Lauterbach, the "VICTORIA HOTEL, and near it the "BADEHAUS, the latter for a prolonged stay.

**Putbus**, a handsome modern watering-place, founded in 1810 by the proprietor, the Prince of Putbus, whose estates are 129 sq. M. in area and contain 13,000 inhab., lies about 2 M. from the sea. The town consists chiefly of the *Promenade* and the *Circus*, the latter of which is adorned with a monument to the founder.

The *Palace*, in the park, in the late Renaissance style, completed in 1872, stands on the site of an older building, which was burned down in 1865. The façade is adorned with six lofty Ionic columns, and there is a handsome terrace at the back. The palace contains some valuable works of art, including marble statues by Rauch and Thorvaldsen, and several good pictures. In front of it rises a "Statue of the late prince, by Drake. The park, which affords beautiful walks, contains the handsome new *Mausoleum* of the princely family.

The bathing-places are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. distant (after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. the road to the left must be followed), near Lauterbach (hotels, see above), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügen'sche Bodden*. Omnibus thither 5-6 times daily (30 pf.). The beautiful island of *Vilm* (boat see above), with its magnificent oaks and beeches, should be visited.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S. of Putbus, is a Monument to the "Great Elector", erected on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

To THE JAGDSCHLOSS,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., a good and well shaded road, on which lies ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Vilmnitz*, with a church containing the burial-place of the Counts and Princes of Putbus. At *Gross-Stresow*, to the right near the coast, there is a monument to Frederick William I. of Prussia. The *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park in which the Jagdschloss (or 'hunting château') is situated, is entered by a gate (carriage 25 pf.).

The *Jagdschloss*, erected from designs by Schinkel in 1835-46, and situated on an eminence, contains several good modern pictures by *Kolbe* and *Eibel*, and a collection of Rügen antiquities. The platform, to which an iron staircase ascends, commands a fine \*view (fee 75 pf., for a party 2-3 M.). The forester keeps a small *Inn* at the foot of the hill.

The *Kiekauer* and other points in the park can only be visited by permission of the forester, and under the guidance of an under-keeper.

The rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut* may be visited from Putbus by boat (see p. 163); view from the \**Grosse Pehrd*, the E. extremity of the peninsula, 7 M. from the Jagdschloss; also from the *Bakenberg* in *Gross-Zicker*, whence the indentations of *Mönchgut* are best observed, and from *Thiessow* on the S. extremity.

From the Jagdschloss a road descends to the N. (r.) to the (1½ M.) hamlet of *Binz*, which, like *Aalbeck*, a hamlet to the right, nearer the coast, is frequented as a bathing-place. The beach is the best in Rügen. Sailing-boat to Sassnitz, see below. The road next passes the picturesque *Schmachter See*, bounded on the W. by wooded hills, traverses the isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*, and then unites with the road from Putbus to Sagard, not far from the (3 M.) forester's house of *Prora*.

A slight digression may be made to the *Schanzenberg*, near (1 hr.) *Lubkow*, an open eminence in the midst of the woods, commanding an extensive view. Immediately beyond the *Schmachter See* we follow the road to the left to *Dollahn* and *Lubkow*, turn to the right from the latter on the Putbus and Sagard road for ¾ M., then ascend to the left by an oak, to the top of the hill in 5 min. The forester's house of *Prora* (see above) is ½ M. beyond this point.

*Neu-Mucran* (poor inn), 4½ M. from the forester's house, is next reached. The road divides here. That to the left leads to (3½ M.) Sagard, see p. 167. — That to the right leads by *Mucran* and the estate of *Lanken* to *Crampas* (*Gasthaus zum Walfisch*, with a terrace), and *Sassnitz* (\**Paulsdorff's Hôtel*, with a view of the sea; \**Küster*; *Lents*; *Böttger*; all often crowded in summer), a sea-bathing place, prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine. Best survey from the *Fahrenberg*, a wooded hill between *Crampas* and *Sassnitz*, on the slope of which *Paulsdorff's Inn* is situated.

FROM *SASSNITZ* TO *STUBBENKAMMER*, about 7½ M., either by sailing-boat, or on foot through beautiful beech forest, the path being indicated by finger-posts, and commanding occasional glimpses of the rocky and romantic coast. Another path recommended to the traveller is that by the \**Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs resembling those of *Stubbenkammer*. A finger-post in the wood, 2 M. from *Sassnitz*, indicates the route thither to the right; beyond the cliffs the beach is followed, and the routes then unite at the *Kieler Bach*. Near *Stubbenkammer* the *Victoria Sicht* and *Wilhelm I. Sicht* (see below) are passed.

\**Stubbenkammer* (from the Slavonic *stopien*, steps, and *kamien*, a rock; *Königlicher Gasthof*, with 80 beds, R. 2½-3 M., B. 1 M., D. 2½ M., often full; tolerable quarters at *Eichstädt's* at *Nipperow*, 2 M. from *Stubbenkammer*, or at *Lohme*, p. 166), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising to a height of 420 ft. almost perpendicularly from the sea, the summit of which, called the \**Königstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the light-house of *Arcona* (p. 166); to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the

*Wilhelm I. Sicht* since the visit of the king in 1865, commands a fine survey of the Königsstuhl itself. A third point, called the *Victoria Sicht* since 1865, is a few minutes' walk farther. Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends, passing the clear and cool *Golcha-Quelle*, in 10 min. to the foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below. An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red hot charcoal produces a striking effect (each spectator 50 pf.). — In 1864 a naval engagement between Prussian and Danish vessels took place off Jasmund.

The E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with beautiful beech-forest, called the *Stubbenitz*, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. In this forest, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood appear to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the Herthaburg, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets supposed to have been intended for the escape of the blood. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Hertha, or Nerthus, but the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded.

FROM STUBBENKAMMER TO ARCONA. A boat for this excursion should be hired at *Lehma* (new inn), a fishing village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Stubbenkammer, and sometimes visited as a sea-bathing place, or at *Glowe*, at the S. end of the *Schaabe* (see below). The voyage occupies 2-4 hrs., according to the wind. The fatiguing road (20 M.) leads by the *Schaabe*, a narrow, sandy isthmus 5 M. in length, connecting the peninsulas of *Jasmund* and *Vitte*. The usual route to Arcona now runs inland by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), where a figure built into the wall of the church is said to be that of the idol *Swantewit*, but the coast-road by *Goor* and *Vitte* is far preferable. At Vitte the pastor of Altenkirchen preaches on eight consecutive Sundays during the herring fishery to the fishermen assembled on the beach by their boats.

The promontory of Arcona, the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse (which is also a good inn), 75 ft. in height. The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the island of Hiddensee, and the Danish island of Møen in the distance. Here once stood the ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, and containing the temple of their four-headed idol *Swantevit*. It was taken and destroyed by the Danes under Waldemar I. in 1168.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona by Altenkirchen (see above) and ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Breege*, a large fishing-village on the N. shore of the *Breger Bodden* (steamboat see p. 168). From Breege a sailing-boat may be taken direct to *Vieregge* (in 1 hr.; 3 M.), or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from *Cau-min* (3 M. from Breege) to *Vieregge* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Between *Vieregge* and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Neuenkirchen* (Inn) rise the *Hochkügord* hills, employed in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. Bergen (p. 167) is 9 M. distant. The regular carriage-road from Arcona to Ber-

gen by *Altenkirchen* (Inn), *Wieck*, the *Wittow Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting. To the W. the island of *Hiddensee*, inhabited by fishermen.

Most travellers prefer to return direct from *Stubbenkammer* to *Stralsund*. A tolerable road leads by *Nipmerow* (Inn), *Poissow*, and *Volksitz* to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Sagard* (*Fürstenkrone*), from which a diligence runs twice daily to *Bergen*; or the traveller may proceed to *Polchow*, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Sagard*, and return thence to *Stralsund* by steamboat (see p. 163). To the N. of *Sagard* and E. of *Quoltitz* is a so-called 'Osterstein', or altar, resembling those already mentioned (p. 166). To the S. of *Sagard*, immediately to the left of the *Bergen* road, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in *Rügen*. The road from *Sagard* to ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bergen* crosses the narrow passage between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Jasmunder Bodden* by a bridge at the *Lietzow Ferry*.

*Bergen* (\**Prinz von Preussen*; \**Rathskeller*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; *Goldner Adler*, unpretending), a town with 4000 inhab., is the capital of *Rügen* and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous church with its lofty tower is in the late Romanesque style and dates from the 12th cent. The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of *Rügen* antiquities. To the N.E.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the town rises the \**RUGARD* (492 ft.), the highest point in the island, crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a monumental tower to the memory of *Arndt*, the poet. The \*view is very extensive and strikingly picturesque, especially by evening light.

Steamboat from *Balswick* to *Stralsund*, see p. 163.

Good roads lead from *Bergen* to *Putbus* (6 M.), and to *Stralsund* (16 M.). Diligence see p. 163. At *Samtens*, halfway to *Stralsund*, the road unites with the *Stralsund* and *Putbus* road, on which, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E., lies *Garz* (*Hôtel du Nord*), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168. A well-preserved circular wall here is a relic of heathen times. *Schorritz*, 2 M. to the S., on the road leading to the *Gleiwitz Ferry*, was the birthplace of the poet *Arndt* (b. 1769, d. 1860 in *Boan*).

## 26. From Berlin to Dantsic and Königsberg.

RAILWAY to *Dantsic* direct, 285 M.; or via *Bromberg*, 306 M.; express in 11 hrs., fares 39 M. 50, 30 M. 90 pf.; ordinary trains in  $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fares 38. 60, 27. 50, 18. 50. Express trains run chiefly via *Bromberg*. — From *Dantsic* to *Königsberg*, 120 M.; express in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fares 16 M. 90, 12 M. 10 pf.

*Berlin* see p. 1. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. Stations *Neuenhagen*, *Strausberg*, *Dahnsdorf-Müncheberg*.

Diligence from *Müncheberg* once daily to (6 M.) *Buckow* (*Hoffacker*), a small town situated in a pretty district called the '*Märkische Schweiz*'.

Stations *Gusow*, *Golzow*.

51 M. *Cüstrin* (*Höt. Milisch; Wagner*) is a strongly fortified town with 11,200 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. Fre-

derick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. v. Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov. 1730.

At Zorndorf,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, 25th Aug. 1758.

Branch-lines to *Frankfort* and *Reppen-Rothenburg* (p. 182).

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe. Stations *Vietz*, *Döllens-Radung*, and *Düringshof* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Horstberge*, with a beautiful forest and point of view).

80 M. *Landsberg* (\**Pasedag's Hôtel*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), with 21,444 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the Warthe. At stat. *Zantoch* the *Netze* falls into the Warthe. In the market place is a monument in memory of 1870-71. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenchments, commands pleasant views. Stations *Friedeberg*, *Alt-Carbe*, *Driesen*. At (116 M.) *Kreuz* (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge.

*Kreuz* lies about half-way between Stargard and Posen, on the Stettin and Breslau Railway.

FROM STETTIN TO POSEN, 129 M., in  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs. (19 M 90, 13 M 79, 9 M 60 pf.). Near Stettin the line crosses the Oder, and near *Damm* the *Regritz*, an arm of the Oder. Beyond stat. *Carolinienhorst* the train passes the *Madd-See*, the largest lake in Pomerania, and famous for its lampreys.

$21\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Stargard* (\**Prinz von Preussen*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M.; *Hôtel Daniels*), on the navigable *Inna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 20,180 inhab., is surrounded by a well-preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways. The *Marienkirche*, of the 14th and 15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent. and the *Protsen'sche Haus* adjoining the church deserve notice. — To the S. of Stargard lies the small town of *Pyritz*, where the *Ottobrunnen* has been erected in honour of St. Otho, the apostle of this district. Pretty environs, called the *Weitzacker*; picturesque costumes.

Several unimportant stations; then *Kreuz*, where the train crosses the Berlin-Königsberg line (see above). Beyond this the journey is uninteresting.

129 M. *Posen* (\**Hôtel de Dresden*, R. 2, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; *Hôtels de Rome, de France, de l'Europe, de Berlin, Bazar*. Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf.), Polish *Poznán*, the capital of the province of that name, and headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, a fortress of the first rank, with 61,168 inhab. (more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  German, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  Prot., and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the residence of the kings of Poland down to 1296. It was also important as a great dépôt of the trade between Germany and the East, and was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815.

The station is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the *Berliner Thor*. The *Wilhelms-Platz* with the *Theatre* and the *Raczyński Library*, containing 20,000 vols., is a handsome square. The oldest building is the *Rathaus*, the principal part of which dates from the 16th cent.; the projecting double vestibule was erected in 1550 by Giovan Battista de Quadre, an Italian architect. The tower is of 1730, in the style of the period. On the vaulting of the vestibule are the signs of the zodiac in painted reliefs. The *Dom*, or Cathedral, on the right

bank of the Warthe, re-erected in 1775, contains several treasures of art (sacristan to the right, at the corner of the chief façade). On four pillars four "Brasses" of the 15th cent., among them that of the woywoda, or governor, Gurka (d. 1472); *Monuments* of bishops; sumptuous "Golden Chapel," erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics and fine gilded bronze statues of the two first Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch; monument in the chapel, adjoining the latter on the right, of the Powodowski family, 1585. — "Fort Winiary," the citadel of the fortifications, constructed since 1828, affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the office of the commandant, Wilhelmsplatz).

From POSEN to BROMBERG (84½ M.) or to THORN (87½ M.), by railway in 3¾-4½ hrs. — Most important station (31½ M.) *Gniezno*, Pol. *Gniezno*, the most ancient place in the former kingdom of Poland, prettily situated among hills and lakes. Among the thirteen churches is the interesting cathedral of the 10th cent., with the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1320. *Bromberg* and *Thorn*, see below.

From POSSEN TO BRESLAU, 102 M., in 4¼ hrs. (13 M 20, 9. 90, 6. 30), uninteresting. *Breslau*, p. 188.

154 M. *Schneidemühl*, where the direct line diverges to (266 M.) *Dirschau* (p. 170), passing several unimportant stations.

The older line leads to stations *Weissenhöhe*, *Netzthal*, and *Nakel*, a busy town on the Netze, which communicates by means of a canal, constructed by Frederick the Great, with the *Brahe*, an affluent of the Vistula.

207 M. *Bromberg* (*Hôtel Moritz*; *Englisches Haus*; \**Rios*; *Schwarzer Adler*), on the *Brahe*, with 31,346 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to the canal just mentioned, which connects the Vistula and the Oder, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick the Great adorns the market-place.

From BROMBERG to THORN, 31 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 4, 3, 2 M.). *Thorn* (\**Hôtel Sanssouci*; *Marquardt*; *Drei Kronen*), with 18,667 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance on the *Vistula*, which is crossed by a new iron bridge. The handsome *Rathhaus* of the 14th and 16th cent., the *Schiefe Thurm* (i. e. leaning tower), the old *Schloss* (erected in 1200, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420), and the *Katzenschwanz*, a handsome watch-tower, are worthy of inspection. The *Church of St. John* contains a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn in 1473; a statue, by Tieck, was erected to him near the *Rathhaus* in 1853. The *Marienkirche* contains good wood-carving of the 14th cent. — *Thorn* is famous for its "Pfefferkuchen", a kind of gingerbread.

From *Thorn* to *Warsaw*, express in 7¼ hrs.; to *Posen*, see above. A line also runs from *Thorn* to (187 M.) *Insterburg* (p. 181), on the N.E. frontier of Prussia.

The line follows the course of the *Vistula*, at a distance of 4-6 M. from it. Stations *Kotomierz*, *Terespol*, *Laskowitz*, *Warlubien*, and (261 M.) *Czerwinski*.

From TERESPOL diligence five times daily to (6 M.) *Culm* (*Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 176), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — A diligence also runs from *Terespol* to *Schweid*, 4½ M. N. of *Culm*.

From WARLUBIEN diligence five times daily to (9½ M.) *Graudenz* (*Gold. Löwe*), a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Vistula*, which successfully resisted the French in 1807.

From CZERWINSK diligence five times daily to (12½ M.) *Marienwerder*

(*Heilsner*), the seat of government for the district, and of a public horse-breeding establishment. *Cathedral* of 1848. *Schloss*, founded in 1233, with two remarkable projecting towers.

274 M. *Pelplin*, the residence of the Bishop of Culm, has a fine cathedral.

286 M. *Dirschau* (*Kronprinz*), where the passage of the Vistula in winter was formerly often attended with great difficulty, now possesses a handsome *Railway Bridge*, completed in 1857, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length.

As the train approaches Dantsic the country becomes more picturesque. Last stations *Hohenstein* and *Praust*.

305 M. *Dantsic*. *Hetsels*. \*ENGLISCHES HAUS (Pl. a), R. and A. 2 M. 60, B. 80 pf., once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; \*HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. b); \*WALTER'S HÔTEL (Pl. c); HÔTEL DE BERLIN (Pl. d), nearest the station; DREI MOHREN (Pl. e); \*SCHERBAK, Hundegasse 17, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; KRONPRINZ (Pl. f); DEUTSCHES HAUS, Holzmarkt 12.

*Restaurants*. *Leuthols*, No. 11, and *Denzer*, No. 16, Langemarkt; *Fuchs*, Brodbänkengasse 40; *Rathskeller*, under the *Artushof*. — *Beer*. \*Hôtel St. Petersburg, Lange Markt 18; *Bürger*, Hundegasse 86; *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, at the Ketterhager Thor (Pl. B, 4); *Selonke*, Langgarten 31, outside the Grüne Thor, with theatre, concerts, &c. — *Confectioners*. *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34; *Grentzenberg* No. 32, and *A Porta* No. 8 Langemarkt.

*Amber*. *Hoffmann*, Altstädtischer Graben 92; *Jantzen*, Heil. Geistgasse 114; *Alter*, Breite-Str. 79.

*Goldwasser*, a speciality of Dantsic, is a liqueur prepared by *Isaac Wedding Widow & Egdam Dirck Heikker*, Breitegasse 52.

*Cabs*. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 M., 4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the town*, not exceeding 20 min., 50 pf., 75, or 1 M. 25. Not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 75 pf., 1 M., or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; under  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., 1 M.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. — From *Langfuhr* to the *Jäschkenthal Road*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.; *Zinglershöhe*, *Jäschkenthal*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , or 2 M.; *Neufahrwasser*, 3,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.

*Tramway*. From Dantsic to *Langfuhr* (p. 175) in summer, every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in the morning, and every 10 min. in the afternoon; in winter every hour in the morning and every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in the afternoon; departure from the Hohe Thor, near the station (Pl. A, 3).

*Railways*. There are two stations at Dantsic, the (1) *Prussian E. Railway Station* at the *Legethor* (Pl. B, 6) for the line to Dirschau (Berlin), Marienburg, and Königsberg (p. 175), and the (2) *Berlin and Stettin Railway Station* outside the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. A, 3), for the line to Neufahrwasser and to Oliva, Zoppot Stettin, and Berlin (p. 174).

*Steamboats* (from the quay outside the *Johannisthor*, at the end of the *Johannigasse*, Pl. C, 3) to *Neufahrwasser* (p. 174) hourly in summer, every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in the height of the summer, 30 and 20 pf.; there is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

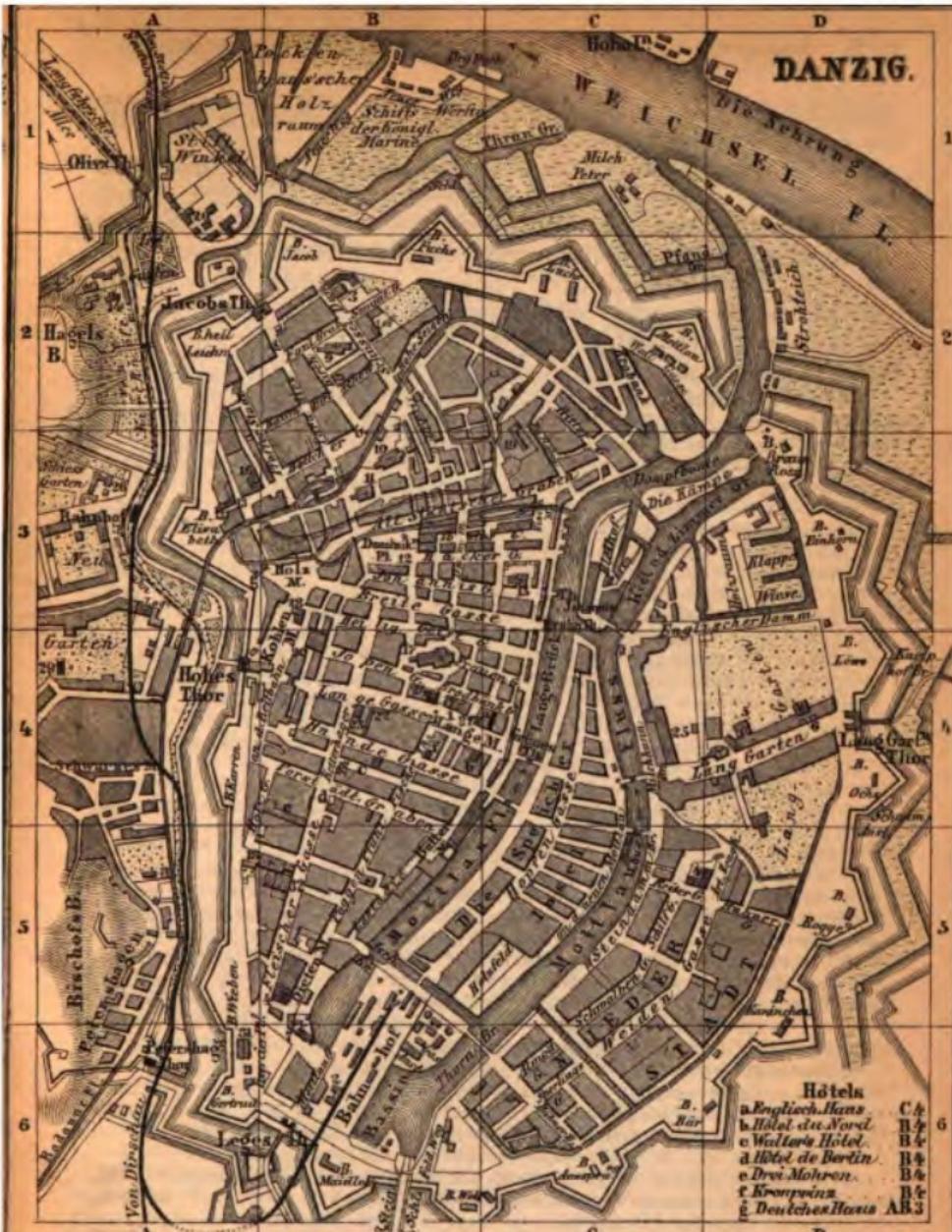
*Post-Office*, Pl. 23. *Telegraph Office* (Pl. 27), Langemarkt No. 38.

*Sea Baths*. The most frequented are at *Brösen*, \**Westerplatte* (p. 174), and *Weichselmünde* (p. 174). *Steamboats* and *railways* see above. *Zoppot*, see p. 175.

*Chief Attractions*. *Langemarkt* and *Langgasse*, *Rathhaus*, *Artushof*, *Marienkirche*, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), view from the *Bischofsberg* (p. 174), and excursion to the *Johannisberg*.

*Dantsic*, or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 98,181 inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men, the capital of the district of the same name, a strong fortress, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Motlau* and *Radaune* into the

DANZIG.



1. <i>ArtusJunker-hof</i> )	B 4	<b>Kirchen.</b>		24. <i>Bathhaus</i>	B 4
2. <i>Bahnhof</i>	B 6			25. <i>Regierungssgeb.</i>	C 4
3. <i>Bibliothek</i>	B 2			26. <i>Schützenhaus</i>	A 3
4. <i>Casernen</i>	B 5	13. <i>S<sup>t</sup>Elisabeth-K.</i>	A 3	27. <i>Telegraph</i>	B 4
5. <i>Commandantur</i>	D 4	14. <i>Heil-Leichen-K.</i>	A 2	28. <i>Theater</i>	B 3
6. <i>Consulat (französisches)</i>	D 4	15. <i>S<sup>t</sup>Johanne-E.</i>	C 3	29. <i>Victoria-Theater</i>	A 4
7. <i>Fortification Bureaux</i>	B 5 6	16. <i>Karmelitter-K.</i>	A 3	30. <i>Zehnhaus (altes)</i>	B 2
<b>Kirchen.</b>		17. <i>Marien-K.</i>	B 4	31. <i>Zehnhaus (neues)</i>	A 6
8. <i>S<sup>t</sup>Barbara-E.</i>	D 4	18. <i>Irinatitische-K.</i>	B 3	32. <i>Franziakaischer Kloster</i>	B 5
9. <i>S<sup>t</sup>Bartolomäi-E.</i>	B 2	19. <i>Luxemburg-Kirch.</i>	C 2 3		
10. <i>Brigitten-K.</i>	B 3	20. <i>Lorazeth d. Stadt u.</i>			
11. <i>Catherina E.</i>	R 3	<i>Pockenkaur</i>	A 1		
		21. <i>Festung (Springbrunnen)</i>	B 4		
		22. <i>Polizei</i>	B 4		
				1. 23 200	



*Vistula*. The Mottlau flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The Radaune enters the town by an artificial channel near the Hohe Thor, and then separates the *Altstadt* from the *Rechtstadt*.

Dantsic was originally a Slavonic-Danish settlement and became the capital of the Duchy of *Pommereilen* as early as 997. In 1310 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About 1380 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of all the mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in throwing off the yoke. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the *Altstadt*, placed itself under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position as an independent state, under Polish supremacy, the city enjoyed extensive privileges, and absorbed almost the entire trade of Poland. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16th-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second division of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalkreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Although retaining the semblance of a free city, Dantsic then became an important French arsenal, especially during the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1814 it was surrendered by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again awarded to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic, together with Lübeck, has best preserved its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings, which were once sometimes shaded with trees, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses still possess traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various

kinds, all of which however are fast disappearing before the march of modern improvement.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 14 ft. admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic is the most extensive in Europe, with the exception of that of Odessa. The vast magazines on the *Speicher-Insel* (p. 171) are capable of containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels. The timber-trade, the dépôts of which are in the *Langgarten* quarter, to the E. of the Speicher-Insel, is also very considerable. Amber is also a speciality of Dantsic. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen, most of whom are Poles, wearing picturesque costumes.

Dantsic was the cradle of the infant navy of Germany, the headquarters of which were removed to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in 1865.

The *Richtstadt* is the most interesting quarter. The \**Lange-markt* and *Langgasse* (Pl. B, 4) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16th-18th century, many of which, till within the last few years, were provided with '*Beischläge*'.

The handsome \**Rathhaus* (Pl. 24), situated at the corner where the *Langgasse* expands into the *Langemarkt*, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (146 ft.) has a spire, which was added in 1559-61, containing a set of chimes of great repute.

The *Interior*, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left in the passage, 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before business hours.

**GROUND FLOOR.** To the left the *Sommer-Rathsstube* (council-chamber), with richly carved and inlaid panelling and ceiling-paintings of the 16th cent. which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1598. Among the mural paintings is one representing a listener and a man enjoining secrecy, in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style. To the right on the ground-floor is the \**Renter*, the (modern) vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious winding staircase of oak (16th cent.) ascends to the **FIRST FLOOR**, containing the *Empfangssimmer*, or reception-room, which resembles the Sommer-Rathsstube in its decorations, but is of later date, and the handsome modern *Arbeitszimmer* of the burgomaster, &c.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the *Langemarkt* was cast in Holland in 1639.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the \**Artushof*, or *Junkerhof* (Pl. 1), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Artus, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly met here to transact business. The present edifice was erected in 1552 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade are medallion portraits of the Emp. Charles V. and his son Don John of Austria.

The \*HALL (generally open in the forenoon, entrance by the adjoining house on the left; business hours 11-2) with fine vaulting, borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the earlier building (1480), but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues from subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. In the centre Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by Möller, 1602; Madonna by Stech; Acteon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by Stech; Siege of the Marienburg in 1410 (p. 176); Departure of mediæval warriors, a small, but good picture; frieze representing the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly painted burning light), &c.

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor*, (outside of which is the Lange Brücke, p. 172), and the Langgasse on the W. by the *Langgasser-Thor*, erected in 1612. Opposite the latter is the lofty Stockthurm (1346 and 1508), now a military workshop, adjoining which is the *Höhe Thor* (Pl. A, 4), a handsome fortified gateway erected in 1588, in the 'baroque' style.

In the neighbouring Kohlenmarkt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. 30), a curious looking edifice erected in 1605, in the degraded style of the period, with gables and towers. The *Altstädtische Rathhaus*, on the opposite bank of the *Radaune*, now a court of justice, is a similar building.

The \*Church of St. Mary (Pl. 17), a noble pile, founded in 1343, but re-erected in 1403-46 and 1484-1503, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the flying but-tresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4, to the right, opposite the N. tower).

Gothic \*HIGH ALTAR, executed by Michael in 1511-17, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Fine candelabra of the same date. The architectural summit was afterwards removed, but was restored by Wendler in 1870. The whole altar is 66 ft. in height. Behind it is a large STAINED GLASS window, presented by Frederick William IV. in 1844, the first work of the Berlin establishment which was then presided over by the afterwards celebrated general Vogel v. Falkenstein. Adjoining the altar is a CIBORIUM, formerly gilded chapel on the S. side of the choir contains a large CRUCIFIX, admirably carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Capelle in the N. aisle contains the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, the LAST JUDGMENT, a work which is now generally admitted to be by Memling of Bruges. The picture, painted about 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medicis, and consigned to a shipper probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473 however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was attacked by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and was presented by the shipowners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. Large FONT, cast in the Netherlands in 1554. Two well executed CANDLABRA in brass, in the nave. The Reinhards-Capelle, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving. In front of the Allerheiligen-Capelle is interred the poet Martin Opitz, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The church also contains a valuable COLLECTION of sacerdotal vestments and ecclesiastical vessels of the 12th-16th cent.

The TOWER commands a good survey of the town (tickets at 40 Heil. Geistgasse, 25 pf.).

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. 11), erected in 1326, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. 15), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity* (Pl. 18), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly decorated, triple W. gable.

Adjoining it is the handsome old **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 32), a late Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., recently almost entirely restored.

The **GROUND FLOOR**, with its vaulted rooms, has been fitted up for a Museum of *Dantsic Antiquities* and for a collection of casts from the antique.

Passing through the handsome cloisters, we reach a staircase on the left leading to the **UPPER FLOOR**, where a series of well-lighted rooms contain the public **PICTURE GALLERY**, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt*, Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *E. Meyerheim*, Genre-picture; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the former), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme, released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre pictures; *Kalkreuth*, *Eissasser*, *Bickhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. — The periodical exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein also take place here.

The *Kabrun Gallery*, which was formerly at the Handels-Academie, is now likewise placed here, consisting of about 350 works, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and 10,000 engravings and woodcuts.

Herr *Kupferschmidt*, Breitegasse 52, possesses a valuable collection of handsome furniture, crystal, and other objects of art of the 16th-18th. cent., to which strangers are readily admitted.

Dantsic is the first town on the continent which has utilised its sewage for the fertilisation of the hitherto sterile moor-land. The pump-station on the *Kämpe* (Pl. C, 3) and the irrigation fields on the dunes between Weichselmünde (see below) and the village of Heubude are worthy of a visit.

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. \*View of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bellevue* inn, at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg*, an ascent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 173). To the left rises the fortified *Hagelsberg*.

The **\*Environs** of Dantsic surpass those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway.

**MOUTH OF THE VISTULA.** By *steamboat* (p. 170) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *railway* (p. 170;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 15 min.; fares 60, 50, 30 pf.). The steamer proceeds through the thronged Mottlau, passes the fortified island of *Holm* and the fortress of *Weichselmünde*, whence an excursion may be made to the irrigation field at *Heubude*. — Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies *Neu-Fahrwasser*, a suburb of Dantsic, with docks enlarged in 1871. Leaving the landing-place, and skirting the bank, we reach a ferry, which takes us across to *Westenplatte*, a capital bathing-place. The entrance to the harbour is now the only mouth of the Vistula, and presents a busy scene in summer. A long granite pier, with a small lighthouse,

extends into the sea on the E. side. Near the station is the large lighthouse. To the W. is the small sea-bathing place *Brösen*. In 1840 the Vistula forced a new passage for itself into the sea at *Neufähr*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Dantsic, but strong bulwarks have since been erected to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

To LANGFUHR, OLIVA, AND ZOPPOT by the Stettin Railway, or by tramway. Langfuhr, a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70, with the Olivaer Thor. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends to the \*Johannisberg (on the slope of which is the \*Bellevue, or *Zinglershöhe* inn), the top of which (300 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the town and sea, with the promontory of Hela with a lighthouse to the left. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jdschkenthal*.

At stat. Oliva (*Mierfeld's Hôtel*), a village 2 M. to the N.W. of Langfuhr, there is a once celebrated Cistercian Abbey, suppressed in 1829, the Church of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pomerellen, and good carving of 1619. The Refectory is adorned with portraits of all the abbots from 1170, the date of the foundation of the abbey. The peace which terminated the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660. The Palace of the abbots is now inhabited by a Princess of Hohenzollern-Hechingen; it possesses a beautiful \*Garden.

The \*Garisberg (350 ft.), immediately at the back of Oliva, is a favourite point of view. The survey of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing the view from the Johannisberg.

Stat. Zoppot (\**Kuisbach's Hôtel*; *Hochbaum's*; *Curhaus* on the beach),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Elisenhöhe*, and *Königshöhe*, all good points of view. The \*Adlershorst (200 ft.), a promontory  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N., commands a charming survey of the bay of Zoppot and of another bay farther N., formed by the prominent *Oxhöft Spitze*.

The Garthaus, or suppressed Carthusian monastery of *Marien-Paradies*, 21 M. to the S.W. of Dantsic, with the village of that name, lies in a wooded and hilly lake-district (diligence twice daily). The *Schönberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and Ural Mts.

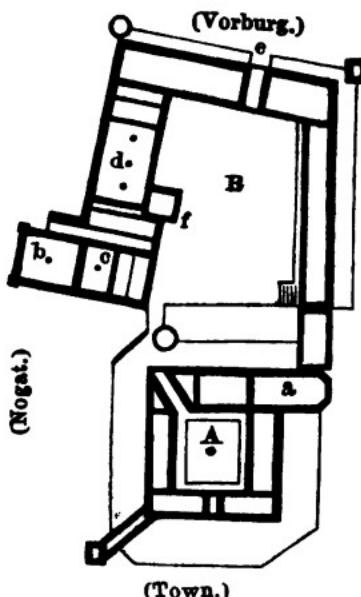
**FROM DANTSIC TO KÖNIGSBURG (120 M.).** *Dirschau*, see p. 170. The train now traverses a fertile plain, and crosses the *Nogat*, an arm of the Vistula. This district lies below the highest level of these rivers, and is protected from inundation by embankments.

$29\frac{1}{2}$  M. Marienburg (\**König von Preussen*; *Hochmeister*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 8500 inhab.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Dirschau, was anciently the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, erected at the end of the 14th cent. The handsome *Town Gates* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street rises a small Gothic *Obelisk* to the Burgo-master Blume (see below).

The \*SCHLOSS, the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the bridge over the *Nogat*) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte*, or *Hohe Schloss* (Pl. A), the *Mittelschloss* (Pl. B), and the *Förburg*, to the N., which is no longer extant. Principal entrance on the N.

side (Pl. e). The sacristan of the Marienkirche (see below) lives at the school at the end of the town; the castellan, who shows the Mittelschloss, in the W. wing of that building (Pl. f).

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1191, began in 1231 under the auspice of the Grand Master *Hermann v. Sals* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner Marienburg was founded in 1274, at first merely as the seat of a commander of the Order. In 1308, however, *Siegfried v. Feuchtwangen* transferred the residence of the Hochmeister hither, and the castle was extended so as to render it worthy of its new dignity. In 1335 *Dietrich v. Altenburg* began to erect the Mittelschloss, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich v. Kniprode* (1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order after which it rapidly declined. Its moral foundations were sapped by luxury and internal dissensions, and at the same time Poland became its bitter and implacable enemy. Disputes with regard to the frontier caused the outbreak of hostilities in 1407, and in 1410 the Grand Master *Ulrich v. Jungingen* fell at the bloody battle of Tannenberg. The greater part of the Teutonic dominions now succumbed to the Polish yoke; and although the Marienburg under the gallant *Heinrich v. Plauen* (1410-13) with the remnant of his knights successfully resisted a siege, and the Peace of Thorn was concluded in 1411, the power of the Order was irretrievably gone. The incursions of barbarian hordes became more frequent, and numbers of the towns and noblesse went over to Poland. The mercenaries employed by the Order moreover rebelled when their pay was in arrear, and one castle after another was pledged to them. At length in 1457 the Marienburg itself thus fell into their hands and was sold to the Poles, who at the same time took possession of the whole of W. Prussia. The Grand Master escaped to Königsberg, and thenceforth retained E. Prussia only as a fief from the king of Poland. The town of Marienburg, however, under its faithful and undaunted burgomaster *Bartholomew Blume*, continued to resist the attacks of their enemy, and did not succumb until three years later. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay and was frequently altered and disfigured, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the venerable building was revived, and the Grand Masters residence in the Mittelschloss, the finest part of it, was restored. The Hochschloss is still in a ruinous condition, while the site of the Vorburg is now covered with modern buildings and intersected by the railway.



The HOCHSCHLOSS (Pl. A), next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, formerly surrounded with cloisters, and contains the "Marienkirche" (Pl. a), a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting in the interior, but afterwards disfigured, which we enter by the elegant "Golden Gate". A niche on the exterior on the E. side, contains an inlaid "Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. The Chapel of St. Anna, under the church, contains the ancient burial vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments.

The "MITTELSCHLOSS" (Pl. B), adjoining the Hochschloss, forming an irregu-

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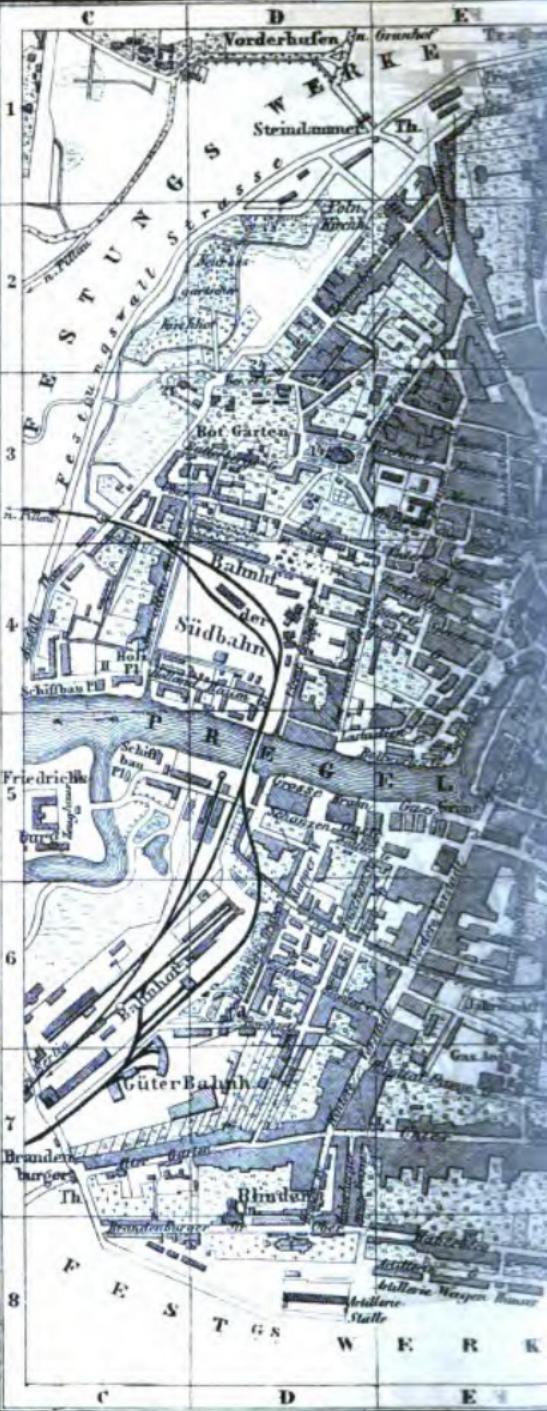
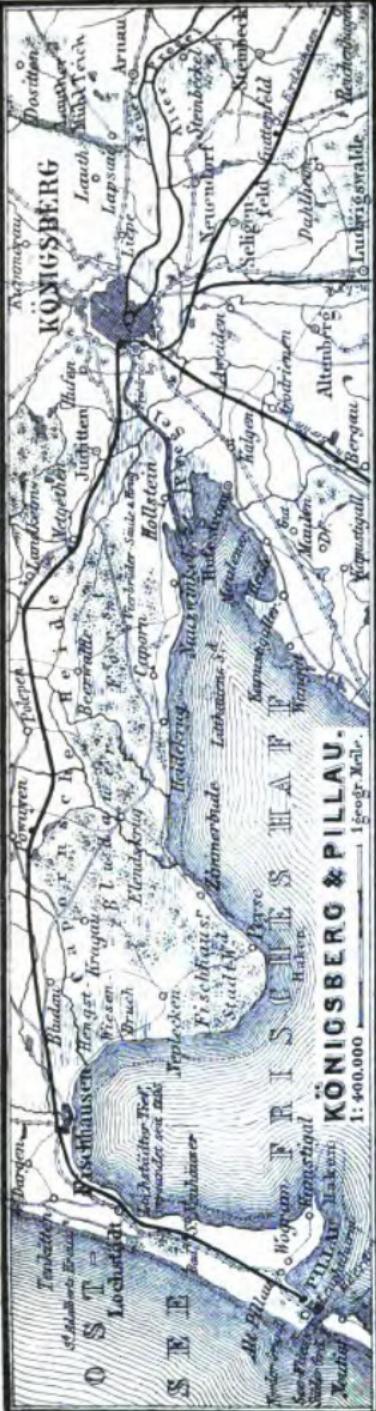
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lar quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master and knights, with their three 'Remter' or halls. A long passage leads to the \*Master's Great Hall (Pl. b), the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the Master's Small Hall (Pl. c) is also borne by a single column of granite. The Chapel contains among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388, discovered in the cathedral-treasury at Gnesen in 1823. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the \*Convent Remter (Pl. d), or assembly hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. Stained glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The pinnacles of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast Cellars are also worthy of inspection.

The train now traverses the fertile plain of Marienburg and Elbing. Stations *Altfelde*, *Grunau*.

47 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Elbing (\*Hôtel de Berlin; \*Königlicher Hof, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 2 M), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 33,500 inhab., somewhat resembling Dantsic in the older parts, contains nothing of special interest. *Vogelsang* and *Dambitzen* are among the finest points in the beautiful environs. Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Kahlberg*, a small watering-place; or by *Reimannsfelde* (water-cure) to the former monastery of *Cadienen*, surrounded by woods.

From Elbing by steamboat in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the small town of *Frauenburg* (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern palace lies on the height. The conspicuous \*Dom, fortified with towers and walls, externally a fine Gothic edifice of brick of the 14th cent., is decorated in the interior in the bad taste of the 17th and 18th cent. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 169), who died here as a canon in 1543, is said to have erected the tower containing the machinery for supplying the cathedral and vicinity with water.

The train now describes a wide circuit, so as to avoid the line of hills to the E. of the Haff. Stations *Güldenboden*, *Schlobitten*, *Mühlhausen*, *Braunsberg*, a town on the *Passarge* (Rheinischer Hof; *Schwarzer Adler*), *Heiligenbeil*, *Woltnik*, *Ludwigsort*, *Kobbelbude*.

120 M. Königsberg. Hotels. \*DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. a), R. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M, A. 60 pf., B. 1 M.; \*HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. b), similar charges; \*KÖNIGLICHER HOF (Pl. c); HÔTEL DE BERLIN (Pl. f); HÔTEL DU NORD, Steindamm 117; SCHWAN; BELLEVUE, Steindamm 124; KRONPRINZ VON PREUSSEN, near the stations.

*Restaurants.* \*Börsen-Restauratton, in the Neue Börse (p. 180) *Belle-vue*, on the Schlosssteich. — *Wine.* *Stöbke*, Kneiphöfche Langgasse; *Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof, good wines. — *Confectioners.* *Zappa*, Französische Str. 14; *Steiner*, Junker-Str.; *Buccella*, Post-Str. 3, sells the best 'march-pane', a speciality of Königsberg.

*Cabs:* 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf. per drive.

*Amber Wares.* *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str.

*Chief Attractions.* Palace, Monuments of Kant and Frederick William III., New University, Stadt-Museum, Dom, New Exchange.

Königsberg, the second town in Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 122,445 inhab. and a garrison of 6680 men, lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*,

and 367 M. from Berlin. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (on the W. side, between the Schlossteich and Pregel), the *Kneiphof* (an island), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). It is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. in circumference, including, however, extensive gardens and the Schlossteich. Königsberg has been an important fortress since 1843, when extensive fortifications and outworks, some of which are still uncompleted, were commenced. The trade of the place is improving, and extensive goods-stations are being built. The shipping business is also increasing, but small vessels only can enter the Haff, the larger being obliged to unload at Pillau. The traffic with the Prussian and Polish corn-growing countries of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges; the other important commodities, besides grain, are flax, hemp, and brandy. Tea forms one of the principal imports.

*Königsberg* was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally King *Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 176) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The Elector *Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. v. Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder*, *Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The *Palace* (Pl. 19), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly the seat of the Teutonic Order. It was restored in 1532-54, and frequently altered in the 18th cent. It now contains the apartments of the royal family and those of the president of the province, government offices, the Archives (open daily 9-1), and a commercial school.

The W. wing contains the *Schlosskirche*, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and William I. in 1861. The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the 'Landwehr', the names of numerous members of which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious *Moscowiter-Saal*, employed for festivals, exhibitions of art, etc. (custodian in the E. wing, opposite). It was built by the Russians, at the time of the Seven Years' War, during their occupation of the town in 1758-62, and is one of the largest halls in Germany. The *Tower*, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

The *Statue of Frederick I.* (Pl. 4), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by *Jacobi* and *Schlüter*, was erected in 1801.

The \**Monument of Kant* (Pl. 6), in bronze, by *Rauch*, near the N.W. corner of the palace, completed in 1864, represents the philosopher in his 30th year. The house No. 3 Prinzessin-Str. (Pl. 8), in the vicinity, was occupied by Kant from 1793 to 1804.

The *Post-Office* (Pl. 17) is situated opposite Kant's house, and adjoining it is the modern *Altstädtische Kirche* (Pl. 13), originally

designed by Schinkel, whose plans however were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz*, or KÖNIGS-GÄRTEN, bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 18), and on the N.W. by the New University, and embellished with an equestrian \*Statue of Frederick William III. (Pl. 5), designed by Kiss, and erected in 1851.

*Reliefs.* 1. Domestic life of the king at Königsberg in 1807-9; 2. The king delivers to Hardenberg the new laws enacted during these years, Scharnhorst and Stein approving; 3. Foundation of the Landwehr in 1813; York between Counts Alexander and Lewis Dohna gives a musket to a student; Bardeleben leaning on his sword; to the right in the corner the burgomaster in the Landwehr uniform; to the left a soldier of the national cavalry regiment. The 4th and 5th scenes represent the blessings of peace.

The new \*University (Pl. 22), completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by Stüler. The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia*, the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melanchthon; above, medallion portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors.

*Interior.* Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The SENATE HALL contains a portrait of the Crown Prince as rector, by Lauchert, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by Schadow. The adjacent \*AULA is adorned with admirable frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

The University has 50 professors, 20 lecturers, and about 600 students.

The Schlossteichgasse leads from the Königsgarten to the E. to the Schlossteich, a sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., and is a great ornament to the town, being surrounded by public and private gardens. The bridge across it (Pl. G, 3) at the end of the Schlossteichgasse, commanding a pretty view, is for foot-passengers only. Traversing the Weissgerbergasse and crossing the Rossärtsche Markt, the traveller enters the long KÖNIGS-STRASSE, where a column rises to the memory of the Prussian minister v. Schön. No. 57, near the monument, is the *Kunst-Academie* (Director Prof. Rosenfelder), containing on the upper floor the —

\***Stadt-Museum** (Pl. 20), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sund. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 M; custodian Landhofmeister - Str. 2, left side, a street nearly opposite the museum). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 old Italian masters, including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, *Cima da Conegliano*, and others, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: 57. *Jan Steen*, 59. *Jan van Goyen*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 100 PAINTINGS OF MODERN MASTERS, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distract; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses; 174. *Kolbe*, Battle of the Lechfeld; 181. *E. Pistorius*, Cellar-man by a cask; 182. *E. le Poitevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, A Wreck; 191. *A. Schroedter*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stilke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemais, 1291; 210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*, Sea-pieces;

285. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother and two children; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; 249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Taking of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; 252. *Kalkreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; 253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Henry IV.; 254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achenbach*, Near Scheveningen; 262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher und Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; 264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; 267. *L. Knaus*, Gypsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the nunnery of Chiem-See protecting it against plundering soldiers; 279. *W. Lindenschmitt*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relations; 284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. 2), containing 250,000 vols. and MSS. of Luther, etc. (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 11-4, Wed. and Sat. 2-4). Farther on is the *Königs-Thor*, with the Statues of Ottokar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic *Cathedral* (Pl. 9), began in 1333 and not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (sacristan Dom-Str. 15, S. of the church).

The *Choir*, now disused, contains ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city. On the N. side the tomb of the Chancellor Koskoth. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The 'Stoa Kantiana' adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker.

The *Old University* (Pl. 23) and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the *New Exchange* (Pl. 3), a handsome building designed by Müller of Bremen and completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Business hours 12-2; at other times the interior is shown by the custodian.

The *Observatory* (Pl. 21), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the talented astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Butterberg Nos. 2-3, the valuable *Zoological Museum* (Pl. 24), Sternwart-Str. 5-6, and the *Chemical Laboratory* of the university.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO PILLAU, 29 M., by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 M. 70, 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90 pf.). Stat. *Metzelen*; to the left the *Caporn'sche Heide*, an extensive forest, in the centre of which rises the *Vierbrüdersäule*. 18 M. *Powayen*, whence the *Galtgarben* is visited (see below). 20 M. *Fischhausen*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of which is *Lochstedt*, an ancient castle of the Teutonic Order. The train crosses the outlet of the *Frische Haff*, which is now choked with sand, passes *Neuhäuser*, a bathing-place surrounded by woods, and reaches *Pillau*, a fortress at the present mouth of the *Frische Haff*, with a harbour and lighthouse. — Steamboat from Königsberg to Elbing by Pillau daily in 8 hrs. (3 or 2 M.), a pleasant trip.

*Samland* (see Map after the Index) is a fertile and partially wooded district,

with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. The highest point is the *Galtgarben* (366 ft.), reached in 1 hr. from stat. Powayen via *Medenau*, the top of which is crowned with a large iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence. Most of the villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. *Gramm*, the chief of these, lies 20 M. to the N. of Königsberg (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.), at the S. end of the *Kurische Nehrung*, a sandy tongue of land running N. to Memel, a distance of 71 M. The sand-hills of the Nehrung, attaining a height of 200 ft., are sometimes visited. *Schwarzort*, a bathing-place on the Nehrung, 14 M. from Memel, is chiefly remarkable for its amber-dredging. To the W. of Cranz lie *Neukuren*, *Rauschen*, *Georgenswalde*, and *Warniken*, the environs of the last of which vie in grandeur with Stubbenkammer (p. 186).

*Amber* of a remarkably pure and solid consistency is found at *Brüsterort*, at the N.W. angle of Samland, where divers are employed in the search. The whole of the W. coast of Samland has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*'. The yield is most abundant after storms. In 1862 about 4000 lbs., valued at 1800*l.*, were found near *Palmnicken* and *Nodems* in a single morning. Dantzig is now the principal dépôt of this highly prized antediluvian gum. It is exported to the East for pipe mouthpieces, as well as to America, Africa, etc. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, protected by severe laws, is now farmed to private individuals. It is found among the seaweed, and also dug out on the coast, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. Fragments ½ oz. in weight are valued at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, those of 1lb. at 15*l.* and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, 141 M., railway in 8½ hrs. by *Insterburg* and *Tilsit*. Stations *Tapiaw*, *Wehlau* (where the train crosses the *Aile*), *Norkitten*, and (57 M.) *Insterburg* (*Kronprinz von Preussen*), an industrial town with 10,000 inhab., on the *Pregel*, where the line to *Tilsit* branches off to the N. — From *Insterburg* to (38 M.) *Eydtkuhnen*, the Prussian frontier station, by railway in 2 hrs.; thence by *Kowno* and *Dünaburg* to (557 M.) *St. Petersburg* by express in 27 hrs.

90 M. *Tilsit* (\**Hôtel de Russie*; *Prinz Wilhelm*; *Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 19,787 inhab. on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge of boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions.

The train crosses the valley of the *Memel* (which here is 2½ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, designed and erected in 1872-75 by the architect *Suche*, and now securing a permanent communication with the N.E. extremity of the German Empire. — Stations *Pogegen*, *Heydekrug*, *Prökuls*.

141 M. *Memel* (*British Hotel*; *Victoria Hotel*; *Weisser Schwan*), a seaport with 19,801 inhab., at the entrance to the *Kurische Haff*, the northernmost town in Prussia, and the central point of the Baltic timber trade.

## 27. From Berlin to Breslau.

### a. By Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan.

205 M. RAILWAY in 5½-10 hrs.; express fares 28*M.* 80 pf., 22*M.*; ordinary 26*M.*, 19*M.* 60, 13*M.* 10 pf. — By *Reppen*, see below.

This is the direct route from Berlin to Breslau, being the same as Route b (see below), with the exception of the part between the *Sommerfeld* and *Arnsdorf* stations (p. 183). The only important station on this part of the line is (118 M.) *Sagan*, a busy little town, the capital of the principality of that name, with a palace of the Duke of Sagan and Valençay, containing a few pictures and sculptures. For the remainder of the route, see below.

**b. By Frankfort on the Oder and Kohlfurt.**

235 M. RAILWAY in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; express fares 30 M 90, 21 M 75 pf., ordinary  $28\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , 14 M 20.

Scenery unattractive. Stations *Rummelsburg*, *Köpenick* (where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince), *Erkner* (to the S. rise the *Müggelsberge*), *Fürstenwalde*, *Briesen*.

51 M. *Frankfort on the Oder* (*Deutsches Haus*, Wilhelms-Platz 1, R. 2 M; *Goldner Adler*, Bischofs-Str. 21; *Prinz von Preussen*, Oder-Str. 26; restaurants of \**Ludwig* and *Eckhardt*, both in the market), the capital of the district of that name, with 47,176 inhab., and the largest town in the Province of Brandenburg after Berlin and Potsdam, was founded by the Wends, annexed to Brandenburg in 1250, and notwithstanding its repeated captures during the Hussite, the Thirty Years', and the Seven Years' wars was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland. The Margaretha, Reminiscere, and Martini fairs are still much frequented by Poles. The streets are broad and well built.

Leaving the station, we proceed straight to the *Fürstenwalder Thor*, turn to the right and cross the Wilhelms-Platz, planted with trees, where the *Theatre* is situated. Farther on in the same direction (straight through the *Regierungs-Str.*) rises the *Oberkirche*, or *Church of St. Mary*, a spacious brick structure of the 14th cent., with external aisles added subsequently. Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1717; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, with reliefs of the 14th century.

The handsome \**Rathhaus* in the market-place, to the N. of the Oberkirche, was erected in 1607. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one. The park on the S. side of the town, adjoining the Wilhelms-Platz, contains a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist*, who fell at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759.

FROM FRANKFORT TO POSEN, 107 M., railway in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (13 M 90, 10. 40, 7 M), viâ *Reppen* and *Bentschen*. Scenery unattractive. *Posen*, p. 168.  
— FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (17 M 70, 13. 80, 8. 90); no quick trains on this line (from Berlin to Breslau viâ *Reppen*  $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for *Guben* (see below) and *Posen* (viâ *Bentschen*); 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Grünberg*, prettily situated, where sparkling wine is largely manufactured; 78 M. *Glogau* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Westphal's Hotel*), a fortress on the Oder, with 18,064 inhab., the junction for *Sagan* (p. 181) and for *Polish-Lissa*, on the *Posen* and *Breslau* line; 90 M. *Raudten* (junction for *Liegnitz*, p. 183); 137 M. *Breslau* (p. 188).

At stat. *Finkenheerd* the train crosses the *Müllroser Canal*, which unites the *Spree* and *Oder*. Stations *Fürstenberg*, *Neuzelle*, *Wellmitz*.

81 M. *Guben* (*Liehr's Hotel*), with 23,000 inhab., cloth-factories, and vineyards.

FROM GUBEN TO COTTBUS, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 42 min. viâ *Petitz* (see p. 253), *Cottbus*, p. 184.

FROM GUBEN TO ROTENBURG, 32 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. viâ *Crossen*, at the confluence of the *Boder* and *Oder*, the capital of an ancient duchy of

the name which was annexed to Brandenburg in 1588. *Rothenburg*, and thence to *Bensischen* and *Posen*, or to *Glogau* and *Breslau*, see above.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. Stations *Jessnitz*, (98 M.) *Sommerfeld* (junction of the direct line to Breslau via Sagan), *Gassen*, and (115 M.) *Sorau* (*Längner's Hotel*), a manufacturing place with a royal Schloss, the junction of the lines to Cottbus (p. 184) and Sagan (p. 181). Then *Hansdorf*, also connected with Sagan by a branch-line.

The line intersects the extensive woods of *Görlitz*. Stations *Halbau*, *Rauscha*, and —

152 M. *Kohlfurt* (\**Rail. Restaurant*), where the lines to Dresden and to Hirschberg (p. 185) diverge; likewise junction for *Görlitz* (17½ M., in 40 minutes), and Falkenberg (p. 253). — Stat. *Siegersdorf*, where the *Bober* is crossed by a viaduct, 530 yds. long, 75 ft. high.

167 M. *Bunzlau* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Kronprinz*), with 9900 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market place rises an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to Martin Opitz, the poet (d. 1639). About 3 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*.

The country becomes fertile and undulating. At stat. *Hayna* the Prussian cavalry defeated the French in 1813. At stat. *Arnsdorf* the line unites with the direct Berlin-Breslau line (p. 181). Through trains run from Halle and Leipsic to Breslau via Falkenberg-Kohlfurt-Arnsdorf (p. 253).

196 M. *Liegnitz* (*Rautenkranz*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Krone*), at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 31,500 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality, is now that of a province of the name. The *Schloss* near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government offices; the principal portal in the Renaissance style of 1533 was probably designed by a Brabant master; there are also several dwelling-houses in the same style. The *Rom. Cath. Church* contains monuments of the princes, who formed the last branch of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, and became extinct in 1675. *St. Peter's*, *St. Mary's*, and two huge towers all date from the 14th cent.

FROM LIEGNITZ TO KÖNIGSZELT, 30 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 M 80, 2 M 90, 1 M 90 pf.). The line crosses the *Katzbach* and between *Neudorf* and *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald and took 100 pieces of cannon and 18,000 prisoners. A monument was erected on the field by Frederick William III. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded. Next stat. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages. 25 M. *Striegau*, famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the united armies of the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians were stationed. A tower to commemorate the

victory has been erected on the 'Siegeshöhe', whence an extensive view is obtained. Stat. *Königszelt* ('Rail. Restaurant), for Breslau, Waldenburg and Frankenstein (p. 187), derives its name (king's tent) from the tent of Frederick the Great having once been pitched here during the Seven Years' War.

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach*. To the left the *Kunitzer See*. Stat. *Malsch*. The *Zobten* (p. 188) is conspicuous in the distance, especially near stat. *Neumarkt*. Stat. *Nimkau*. At *Leuthen*, near stat. *Lissa*, Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?'. Stat. *Mochbern* (junction for Glogau).

235 M. Breslau, see p. 188.

### c. By Görlitz and Hirschberg.

255 M. RAILWAY to *Görlitz* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (16 M. 70, 12 M. 50, 8 M. 30 pf.); thence to *Altwasser* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (10 M. 80, 8 M. 20, 5 M. 90 pf.); from *Altwasser* to *Breslau* in 2 hrs. (8 M. 60, 4. 20, 2. 80 pf.).

Scenery at first uninteresting. To the left, near stat. *Grünau*, is Schloss *Köpenick* (p. 182); the neighbouring *Müggelsberge* and *Müggelseen* are often visited from Berlin. 17 M. Stat. *Königs-Wusterhausen*. Beyond *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts for 25 M. — Stations (48 M.) *Lübben* (*Stadt Berlin*), at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*; *Lübbenau* (*Brauner Hirsch*), with a château of Prince *Lynar* (branch-line to *Kamenz* and *Dresden*, viâ *Kalau*, *Senftenberg*, and *Hohenboka*, see p. 209), and *Vetschau*.

The *Spreewald* is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 2-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the *Spree*. Part of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat in summer. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of *Lübben*, the *Upper* to the N.W. of *Vetschau*. A visit to the latter is not without attraction. Walk from *Vetschau* to the ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Inn zum Spreewald* near the village of *Burg*; row to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Buschmühle* (near *Straupitz*, 2 M. distant, is the *Weinberg*, a good point of view) and to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Forsthaus Eiche*, and thence by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Leipe* to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Lübbenau* (see above).

72 M. *Cottbus* (*Lossow's Hotel*; *Ansorge's*; *Goldener Ring*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the *Spree*, with 22,650 inhab., the junction for *Dresden* (p. 213), *Guben* (p. 182), and *Sorau* (by *Forst*, p. 183), contains considerable cloth-factories and a mediæval *Schloss*. Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71 in the *Wallgraben*. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Prince *Pückler*, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant. Stat. *Spremberg* (*Grundig*), pleasantly situated, partly on an island in the *Spree*; then *Weisswasser*.

Branch-line from *Weisswasser* in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 60, 50, 30 pf.) to *Muskau* (*Grüner Baum*) on the *Neisse*, where Prince Frederick of the Netherlands possesses a beautiful *Park*, laid out by the former proprietor Prince *Pückler* (d. 1873). Modern *Schloss* in the Renaissance style. The pine-cone and mineral baths of *Hermannshad* are also situated here. The shooting lodge of *Hermannsrüh* is situated amidst magnificent woods, 7 M. from *Muskau*.

The next stations are *Rietschen*, *Uhmannsdorf*, *Horka* (for Kohlfurt, p. 183), and —

**130 M. Görlitz.** Near the station: RHEINISCHER HOF, HERBST's HOTEL, STADT DRESDEN. — KÖNIG WILHELM, Salomon-Str.; — VICTORIA HOTEL; PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL, Postplatz; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Struve-Str.; — STRAUSS, Demiani-Platz; WEISSES ROSS, GOLDFENE KRONE, Obermarkt. — Restaurants: Pechtner, Obermarkt 15; Vohland, Stein-Str.

*Cabs:* From the station into the town, for 2 pers. 50 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf. more. Drive in the town 40 pf.

Görlitz is a busy and rapidly increasing town with 45,348 inhab. and many cloth-factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. In 1346 it was at the head of the alliance between the six towns of Upper Lusatia (Görlitz, Bautzen, Löbau, Kamenz, Lauban, and Zittau), but was afterwards annexed to Bohemia and was frequently involved in the religious wars of Bohemia and Germany in the 15th - 17th cent. In 1635 it became Saxon, and in 1815 Prussian. The fine Gothic churches, the handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (thus, several in the *Neisse* and Brüder-Str. and the Untermarkt), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the broad and well-built streets and pleasant villas of the new quarters indicate its modern prosperity.

Leaving the station we proceed straight to the Marien-Platz, where the *Frauenkirche*, erected in 1449-73 and recently restored (fine portal) is situated. Opposite to it rises the *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), to whom the town was mainly indebted for its rapid development. The neighbouring *Frauenturm* with the arms of the town dates from the end of the 15th cent. Near the Marien-Platz, to the left (W.), lies the Demiani-Platz, with the *Theatre* and the \**Kaiserturm*, a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Opposite is the *Industrial Museum*. Adjacent is a pedestal, adorned with a copy in terracotta of the frieze of the monument in Berlin, by Siemering, bearing the first cannon captured from the French at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz in 1870.

To the E. of this Platz is the Obermarkt, with the *Trinity*, or *Abbey Church*, of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385, and restored in 1868; it contains a handsome carved altar of 1383. Beyond the church is the modern Gothic *Gymnasium*, occupying the site of the old abbey.

A short distance hence, in the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the \**Rathaus* of the beginning of the 14th cent. (recently restored), at the corner of the Brüder-Str. The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of the Hungarians, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509 - 13. The flight of steps in the angle of the tower, with a statue of Justice on a richly sculptured column,

the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style, and were probably constructed under the influence of the famous Prague architects of that period. The *Rathskeller* (restaurant) is much frequented. Proceeding towards the N. through the Peters-Str., we next reach the —

\**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul*, erected in 1423-97, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, with earlier W. portal and crypt, one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in E. Germany. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 24 slender palm-like pillars. The wooden bridge over the Neisse to the E. of the church commands a good survey of the choir.

At the *Kreuzkapelle*, to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed at the end of the 15th cent.

A beautiful \**Park*, beginning on the lofty left bank of the Neisse to the S. of the Altstadt, extends round the entire S.E. angle of the Neustadt. Between the park and the Altstadt is the modern *Rom. Cath. Church* in the Romanesque style, to the S. of which is the *Ständehaus* in the Renaissance style. Pleasant grounds near the latter, with several monuments. Best survey of the Neissethal and the viaduct (see below) from the *Blockhaus* at the S. end of the promenades.

The \**Landskrone* (1421 ft.), a basaltic hill 5 M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view. — To the *Königshainer Berge*,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. — To the Cistercian Nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the Neisse, near *Ostritz*, halfway to Zittau (p. 209),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — At *Moys*,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, General v. *Winterfeldt*, the favourite of Frederick the Great, fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 183) and Dresden (p. 207). The line to Breslau ('Silesian Mountain Railway') now crosses an imposing \**Viaduct* of 34 arches over the Neissethal,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length and 70 ft. in height. Pleasing retrospect. Stations *Nicolausdorf* and (145 M.) *Lauban* (*Rother Hirsch*), a district town, where another line to Kohlfurt diverges. Lauban, formerly one of the six allied towns of Lusatia (p. 185), possesses a modern Rom. Cath. Church and a Rathhaus, dating from the middle of the 16th cent. Stat. *Langenöls*; then —

152 M. *Greiffenberg* (*Spohn's Hotel*; *Dietzel's*), prettily situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the right of the railway; 1 M. to the S. rises the ruined castle of *Greiffenstein* (1400 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Roads lead from Greiffenberg and Rabishau (see below) to the S., passing the ruins of Greiffenstein and the small town of *Friedeberg* to —

11 M. *Flinsberg* (1116 ft.; *Neues Brunnenhaus*; *Grosser Gasthof*), a long village in the *Queishal*, with mineral baths and a bath-house built in 1839. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geierstein* (2648 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the

S. rises the **Iserkamm**, of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3543 ft.) and the *Tafelstöfe* (3629 ft.), reached in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 hrs. respectively from Flinsberg. At the foot of the latter lies Bad *Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 196) may be reached hence in 4 hrs. by ascending the wooded Queisthal, with a guide.

A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the small baths of *Liebau* (p. 210). Thence to Friedland (p. 210) 6 M., or by the direct road from Flinsberg  $13\frac{1}{2}$  M. (see Map, p. 192).

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. Stations *Rabishau*, *Altkennitz*, and *Reibnitz* (omnibus and diligence several times daily to *Warmbrunn*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., see p. 195). The *Bober* is crossed twice, and a succession of views is enjoyed.

175 M. **Hirschberg**, see p. 193. Omnibuses daily to *Warmbrunn* (p. 194) and to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 196).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Märzdorf, beyond which the views are concealed from the railway traveller. Stat. *Schildau*, with a château of the Princess of the Netherlands (omnibus to *Schmiedeberg*, p. 196), *Jannowitz*, and *Märzdorf*. The *Bober* is crossed several times. At (192 M.) *Ruhbank* the line to Trautenau and Königgrätz (p. 202) diverges.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Lässig* to *Gottesberg* (1805 ft.), the highest place in this mountain district, and descends to *Dittersbach*.

209 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Waldenburg** (1385 ft.; \**Schwarzes Ross*; *Gelber Löwe*), a busy manufacturing town with 10,000 inhab., lies on the *Polsnitz*, and is the centre of a coal-mining district in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near the station is a large porcelain manufactory; there are also considerable flax mills and linen factories in the vicinity.

To *Adersbach*, see p. 201. Diligence three times daily from Waldenburg to *Charlottenbrunn*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., see p. 188.

212 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Altwasser** (1368 ft.; \**Kunze's Hotel Villa Nova*, at the station; *Berger's Hotel*; *Seifert's*), with 3000 inhab., possesses extensive brown-coal mines, iron-foundries, and a porcelain factory.

To *Salzbrunn*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence twice daily, see p. 203; to *Charlottenbrunn*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence three times daily, see p. 188.

217 M. **Freiburg** (906 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Burg*; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Rother Hirsch*), a small town with several weaving factories, is prettily situated on the hill-side. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the village of *Polsnitz*. — To *Fürstenstein* and *Salzbrunn*, see R. 31 (carriages at the station).

228 M. **Königszelt** (\**Rail. Restaurant*), junction for *Liegnitz* (p. 183).

FROM KÖNIGSZELT TO FRANKENSTEIN, 31 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; fares 4, 3, 2 M.

6 M. **Schweidnitz** (\**Krone*; *Goldnes Scepter*; \**Deutsches Haus*, 2nd class), formerly the capital of a principality of the name, with 19,892 inhab., is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weisritz*. *Rathhaus* in the market-place, with tower 170 ft. high. The lofty tower (338 ft.) of the Rom. Cath. Church commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications

were removed in 1862 and converted into handsome promenades. The beer of the place is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' (in autumn only), which was largely exported in the 16th cent.

[Pleasant walk to the S. by a footpath through the *Schlesierthal* to the (1½ hr.) large and well preserved ruin of *Kynsburg*, and farther up the picturesque wooded valley, by *Charlottenbrunn* (*Deutsches Haus*), a prettily situated bath, to *Waldenburg* (p. 187).]

11 M. *Reichenbach* (*Seliger's Hotel*; *Langerfeld's*), a town with old fortifications and a *Schloss*, is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by Frederick the Great over Laudon in 1762. The Convention of Reichenbach in 1790, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the Allies and Austria, which was ratified at Prague in 1813, were also concluded here.

[The *Eulengebirge*, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by diligence in ½ hr. to *Peterswaldau*, with a château of Count Stolberg, walk to (2 M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (\*Inn); thence (with guide, 1 M.) over the (1 hr.) *Oberberg* to the *Forester's House* (\*tavern), the (1½ hr.) *Schafberg*, and the (¼ hr.) *Sonnentoppe* (fine view). Then to the S. past the *Sonnenstein*, a mass of rock, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) forester's house in the *Tränkegrund* (\*Inn and Baths); ½ hr. *Neurode* (*Deutsches Haus*), and thence by diligence to Glatz in 2½ hrs.]

The train next passes *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony. 31 M. *Frankenstein* (*Loeve*), a small town with an old *Schloss* and a modern *Rathaus*, is situated in the most fertile district in Silesia.

[*Silberberg* (*Schwarzer Adler*), a small town fortified by Frederick the Great, is reached by diligence once daily in 1½ hr. The works are partly hewn in the solid rock. Fine view from the keep.]

Beyond Frankenstein the railway proceeds to Camenz (p. 204), where it unites with the line from Breslau to Glatz.

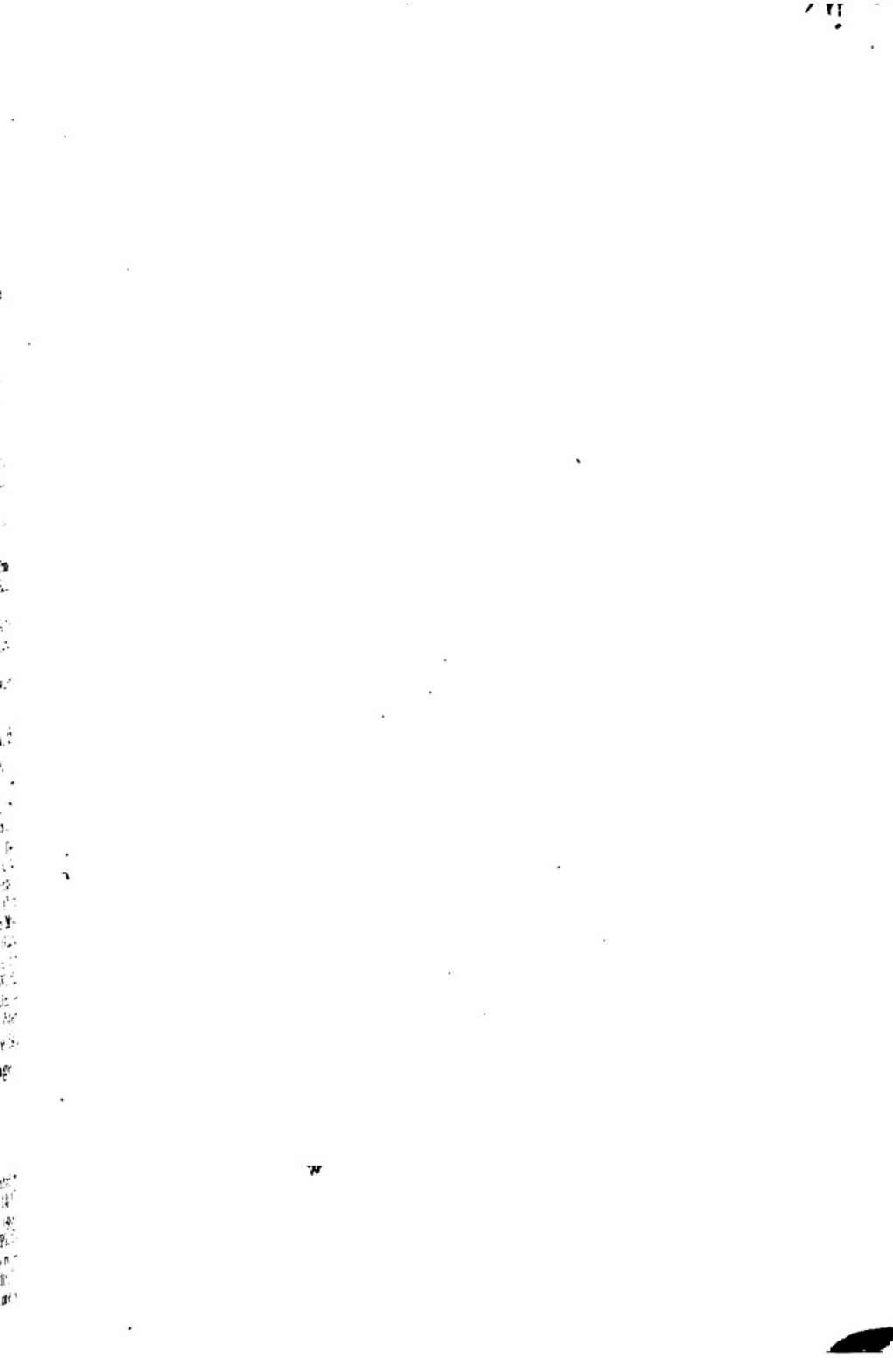
Stat. *Saarau*, with foundries and chemical works; *Mettkau*, the station for the Zobten. To the right a château of Count Pinto.

From Mettkau diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. to (8 M.) *Zobten am Berge* (*Hirsch*), at the base of the Zobten. Near it are *Gorkau* (Inn), prettily situated, with granite quarries, and the small \**Rosalienthal* (Inn). A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from Zobten to the (1½ hr.) summit of the "Zobten" (2215 ft.), the finest point of view in Silesia. Chapel, small inn, and a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Best view from an open space about 300 paces from the chapel: to the E. and S.E. the Moravian-Silesian Mts., among which is the distant three-peaked Altvater; S. the Mts. of Glatz, the large rounded Schnieberg, the Heuscheuer, the Hoh Eule, the fortifications of Silberberg, then above Schweidnitz the Riesenkamm; W. the Riesenkoppe as far as the Tafelfichte; N. the populous Silesian plain.—*Schweidnitz* (p. 187) is 9½, *Strehlen* (p. 204) 14 M. from the foot of the Zobten.

242½ M. *Canth.* At *Kryblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., there is a monument to Prince Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77. — 255 M. *Breslau*, see below.

## 28. Breslau.

**Hotels.** \**GALISCH'S HOTEL ZUM GOLDENEN LÖWEN* (Pl. a), Tauentzien-Platz; \**HEINEMANN'S HOTEL ZUR GOLDENEN GANS* (Pl. b), Junkern-Str. 14-15; \**WEISSE ADLER* (Pl. d), Ohlauer-Str. 10. — \**HOTEL DU NORD* (Pl. c), opposite the Central Station; *HOTEL DE SILESIE* (Pl. e); *DREI BERGE* (Pl. f); *JUNGHANS' HOTEL GARNI*, Claassen-Str. 10, opposite the Central Station. — "*DEUTSCHES HAUS*, Albrecht-Str. 22, and \**WEISSES ROSS*, Nicolai-Str. 10, 11, both unpretending; *STADT BRANDENBURG*, Berliner-Platz 6. At the time of the wool-market the prices are considerably raised at all the hotels.



A

B

C

D

E

Bahnhöfe

1. Centralbahnhof G. 7.
2. Freiburg Schweidnitz C. 6.
3. Nd Schles. Märk. B C 6.
4. R. Oder & Ufer Bahnhof B C 5.
5. Bibliothek F 2.
6. Börse D E 5.
7. Botanischer Garten G. H. 1, 2.

- 2
9. Kommandantur u. Hauptwache E 5.
  10. Fürstbischöflich Residenz G 2.
  11. Gouvernement F 6.
  12. Hospital Allerheiligen D 4.
  13. Intendantur G. 4.

Kirchen

14. Dom G. 2.
15. Dominikaner G. 3.
16. Elisabethen E 4.
17. Kreuz K. G 2.
18. Maria Magdalenen F 4.
19. Sandekirche F 2.
20. Universitäts (Mathias) K. E 3.

Klöster

21. Der barnh. Brüder I. 5.
22. Elizabettiner D. 5.

Monumente

23. Friedrich II. E. 3.
24. Friedrich Wilhelm III. E. 4.
25. Blücher E. 5.
26. Denkmäler E. 6.
27. Palais Königliches E. 5.
28. Postamt F G 4.
29. Rathaus E. 4.
30. Stadthaus, neues E. 5.
31. Standeshaus E. 5.
32. Synagoge, alte E. 5.
33. Stadt Theater E. 6.
34. Lobe-Theater D. 5.
35. Thalia-Theater F. 6.
36. Universität H. 4.

- 5
37. Berl. Garnison V. 0.
  38. Niederschles. Märkisches D. T.
  39. Bahnhof B. 3. Berlin & Posen
  40. Breslau & Oppeln

- 6
41. Neue Synagoge E. 6.
  42. Liebich's Hölle G. 5.

Höfe

- a. Görlitzer Löwe F 6.
- b. Goldene Gans F. 5.
- c. Hotel du Nord

- d. Weisser Adler
- e. Hotel de Saksie
- f. Drei Berge
- g. Kaiserhof

- F 5.
- F. 4.
- E. 4.
- G 7.

A

B

C

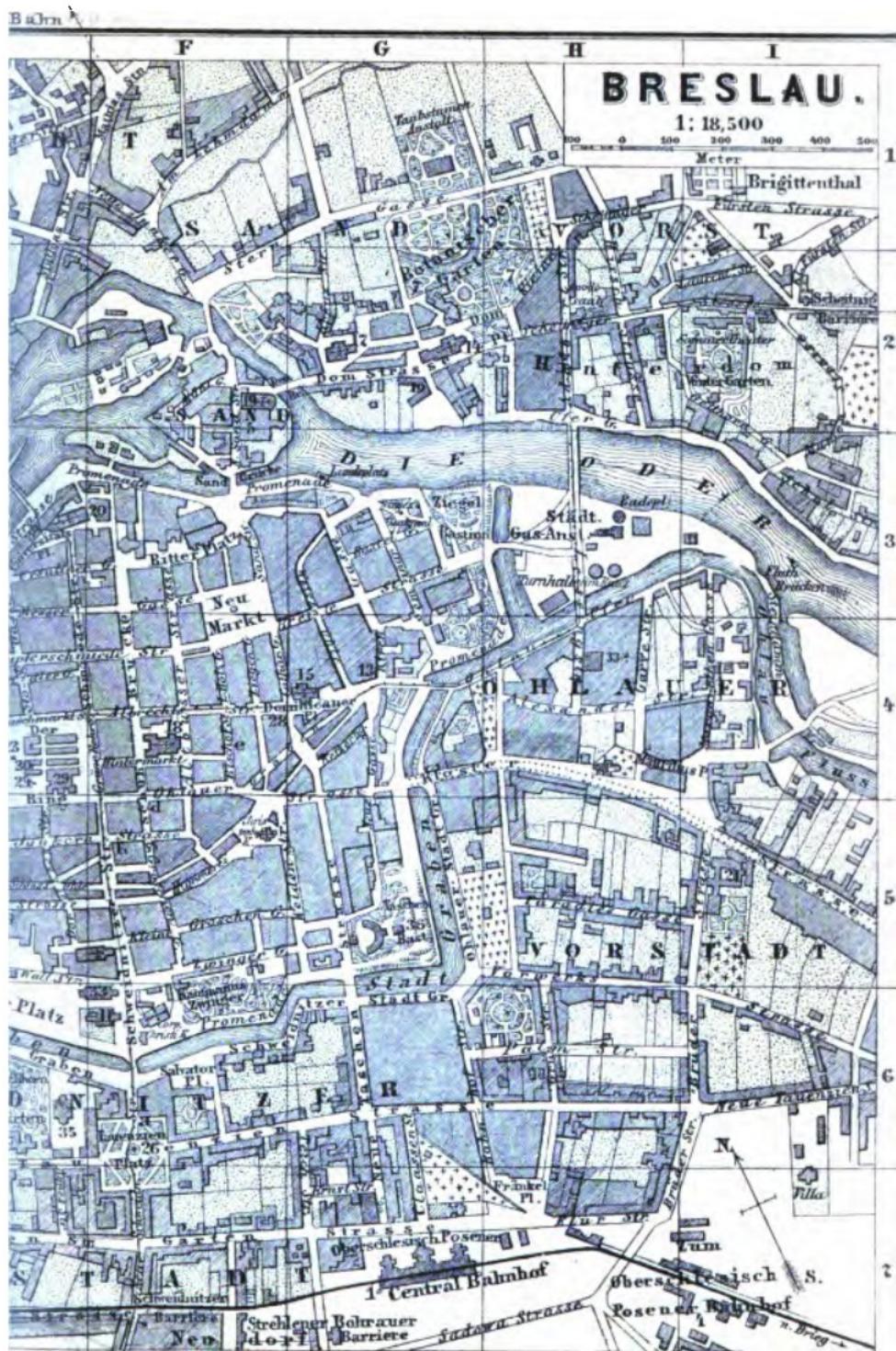
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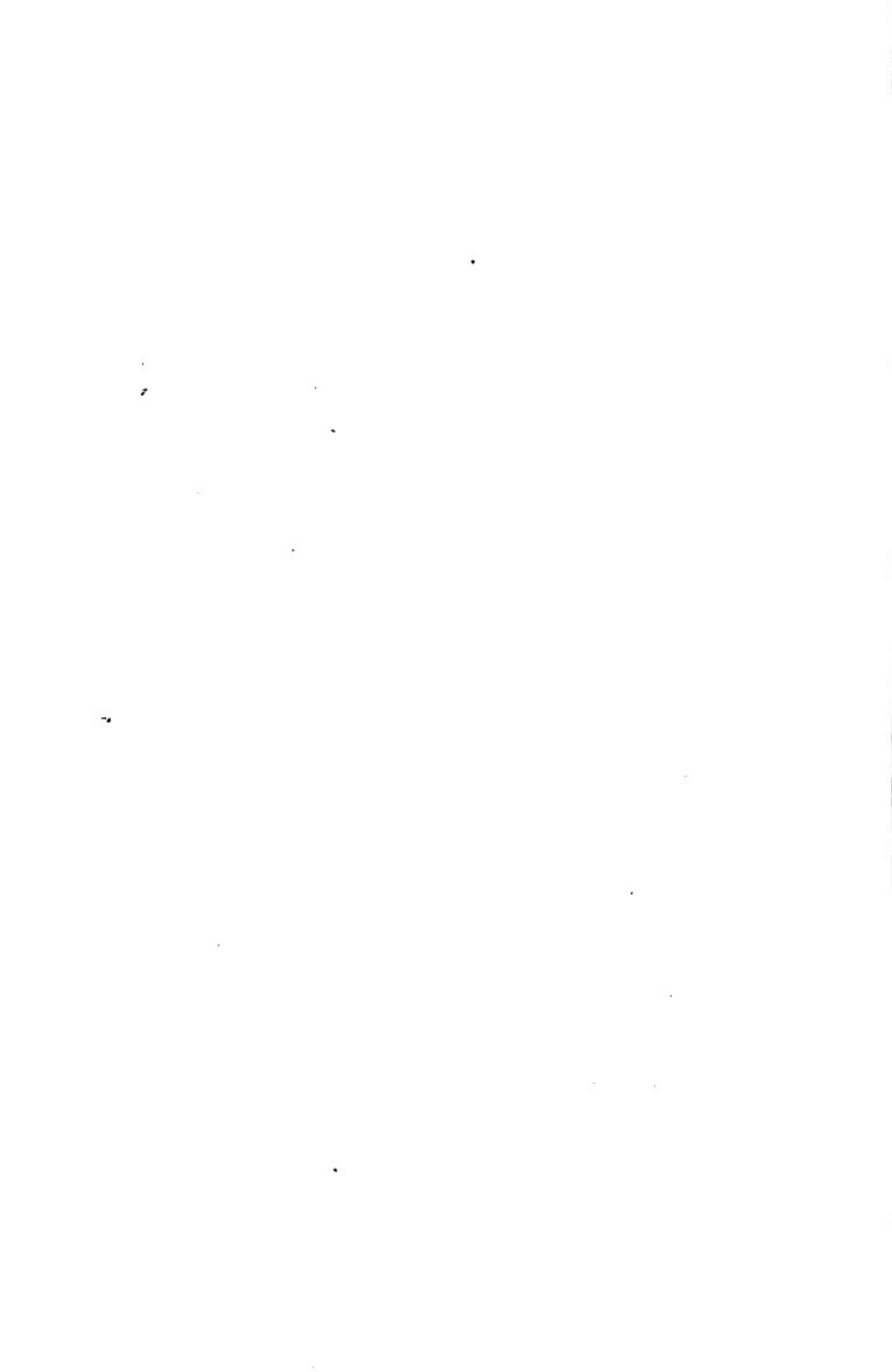
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BRESLAU.

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0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter





**Restaurants.** \*Hansen, Ohlauer-Str. 9; \*Wittig, Junkern-Str. 11; Lange, Junkern-Str. 10; Kempner, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27; Riegner, König-Str. 4. Beer. Kissling, Junkern-Str. 9; Börsenkeller, at the New Exchange; Friebe, Schweidnitzer Keller, below the Rathhaus; Weberbauer, Zwinger-Str. 5; Hôtel de Rome, with reading-room; Labuske, Ohlauer-Str. 75; Kusemann, Carl-Str. 41; Scholz, Schweidnitzer-Str.; Simmenauer Bierhalle, near the Zwinger (Pl. F. 6). — **Public Gardens:** Liebich, Weiss, etc., at all of which concerts are frequently given; some of them outside the gates. — **Confectioners.** Perini, Junkern-Str. 2; Manatschal, Ring 3; Steiner, Albrecht-Str. 33; Brunius, Junkern-Str. 30. — *Liebichshöhe* (p. 190), a restaurant, with beautiful view.

**Baths.** *River Baths:* \*Riesenwellenbad, by the mills; others by the Matthiaskunst, etc. — *Warm Baths:* Malitzki, Weidendamm 3; Georgenbad, Zwinger-Str. 8 (also vapour). — *Turkish Baths:* at Malitzki's, and at Baron's, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 66.

**Theatres.** Stadtschrein (Pl. 33); Lobe-Theater (Pl. 33a), for comedies and minor operas; Thalia-Theater, Vaudeville, etc.

**Post Office** (Pl. 28), Albrechts-Str. 26; **Telegraph Office** at the new exchange.

**Railway Stations.** 1. *Central Station* (Pl. 1) for the Upper Silesian and Posen railway, and for the express trains of the 'Niederschlesisch-Märkisch' line. 2. *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station* (Pl. 3), for the ordinary trains of this line. 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. 2), for the Freiburg and Schweidnitz line. 4. *Station for the Right Bank of the Oder*, N. of the city (Pl. D. 1).

**Cabs.** Per drive in the town, including the Schweidnitz and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M. — Per drive in the environs, including the station on the right bank of the Oder, 70, 80 pf., 1 M., 1 M. 20 pf. Per hour, for one pers. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 pers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 pers. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 4 pers. 2 M.; each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10, 30 p. m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a. m. (in winter to 7 a. m.) double fares. — There are also 'first class' cabs at double fares..

**Breslau** (391 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, and the residence of a Rom. Cath. bishop of princely rank, with 239,000 inhab. (50,000 Rom. Cath., 30,000 Jews, 8000 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohlau*. The islands formed here by the *Oder* are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five suburbs. The latter are continually increasing; the *Schweidnitzer Vorstadt*, to the S., is particularly well built, and contains a number of elegant dwelling-houses.

**Breslau**, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wraclaw*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection. Charles IV. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg, which, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, favoured the development of an independent German element.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Elisabethen-Kirche, and the handsomest secular building in [that style is the Rathhaus. Here, as in all Slavonic and semi-Slavonic countries the Renaissance gained ground remarkably early. Whether it was imparted by Italians, or learnt by natives in Italy, is disputed. The new style appears

to have been first applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the Elisabethen-Kirche (p. 191), before greater works were attempted. This, however, the town was unfortunately never able to do, as in 1523 it embraced the Reformation, and having fallen under the Austrian supremacy in 1527, it was compelled to defend its privileges and to abandon efforts with regard to art. To the Jesuit style, however, the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 184). In 1760 Tauentzien (p. 169) repelled an attack by Laudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since the termination of that war the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and manufacturing places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, and timber. The great wool-markets take place at the beginning of June and October.

\*Promenades on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat which is enlivened with swans, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. On the old Taschenbastei, at the S.E. corner of these, rises a modern belvedere called the \*Liebichshöhe (Pl. 36), crowned with a Victory by Rauch, and commanding an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a monument to Schleiermacher (p. 38), who was born at Breslau in 1768. The Ziegelbastei, a little to the N.E., affords a view of the Oder. Near it is the Augusta-Platz, in which a monument has been erected to the soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

In the GROSSE RING, a market-place nearly in the centre of the town, rises the \*Rathhaus (Pl. 29), a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The finest apartment is the \*Fürstensaal, with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. The last of these was in 1741, when homage was done to Frederick the Great as conqueror of Silesia. The hall has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes (visitors apply at the custodian's room in the passage below). Below the Rathaus is the Schweidnitzer Bierkeller (entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

The Staupsäule (or pillory), erected in 1492, on the E. side of the Rathaus, is a monument of the severe laws of ancient times, while the extensive range of buildings around the Rathaus is a memorial of the Slavonic custom of erecting booths and stalls adjacent to public buildings.

In the W. part of the Grosse Ring rise the equestrian \*Statue of Frederick the Great (Pl. 23), in bronze, erected in 1842, and

the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. 24), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss*.

The **Stadthaus** (Pl. 30), adjoining the Rathaus, designed by *Stüler*, was completed in 1863. On the ground-floor are shops, and on the sunk floor a restaurant. The handsome apartments of the first floor contain the **Town Library**, comprising 300,000 vols., 2000 MSS., a cabinet of coins, and a valuable collection of old engravings and woodcuts.

Opposite is the **House of the Seven Electors**, of 1672, with restored frescoes representing the emperor and the seven electors.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a \***Statue of Blücher** (Pl. 25), designed by *Rauch*. On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome **Börse**, the property of a private club.

The Prot. **Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. 16), to the N.W. of the Ring, erected in 1253-57, and restored in 1857-59, with a tower 335 ft. in height (1452-58), contains some interesting old tombstones (the finest that of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch), a handsome late Gothic tabernacle of 1455, late Gothic carved altars and stalls, and modern stained glass, presented to the church by Frederick William IV.

The Prot. **Mary Magdalene Church** (Pl. 18), to the E. of the Ring, with two towers connected by an arch, dating from the same early period, also contains good modern stained glass.

The Ring forms the centre of traffic, the main arteries of which are the handsome Schweidnitzer Strasse, leading to the W. stations, and the Ohlauer Strasse.

At the end of the **Schweidnitzer Strasse** are the **Theatre** (Pl. 33), re-erected after a fire in 1865, and again after another in 1871, and the **Government Buildings** (Pl. 11). The adjoining **Exercier-Platz** (parade at noon) is bounded on the N. by the **Royal Palace** (Pl. 27), restored in 1846, and on the W. by the **Ständehaus** (Pl. 31), or **Hall of the Estates**, which contains a **Picture Gallery** (800 works, most of them duplicates of the old Italian masters at the Berlin Museum; also a few good modern pictures; open daily in summer; admission 25 pf.).

Beyond the **Ständehaus**, at the corner of the Graupen-Str. and the Promenade, rises the **Neue Börse**, or **New Exchange**, an imposing modern Gothic edifice (1864-67). The façade opposite the **Ständehaus** is adorned with stone statues representing a merchant, a farmer, a sailor, and a shepherd. The spacious Hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 10-1).

Beyond the **Stadtgraben** rises the large **New Synagogue** (Pl. 35), a brick building in the Oriental style by *Oppler*; then the Gothic **Stadtgericht**, the **Cuirassier Barracks** (Pl. 8), and beyond it the handsome **Freiburg** and the **Niederschlesisch-Märkisch** railway stations.

The continuation of the Schweidnitzer Str. to the S., beyond the moat, leads to the **Tauentzien-Platz**, which is adorned with the

**Tauentzien-Monument** (Pl. 26), erected to the general of that name (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760. A short distance hence is the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. 1).

The streets running to the N. of the Ring lead to the **University** (Pl. 34), which contains valuable zoological and mineralogical collections. It was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit school, the buildings of which it now occupies (900 students). — The *University Library*, comprising 380,000 vols., 2840 vols. of MSS., specimens of the earliest typography, etc., is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. 5) on the *Sandinsel* (Pl. F, 2, 3), which also contains a *Museum of Art and Antiquity* and a *Museum of Silesian Antiquities* (admission 25 pf., daily 3-6, Sund. and holidays 11-1 and 3-5).

The adjoining **Sandkirche** (Pl. 19), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 13th cent., is a finely proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine star-vaulting.

The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. 17), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt, and the tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Breslau (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high altar.

The \***Cathedral of St. John** (Pl. 14), begun in 1170, completed in the 14th cent., and recently restored, is flanked with two series of chapels.

\***INTERIOR.** At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th cent. The adjacent chapel contains the \**Monument of Bishop Roth* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Progella* (d. 1576). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, an imperial general who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as caryatides). — The adjoining chapel of Count Palatine *Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince Bishop of Breslau, contains two good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons and several paintings of the 18th cent. by the prolific Willmann. — The *Chapel of St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains *Cranech's* celebrated 'Madonna among the pines'. — On the wall of the choir, opposite the Chapel of St. Borromaeus, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. G, H, 1, 2; open daily till 7 p. m.), to the N. of the cathedral, contains a valuable collection of medicinal plants. The **Wintergarten**, a place of public resort, is  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E.; the **Zoological Garden**, tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. distant (steamer thither from the Sandbrücke in the afternoon at every hour, returning at half-past every hour).

The **Mohnhaupt-Strasse** leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. G, 1) to the \**New Church of St. Michael*, an elegant Gothic brick edifice, consecrated in 1871, with lofty towers of unequal height.

**ENVIRONS.** *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above the Zoological Garden, with a park and numerous country-houses (cab for 1-4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.); *Zedlitz* on the Ohle; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolai-thor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks), etc.

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## 29. The Giant Mountains (Riesengebirge).

**Plan.** The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see below) is the most convenient starting-point. — 1st Day. *Hirschberg* and environs; Cavalierberg  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., gorge of the Sattler 4 hrs.; drive in the afternoon to Erdmannsdorf in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , walk by the Heinrichsburg and Weihrichsberg to Warmbrunn, 3, in all 9 hrs. — 2nd Day. Hermsdorf  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., Kynast and back  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kochelfall  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Josephinenhütte 2, in all 7 hrs. — 3rd Day. Mountain walk: Zackenfall  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., Neue Schlesische Baude 1, Elbfall 2, Schneegrubenbaude  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Petersbaude 1, Mittagstein  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Riesenbaude  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Koppe  $\frac{3}{4}$ , in all about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — 4th Day. Descend to the Hampelbaude  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Kirche Wang  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Gräbersteine 1, Arnsdorf  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Schmiedeberg 1 hr. — 5th Day. Friesenstein 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Fischbach 1, Falkenstein 1, Jannowitz 1 hr. — The descent to the Bohemian side may be arranged thus: From the Koppe to the Petz-Kretscham in the Riesengrund 2 hrs.; Johannisbad 3 hrs.; then on the following day by Klein-Aupe and the Grenzbauden to Schmiedeberg 6 hrs., or by Trautnau, and thence by railway. — A visit to the Adersbach and Weckelsdorf rocks may be combined with the above tour as follows: either from Schmiedeberg by the old road, with a digression to the Friesenstein and Laadshut,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., and thence to Adersbach 5 hrs.; next day to Weckelsdorf  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., Felsenstadt  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Friedland 2, Waldenburg  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; or by railway to Liebau, see p. 202.

Inns generally good, except at the smaller villages. Those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R. 2-3 *M.* and more (most expensive at Warmbrunn), B. 75 pf., A. 50 pf., D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *M.* — At the inferior: R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *M.*, A. 40-50 pf., B. 50-75 pf.; in the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good, on the Prussian inferior and dearer.

The Giant Mountains form part of the great mountain chain called the *Sudeten* which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 140 *M.* The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 *M.* in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5138 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4500 and 4491 ft.), the *Mittagstein* (4647 ft.), the *Tafelstiege* (3629 ft.), the *Reifträger* (4290 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4450 ft.), the *Brunnberg* (4820 ft.), and the *Kesselberg* (4450 ft.). At a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (*pinus humilis*) begins, and this in its turn soon disappears, particularly on the *Schneekoppe*, where the 'devil's beard' (*anemone alpina*) and violet-moss (*byssus jolithus*) alone thrive.

### a. *Hirschberg, Warmbrunn, Schmiedeberg, and Environs.*

**Distances.** From *Hirschberg* to *Warmbrunn*  $8\frac{3}{4}$  *M.*, *Warmbrunn* to *Hermsdorf*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  *M.*, ascent of the *Kynast* 1 hr., *Hermsdorf* to the *Josephinenhütte* 12 *M.*, *Hermsdorf* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 *M.*, *Warmbrunn* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 *M.*, *Hirschberg* to *Schmiedeberg* 9 *M.*

**Carriage** with one horse per half-day 6-8 *M.*, whole day 10-12 *M.*; with two horses per half-day 8-10, whole day 15-18 *M.*

**Hirschberg** (1122 ft.; \**Preussischer Hof*, *Thamm's Hotel*, both in the Anlagen; \**Drei Berge*, by the post-office; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Deutsches Haus* and \**Weisses Ross* in the market-place; *Ungebauer's* in the Anlagen), a station on the 'Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn' (p. 187), picturesquely situated at the confluence of

the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 12,970 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, and the principal commercial place in the Silesian Mts. Near the station is the *Prot. Church*, covered with a large dome, one of the six churches for which Charles XII. of Sweden stipulated from Emp. Joseph I. at the Altranstadt Convention in 1707. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from the 14th cent. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty *Anlagen*, or promenades, extending to the \**Cavalierberg* (Inn).

To the N.W. of the town, on the left bank of the Zacken, rises the \**Hausberg* (Restaurant), a fine point of view. At the foot of it is the *Railway Viaduct* (p. 187). To the N. of the Hausberg rises the *Helikon*, crowned with a small Doric temple. — The *Kreusberg*, 1½ M. to the S.E., with the country seat and "Park of Hr. R. Kramsta of Freiburg, affords an extensive view.

A walk up the wild *Boberthal*, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will repay the traveller. In the first part of the valley are a number of new factories. The finest point, about 3 M. from Hirschberg, is styled *Der Welt Ende*, where the path is compelled to quit the stream and ascend to the left. On the opposite bank are the *Raubschloss* and the *Thurmstein*, a huge mass of rock. In ¾ hr. more *Bober-Röhrsdorf*, with the ruins of an old castle, is reached, whence Hirschberg may be regained by the inn *Zur Halben Meile* and the Helikon (see above).

To *Schmiedeberg*, 9 M., diligence and omnibus several times a day, see p. 186.

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO WARMBRUNN, 4¾ M.; diligence twice, omnibus 6-8 times a day. The road on the left bank of the *Zacken* ascends the industrious *Hirschberg Valley*, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and passes through *Kunersdorf* and *Herischdorf*.

**Warmbrunn** (1122 ft.). \*HÔTEL DE PRUSSE; \*SCHWARZER ADLER; SCHNEEKOPPE; \*LANGES HAUS, a hôtel garni only; BRESLAUER HOF; SCHWARZES ROSS; STADT LONDON, etc.; table d'hôte at the two first named, also at the *Gallerie*, 2-2½ M.; D. at the *Cursaal* 1½-2 M. Beer at the *Rosengarten* and at the *Warmbrunner Brauerei*, on the road to Hermsdorf. Lodgings 10-25 M. per week and upwards.

*Carriages*: To Agnetendorf, with one horse 5, with two 6 M.; to Buchwald, 6 or 9 M.; Erdmannsdorf, 4 or 6 M.; Fischbach, 6 or 9 M.; Hermsdorf 2½-3½ M.; Hirschberg Rail. Stat., 3 or 5 M.; Josephinen-Hütte, 6 or 9 M.; Krumhübel 6 or 9, Stonsdorf 6 or 9, Seidorf 4 or 6, Schreiberhau 4½ or 6, Schmiedeberg 6 or 9 M.; somewhat more if any stay is made.

**Warmbrunn**, a pleasant watering-place, visited by 3000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The alkaline and sulphureous water (95-103° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin disease, have been known since the end of the 12th cent. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 50,000 vols. and a fine collection of weapons and minerals. The *Schloss-Park* is open on Tuesd. and Frid., 2-7 o'clock. The beautiful *Promenades* extend as far as Herischdorf, ¼ M. distant, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the '*Gallerie*', and numerous shops, in which cut glass and polished stones are the most attractive wares. The

'eichrichsberg (1161 ft.),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S.W., and the \*Schloszenberg (356 ft.),  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the E., are two of the finest points of view.

To Reibnitz (p. 187) post-omnibus three times daily in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.

**Hermsdorf** (1280 ft.). \*TIETZE'S HÔTEL, R. 2 M.; \*VEREIN; GEBHARD'S; EISSEER LÖWE; WILKE'S; ZUM KYNAST; \*GOLDFENER STEEN, unpretending; generally crowded in the height of summer. Private apartments also be had. Guide to the Kynast  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.; for a chair, each porter 2 M. o the Bismarckshöhe  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.

**Hermsdorf**, 2 M. to the S.W. of Warmbrunn, a beautifully tuated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above rises the well-preserved ruin of \***Kynast** (1880 ft.), founded in 292, and destroyed by lightning in 1657. A legend attaching to the castle forms the subject of a ballad of Körner. The beautiful but heartless Kunigunde vowed to marry none but the knight who hould first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many made the ttempt, but were precipitated into the abyss below. At length he in whom she felt a real interest succeeded, but instead of claiming his prize, he administered a stern reproof and departed. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower. The ascent o the castle is best made by the carriage-road (1 hr.; no shade), the descent by the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2126 ft.) towards the S. The latter, commanding a fine view of the castle, is ascended from Kynast in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , from Hermsdorff in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of Warmbrunn, and 3 M. from Hermsdorf, are the *Biebersteine*, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Bieberstein* (125 ft.; evening light best). Guide from Petersdorf to the Biebersteine  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.

From *Agnestendorf* (Inn Zu den Schneegruben),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the Bismarckshöhe (2176 ft.), another good point of view, may be reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., or from Hermsdorf direct in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. — Near it is the *Säblich*, another fine point. — The *Schneegruben*, *Thurmstein*, etc., see p. 194. (A new road, the highest in Germany, is in course of construction, leading from Hermsdorf to Hohenelbe, via Agnetendorf, over the Riesenkamm and past the Petersbaude and Spindlerbande.)

From Hermsdorf the post-road ascends the picturesque valley of the Zacken to (2 M.) *Petersdorf* (Ahr's Gasthaus; Friedrich's Hôtel; Deutscher Kaiser, or Post; \*Zum Kochelfall, at the end of the village). At the milestone 10,<sub>10</sub>, near the Kochelfall Inn, a path to the left leads through a pretty, wooded valley to the (10 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (a walk of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Hermsdorf). The road then leads through the straggling village of *Schreiberhau*, the 3600 inhab. of which maintain themselves by linen-weaving and glass-polishing. Numerous inns and lodgings-houses on the road side, among them *Ulbrich's Zum Zackenfall* (2028 ft.), beyond it \**König's Gasthof*, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, *Zur Josephinenhütte* (2225 ft.), this last, about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, being the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The Josephinenhütte, the largest of the glass-houses of Schreiber-

hau, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch. Near it rises the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The \**Zackenfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 80 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest scenery,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of the *Josephinenhütte*, by the new road, is apt to disappoint in dry seasons, but may be artificially improved by the opening of a sluice gate (Restaurant). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 198.

To the N.W. of the *Josephinenhütte* rises the *Hochstein* (3740 ft.), ascended in 1 hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn). Guide 2 M., chair, for each porter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. Ascent from Hermsdorf direct, 4 hrs.

The high road beyond the *Josephinenhütte* ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads by *Newzell*, or *Newwald* ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Warmbrunn), and ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Tannwald* to (13 M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 210).

*Stonsdorf* (1227 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château and brewery of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1460 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 min. On the *Stangenberg* (1657 ft.), a pine-clad hill,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the \**Heinrichsburg*, a tower commanding an admirable view: to the N. *Hirschberg* and its environs; N.W. Warmbrunn; W. the *Hochstein*; S.W. the *Kynast*, *Reifträger*, *Hohe Rad*, *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube*; S. the *Silberkamm*, *Schneekoppe*; S.E. *Schmiedeberg*, the *Schmiedeberger Kamm* and *Friesensteine*; E. *Fischbach* and the *Falkenberge*. At the foot of the *Stangenberg* on the W. lies the hamlet of *Merzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

Near Merzdorf, to the S.W., lies *Giersdorf* (Zum hohlen Stein, in the upper part of the village; Brewery in the lower), 2 M. from Warmbrunn, and almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*. The picturesque \**Hainfall* in the valley of the *Mittelwasser* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above Hain. Near it a fine point of view and a restaurant. Higher up are some remarkable rock formations, called the *Semmeljunge* (view), the *Thumpsahütte*, etc.

*Seydorf* (1181 ft.; Inn and brewery), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermsdorf unite,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from each of these places, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Schmiedeberg*, lies to the S. of Merzdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the *Koppe* (p. 197; guide to the *Anna-Capelle*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., to the church Wang 3 M.). Near it rise the \**Gräbersteine*, on the N.W. slope of the *Gräbersberg*, commanding a fine view. At the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Anna-Capelle* (2067 ft.) is a forester's house affording refreshments, from which Seydorf may be regained in 20 min. — From Seydorf the road leads to the E. to *Arnsdorf* (Dittrich's Restaurant), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated at the entrance to the *Lomnitzthal*; then to *Steinseiffen* and to —

*Schmiedeberg* (1444 ft.; *Preussischer Hof*; *Goldner Stern*), an old town with 4500 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance in the steep valley of the *Eglitz*. Down to the 16th

it. it was an important mining place, and was subsequently centre of the Silesian linen manufacture. Picturesque environs, th a number of villas and châteaux. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, over the town, is a fine point of view. At *Buchwald*, 2 M. to N., on the road from Schmiedeberg, or from Erdmannsdorf, Fischbach, there is a château with a beautiful park.

*Erdmannsdorf* (1257 ft.; \*Zum Schweizerhaus), a village with royal château and park, lies halfway from Schmiedeberg to Fischberg, between which places (9 M.) diligences and omnibuses several times a day. Church designed by Schinkel. In the vicinity is *Zillerthal*, a colony founded by Tyrolese Protestants emigrants in 1838, with a spinning-mill and lace-factory belonging to the Prussian 'Seehandlung'. Immediately to the N. of Erdmannsdorf lies *Lomnitz*, through which the road to *Schildau* (p. 7) leads.

To the E. of Erdmannsdorf lies the long village of (3 M.) \**Fischbach* (two good inns), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th ct., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored and embellished by Prince William of Prussia. The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 1 M.). Extensive brewery with an inn, and further on the 'Gasthaus zur Folie'. — To the N. of Fischbach rise the *Falkenberge*, the highest of which is the *Falkenstein* (2126 ft.), an excellent point of view, reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Fischbach. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises (1½ hr.) *Mariannenfels*, a huge group of rocks on the summit of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

The old post-road from Schmiedeberg to *Landeshut* (p. 202), 9 M., passes the *Landeshuter Kamn*, the highest point of which is called the *gespann*, where Frederick the Great is said to have frequently alighted to enjoy the view. The prospect is very striking, especially if the traveler is coming in the reverse direction. To the left, apparently quite near, is the Koppe with its inn and chapel; then the pine-clad E. spurs of Giant Mts.; at the spectator's feet lie the valleys of Schmiedeberg and Fischberg, sprinkled with numerous houses. This view is still more complete from the \**Friesensteine* (2920 ft.), ½ hr. to the right of the road, 1 ½ hr. from Schmiedeberg.

### b. *The Hochgebirge.*

*Distances.* From the Josephinenhütte to the Schneegrubenbaude 4 hrs., Eisenbaude 4½, Koppe ¾ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the Schneegrubenbaude 4 hrs.; from Seydorf to the Riesenbaude 5½ hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krumhübel 1½ hr., thence to the Riesenbaude 2½ hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisthal to the Koppe 4 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe 7½-8 hrs.

*Guides* (to be found at all the principal starting places, 5 M. per day, 1 2½ M. per half day, not exceeding six hours, for which they are bound to provide their own food), although seldom absolutely necessary, are often useful in the stormy or foggy weather which is frequently encountered among the Giant Mts.

*Chair Porters* 5½ M. each per day.

FROM THE JOSEPHINENHÜTTE to the Koppe 9-10 hrs. The

path ascends by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Zackenfall* (p. 196), crosses a bridge (2300 ft.), and ascends to the (1 hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3847 ft.; a small inn), whence a view is obtained. Leaving the *Reisträger* (4290 ft.) to the left, the path then ascends past some remarkable groups of rock, the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sausteine*, and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Kässtene*, or *Quarksteine*, crosses ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the path from the *Alte Schlesische Baude* to *Ober-Rochlitz*, and then skirts the S. side of the *Spitzberg*. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more we quit the straight path leading direct to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schneegrubenbaude* (see below) and diverge by a path to the right to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe, and thence towards the S. to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Elbfall*, 145 ft. in height, one of the finest waterfalls among the Giant Mts. (rustic inn). About 10 min. farther is the *Pantschfall*, 800 ft. in height, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond it the *Spindelmühl*, see p. 200.

From the *Elbbrunnen* we may proceed direct, with a guide, to the *Pantschfall*, and thence to the *Elbfall*. By this route we come suddenly upon a striking view of the 'Sieben Gründe' (p. 200), which by the other route are disclosed gradually.

From the *Elbfall* we ascend the left bank of the brook to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Schneegrubenbaude* (table d'hôte), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. View of the *Hirschberg* Valley beyond the abyss from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a lofty rock near the *Baude*. To the E. of the *Schneegruben* rises the *Hohe Rad* (4449 ft.), the summit of which is reached hence in 20 min.; \*view preferred by many to that from the *Koppe*. Steep descent on the E. side, over blocks of granite and by steps, 20 min. (ascent  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

From the *Schneegrubenbaude* the path follows the *Riesenkamm*, or the crest of the mountains, the boundary between Prussia and Austria, leaving the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4500 ft.) on the left, and passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, and in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. reaches the \**Petersbaude* (4066 ft.), a mountain inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. It then descends into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reaches the (40 min.) *Spindlerbaude* (3180 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4491 ft.). The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lahnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4647 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. We next pass the deeply imbedded *Grosse Teich*, destitute of fish, and the *Kleine Teich*, in which trout abound (leaving the *Wiesenbaude* to the right), and traverse the *Koppenplan*, clothed with the dwarf pine, to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft.), a small inn at the foot of the barren summit of the *Koppe*. A new path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the *Riesengrund* (p. 200), ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., descent 20 min.).

FROM AGNETENDORF to the *Koppe* 8-9 hrs. The path ascends the *Tiefe Graben*, the wooded valley of a brook rising in the *Agnetendorfer*

Schneegrube, passes the *Thurmstein* (2152 ft.), and then the (2 hrs.) *Korallsteine* (2738 ft.), a wild group of rocks on the N. slope of the Kleine Sturmhaube. The *Agnetendorfer*, or *Schwarze Schneegrube* is next passed, and in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the above described path to the Riesenkamm is reached. Thence to the Koppe, see above.

FROM SEYDORF (p. 196) to the Koppe 6 hrs. In the upper part of the village a finger-post indicates the way to the left to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Anna-Capelle* (2396 ft.), where a forester's house affords refreshments and a fine view. Near it are the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Gräbersteine* (p. 196), which however lie off the direct route. The path ascends from the chapel to the S. to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Brotbaude*, at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Schmiedeberg by Krumhübel. About 10 min. from the Brotbaude is the \**Church of Wang* (2471 ft.), the parish church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (\*Zum Deutschen Kaiser), a curious wooden structure of the 12th cent., purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844 and transferred hither from its original site in Telemarken in Norway. A small portion only of the carved work is modern. Tower, school, and parsonage new. The churchyard affords a fine prospect of the valley, Erdmannsdorf, Hohen-Zillerthal, Schmiedeberg, etc.

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min. to the *Schlingelbaude* (3396 ft.; another small inn). Near it are the *Drei Steine*, rocky pinnacles on the top of the mountain. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of the Grosse and Kleine Teich, whence the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hempelsbaude* (3983 ft.) is visible on its green plateau.

From the Hempelsbaude we ascend for 25 min. on the *Stirndl* to the *Koppenplan*, on which, 25 min. farther, is the *Riesenbaude*, at the base of the Koppe (see p. 198).

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 196) to the Koppe by *Krumhübel* and *Brückenberg* 5 hrs. A broad road leads from Schmiedeberg to the S.W. by *Steinseiffen* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Krumhübel* (\*Zur Schneekoppe), formerly the principal seat of the now almost extinct 'Laboranten', or herb and medicine vendors of the Giant Mts., who trace their descent from two fugitive medical students from Prague. It has of late years become a favourite summer resort. A pleasant excursion can be made to the romantic *Melzergrund*, occupying 4 hrs. there and back. ('Pudel' is an aromatic liqueur manufactured here.) From Krumhübel to the Koppe  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary); carriage-road as far as ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Brückenberg*. The Church of Wang, and thence to the summit, see above.

From Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe by the Schmiedeberger Kamm, with guide, 4 hrs. The path passes the *Anna-Capelle* (p. 197) and leads chiefly through wood in 2 hrs. to the *Grensbau den* (\*Hübner; \*Blaschke), 2 hrs. below the summit (good Hungarian wine). The vegetation becomes scantier as the summit is approached. The steep part of the ascent begins on the *Schwarze Koppe*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the summit.

FROM JOHANNESBAD (p. 211) to the summit 5 hrs.; a carriage-road as far as Petzer (see below). We return at first by the road as far as ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Freiheit* (p. 211), and then ascend the busy and picturesque valley of the *Aupa* to (3 M.) *Marschendorf* (Zum Platz Kretscham; Schremmer's Restaurant), the first houses of which almost adjoin *Freiheit*. Count Aichelburg possesses a château here; fine view from the Rehhornberg. Post-conveyance from *Trautenau* (p. 211) to *Marschendorf* daily.

The valley contracts. A short way beyond ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Dunkelthal*, where there is a large glass-house, the road divides, that to the right leading to *Klein-Aupa* and the *Grenzbauden*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., that to the left to (1 hr.) *Gross-Aupa* (Preller), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more we reach *Petzer*, the highest part of *Gross-Aupa*, where the road terminates. Refreshments and chair-porters at the *Petz Kretscham*. Then a steep ascent through the grand *\*Riesengrund*, or *Aupegrund*, which descends abruptly from the *Schneekoppe* to a depth of 2000 ft., to the (2 hrs.) *Riesenbaude* (4390 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 198.

FROM HOMENELBE (p. 211) to the Koppe there are two routes: a direct and rough road by ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Pommerdorf*, the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Völlerbauden*, the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Lahrbauden*, the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rennerbauden*, and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Brunnenberg* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Riesenbaude* (p. 198). The other and better route is by a road ascending the romantic *\*Elbthal* by *Oberhohenelbe*, and the first and second *Krausemühle*, to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Peter*, or *Spindelmühl* 2664 ft. (Inns of Ellerbach and Hallmann, both good), situated at the confluence of the sources of the *Elbe* with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the *Sieben Gründe*. A path leads hence to the W., up the course of the *Elbsieffen*, passing on the N. (r.) of the *Kesselkoppe* (4548 ft.), to the (2 hrs.) *Pantschfall* and beyond it the *Elbfall* (p. 198). The Koppe may be reached from *St. Peter* direct by ascending the course of the *Weisswasser* and traversing a bleak region between the sharp ridge of the *Ziegenrücken* and the *Lahndorf* (p. 198), and crossing the saddle connecting these. The *Wiesenbaude* is then reached in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Thence to the summit of the Koppe, see p. 198.

The *\*Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (5138 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Since 1850 divine service has been performed here three times a year. Close to the chapel is the *\*Koppen-Inn*, with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, built on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord.

View extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire *Hirschberg Valley*; E. *Schweidnitz*, *Zobten*, *Breslau*, *Eule*, *Silberberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Heuscheuer*; S.W. the *Weisse Berg* near Prague; W. the *Milleschauer* near *Teplitz*; N.W. the *Landskron* near *Görlitz*. An unclouded horizon is, however, rare. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupegrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly; to the N. the *Melzergrund*. Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in the early part of summer, whence the name.

### c. Rocks of *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf*. *Heuscheuer*.

From *Liebau* to *Schönberg*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., diligence twice daily; from *Landeshut* to *Schönberg* 9 M.; from *Schönberg* to *Adersbach* 6 M. — From *Waldenburg*, via *Dittersbach* to *Friedland* 11 M., diligence twice daily; from

Friedland to *Adersbach* or *Weckelsdorf* 6 M. — From Adersbach to Weckelsdorf 2 M.

FROM LIEBAU (p. 203) a road leads to (4½ M.) *Schömberg* (Deutscher Kaiser, brewery in the market place), which is also reached by a road from Landeshut via Grüssau (p. 203). The road, at first ascending as far as the Bohemian frontier, now leads by (2 M.) *Liebenau* and (2 M.) *Merkelsdorf* to (2 M.) *Nieder-Adersbach*. Pedestrians save ½ hr. by taking the path to the right by the tavern at the entrance to Liebenau.

FROM WALDENBURG (p. 187) the road ascends to (2 M.) *Dittersbach* (p. 187) and then leads up and down hill, passing the villages of *Neuhayn*, *Lang-Waltersdorf*, and *Schmidisdorf* (in a side-valley near the latter, 1 M. from the road, is the sanitary estab. of *Görbersdorf*, frequented by consumptive patients). Beyond the small town of *Friedland* (Gold. Löwe; Ross; diligence to Braunaу, 9 M., once a day, see p. 202), the Bohemian frontier is crossed (wine-house next to the custom-house). The large village of *Merkelsdorf* (see above) is next reached, from which a road in a straight direction and then to the right leads to (2 M.) *Adersbach*, and another to the left leads by *Buchwaldsdorf* to (2 M.) *Weckelsdorf*.

The \**Adersbach Rocks* (\**Zur Felsenstadt*, at the entrance; guide 75 pf.), resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very remarkable. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, some of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with a fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, a visit to which occupies 1-1½ hr. At the egress an echo is awakened by the blast of a horn or a pistol-shot. Numerous beggars.

Near *Eadowenz*, 7 M. to the S.W. of Adersbach, is a *Fossil Forest*, discovered by Prof. Göppert of Berlin.

The \**Weckelsdorf Rocks* (*Eisenhammer*; guides), adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (2 M. from the Adersbach inn), are still more imposing. (Admission 70 pf., besides which a small fee is expected.) Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.), the most appropriate of which is the grand 'Münster', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, where the 'Amphitheatre' and the 'Valley of Jehoshaphat' are picturesque points. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs. — Weckelsdorf has a station (restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunaу railway (p. 203), 2 M. distant.

FROM WECKELSDORF TO THE HEUSCHREUER. The usual route is by the small town of *Politz* (8 M. by railway from Weckelsdorf), and thence by *Muchau*, *Melden*, and *Nausenai* to (2¾ hrs.) *Carlsberg* (see below).

A preferable and not much longer route is by railway from Weckels-

dorf to (10½ M.) *Braunau* (Kaiser v. Oesterreich), with its handsome Benedictine abbey, 1½ M. to the W. of which are the *Weckersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of *Adersdorf* and *Weckelsdorf*, and much visited from *Bad Charlottenbrunn* (p. 188), 12 M. to the N. A visit (with guide) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.; fine view from the *Elisabethenhöhe*, the highest of the hills. In ½ hr. more we reach the *Stern*, another fine point of view with a chapel and an 'Inn'. From the *Stern* to *Klein-Ladney* 20 min., *Dösengrund* ¼ hr., *Bitay* ¾ hr., *Melden* ¼ hr., *Nausenei* ½ hr., *Passendorf* ½ hr., *Schweizerhaus* on the *Heuscheuer* (see below) ½ hr., in all 3 hrs.; or better from *Nausenei* to (1 hr.) *Carlsberg* (*Pawel*) on the S. side of the *Grosse Heuscheuer*, and thence to the top in ½ hr.

The 'Heuscheuer' ('Schweizerhaus; comp. Map, p. 204) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain of the *Leiterberg*. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, ½-1 hr.). The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (2920 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone, which commands a view of the neighbouring rocks; to the N. is the Bohemian town of *Braunau* (see above); beyond it the Bohemian side of the Giant Mts.; at the foot of the mountain on the E. lie the small town of *Wünschelburg* ('Bartsch; Meese), 14 M. from *Glatz* by a good road, and *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims; farther E. are the heights about *Landeck* and above them the picturesque Silesian and Moravian Mts.; to the S.W. *Nachod* and a large tract of Bohemia. *Cudowa* (easiest route hence to the *Heuscheuer*), *Lewin*, and *Nachod*, see p. 206.

FROM DRESDEN TO THE GIANT MTS. The following outline will be useful to those approaching the Riesengebirge in this direction.

1st day. *Hochkirch*, \**Czorneboh*, *Herrnhut*, *Zittau*. — 2nd. *Oybin* and *Lausche*; afternoon diligence in 3 hrs. to *Friedland* (p. 210). — 3rd. By the road (in the picturesque valley of the *Wittig*) in 2 hrs. to *Liebwerda*, then (guide 2 M.) in 3 hrs. to *Flinsberg* (p. 186), both pleasant little watering-places. Or (with guide) from *Liebwerda* in 2 hrs. to the 'Tafelfichte' (3629 ft.), and down to *Flinsberg* in 1½ hr. — 4th. In 3½ hrs. to the *Hochstein* (3740 ft.), with fine view; down in 1 hr. to the *Josephinenhütte*; in 1 hr. to the 'Zacken Fall' and back; 2 hrs. from the *Josephinenhütte* to *Petersdorf*, or 8 hrs. to *Hermsdorf*. — 5th. Visit to the *Kynast* 2 hrs.; then in 1½ hr. by *Giersdorf* and *Merzdorf* to the *Heinrichsburg*; ½ hr. *Stonsdorf*; 1 hr. *Erdmannsdorf*; over the *Ameisenberg* (with guide) in 1 hr. to *Fischbach*, *Buchwald* 1 hr., *Schniedeberg* ¾ hr. — 6th. One-horse carr. (2 M.) in ¾ hr. to *Krumhübel*, thence (with guide) in 3½ hrs. to the *Schneekoppe*, down by the *Grenzbauden* in 4-5 hrs. to *Liebau* (see below). Or the night may be spent at the (1½ hr.) *Blaschke's Grenzbaude* at *Klein-Aupa*, and *Liebau* reached (3 hrs.) the following morning. — 7th. One-horse carr. (6 M.) from *Liebau* by *Schönberg* (p. 201) to *Adersbach*, \**Weckelsdorf*, *Friedland*, and *Waldenburg*. — 8th. Walk from *Waldenburg* over the *Wilhelmshöhe* in 1½ hr. to *Salsbrunn*, \**Fürstenstein*, and *Freiburg*, and take the railway to *Breslau*.

### 30. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz.

123 M. RAILWAY to *Liebau* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 9 M. 40, 7 M. 10, 4 M. 70 pf.); thence to *Königgrätz* in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 24, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 62 kr., Austrian currency).

From Breslau to *Ruhbank*, see p. 187. Carriages are generally changed here. The line soon turns to the left and ascends the valley of the *Bober*.

68½ M. *Landeshut* (\**Drei Berge*; *Rabe*), with 5000 inhab., who are occupied in flax-spinning and weaving, lies on the *Bober*. The Prot. church is one of the six 'Gnadenkirchen' (p. 187). In 1760 a body of 10,000 Prussians under Fouqué were defeated here by 31,000 Austrians under Laudon.

To Schmiedeberg, see p. 197. — At Grüssau, 3 M. to the S.E. of Landeshut, are the extensive buildings of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1280, suppressed in 1810, and now used as a manufactory.

72 M. Liebau (\**Kyffhäuser; Deutsches Haus; \*Rail. Restaurant*), the Austrian custom-house. — From Liebau to Adersbach, see p. 201.

The line follows a defile through which the Prussian army invaded the Austrian dominions in 1866, and soon enters Bohemia. Stations *Königshain*, *Bernsdorf*, *Parschnitz* (\**Rail. Restaurant*; junction for Trautenau, Reichenberg, and Zittau, p. 211). Stations *Schwadowitz*, *Starkotsch* (whence a branch-line runs to *Wenzelsberg*, 3 M. distant, and *Nachod* on the Chotzen-Braunau line, p. 201). The Austrians under Ramming and Archduke Leopold were defeated in the neighbourhood of Nachod in several different engagements by the Prussians under Steinmetz in 1866. The line traverses the battle-field, where numerous monuments have been erected to the fallen. The contest was terminated by the capture of *Skalitz*, the station of which was bravely defended by Austrian riflemen.

112 M. Josephstadt (*Wessely's Hotel*), a town and fortress on the Elbe, erected under Joseph II. in 1781-87,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station.

123 M. Königgrätz (*Lamm, Ross*), a fortress on the Elbe, famous by the battle of 3rd July, 1866, which was fought to the W. of the town (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

### 31. From Freiburg to Altwasser by Salzbrunn.

From Freiburg to Salzbrunn, 6 M., diligence once, omnibus several times daily. From Salzbrunn to Altwasser 2 M., omnibus several times daily.

*Freiburg*, p. 187. — The road ascends, affording pleasing retrospects. An avenue to the right,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Freiburg, leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Schloss Fürstenstein*. A still pleasanter way is by the carriage-road through the Polsnitzthal, nearly as far as the farm (p. 204), and then by a road to the left. Pedestrians may also visit the *Schloss* from the village of *Polsnitz* (p. 187; comp. Map, p. 192).

\**Schloss Fürstenstein*, the residence of Count Hochberg, Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor. The tower should be ascended for the sake of the view. \**Hotel* adjacent.

The \**Park* may be visited in 2 hrs. as follows. From the inn a road indicated by stone way-posts leads to the S. to the \**Louisenplatz*, where a beautiful view of the château, the *Alte Burg*, and the wooded *Fürstensteiner Grund* is enjoyed. Descend hence into the valley, 300 ft. in depth, cross the brook, and ascend to the *Alte Burg*, a small imitation of a mediæval castle. A kind of tournament was held here in 1800 in honour of Frederick William III., on which occasion the prizes were distributed by his Queen Louise. (Castellan 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Return by the same route into

the beautiful valley, and descend the left bank of the stream. If time be limited, cross a wooden bridge which is soon reached, and ascend to the Schloss; but it is preferable to follow the brook as far as the *Schweizerei*, or farm, and to ascend thence to the right to the Schloss.

From Fürstenstein to Salzbrunn 3 M. by the Freiburg road above mentioned; somewhat less by a road from the Alte Burg.

**Salzbrunn** (1247 ft.; *Flammender Stern*; *Preussische Krone*; *Brunnenhof*, with reading-room; *Elisenhof*; *Sonne*; *Kurhaus*. *Deutscher Adler*; *Preussisches Scepter*. *Theatre* during the season), a straggling village, 3 M. in length, consisting of *Nieder*, *Mittel*, *Ober*, and *Neu-Salzbrunn*, lies in the valley of the *Salzbach*. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed as early as the 15th cent. for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints, but fell into disuse during the wars of the following centuries. Their virtues were again brought into notice about fifty years ago, and Salzbrunn is now the most fashionable watering-place in Silesia (3000 patients annually). Pleasant promenades at *Ober-Salzbrunn*, where the springs are situated. The *Elisenhalle*, the chief resort of visitors (music morning and evening) adjoins the *Oberbrunnen*, the most important of the springs (used for drinking). The neighbouring *Baths* are supplied by the *Heilbrunnen* and *Wiesenbrunnen*. The *Annenturm*, commanding a pleasant survey of the environs, the *Riekhofensruhe*, the *Schöne Aussicht*, and the \**Schweizerei* are all near the promenades. *Friedrichsruh*, 20 min. to the S.W., is a favourite café near *Conradsthal*.

The ruined *Zeiskenschloss*, or *Czeschhaus*, 1½ hr. N.W. of Salzbrunn, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — The summit of the *Sattelwald* (2896 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be reached in 2½ hrs.

At the upper end of Neu-Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to *Altwasser* diverges to the left (E.). Pedestrians are recommended to take the route by the \**Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.), to which an avenue ascends from the promenades in ½ hr. Inn at the top commanding a fine view. — Descent on the E. side to *Altwasser* (p. 187) in ½ hr.

### 32. From Breslau to Glatz.

58 M. RAILWAY in 2¾ hrs.; fares 7 M 50, 5 M 70, 3 M 80 pf.

*Breslau*, p. 188. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the *Zobten* (p. 188). Stations *Rothsüren*, *Wäldchen*, *Strehlen* on the *Ohlau*. The train then ascends by this stream to *Heinrichau* and *Münsterberg*.

45 M. *Camenz*, on the *Neisse*, the junction for the lines to *Frankenstein* (p. 188) and *Neisse* (p. 206). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records that Frederick the Great escaped being captured by the hostile Croatians here by assuming the garb of a monk.



# GLATZER - GEBIRGE

1:400 000

Engl. Miles.



On the neighbouring *Härtaberg* rises the imposing modern château of the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, where a large fountain plays on Sund. at 8 p. m. — The arsenic mines of *Reichenstein* lie 7 M. to the S. of Camenz.

51 M. **Wartha** (*Löwe*), a small town, is famed for its shrine, which attracts 40,000 pilgrims annually. A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1838 ft.), where a fine view is obtained. The banks of the Neisse here are attractive. Near the town the stream forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the Schneeberg and Eulen-Gebirge. Numerous tunnels.

58 M. **Glatz** (*Weisses Lamm*; *Neu-Breslau*; *Weisses Ross*; *Stadt Rom*), a strongly fortified town on the Neisse, with 12,500 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it, opposite to which is the modern fortress.

**GLATZER GEBIRGE.** From Glatz by carr. or diligence (twice daily) to *Ullersdorf*, *Kunzendorf* (both with fine parks), and (17½ M.) *Landeck* (1442 ft.; *Lohe, Deutsches Haus*), a small town on the *Biele*. About 1 M. to the E. lie the —

**Baths of Landeck** ("Schlössel"), with warm sulphureous water (80°), chiefly used externally. Beautiful shady grounds. Among the walks may be mentioned the *Waldtempel* (10 min.) amidst beautiful pines; ½ hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein*; farther off, the *Hohenzoller* (1 hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the *Dreiecker* (1¼ hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein*, not far distant; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* (¼ hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, 1 hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from Landeck by *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* to the *Wölfeisgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 M.), with fine view from the pass.

The road then ascends the pretty *Biele Valley* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (Brauhaus); we walk thence in ½ hr. to the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*; descend in ½ hr. into the *Klassengrund*; traverse the poor, straggling village of that name, and ascend in 1½ hr. through magnificent pine-forests to a finger-post, ¼ hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (rustic inn) on the —

**Schneeberg** (carriage-road to this point through the Wölfeisgrund, see below). The summit (4338 ft.), which is attained in ½ hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; we must therefore walk round the margin of the bleak table-land, in order to survey successively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S. (The rugged paths descending to the S. and S.W. to the sources of the March and the Neisse, present no attractions.) From the above mentioned finger-post we descend in ½ hr. to the W. to the upper —

**Wölfeisgrund**; ½ hr. farther down, the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N. (travellers in the reverse direction may drive thus far, and here turn to the right); ¾ M. *Wölfeismühle*, with the picturesque "Wölfeisfall", which is precipitated into a narrow rocky basin, rendered accessible by steps. Near the mill is the inn "*Zur guten Laune*" (trout, key for the waterfall, carriages), a pleasant resting-place in the midst of wood. The valley opens into the broad basin of Glatz 1½ M. lower down.

We may now drive in 1½ hr. by *Wölfeisdorf* to *Habelschwert*; pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of "*Maria Schnee*" (Inn), situated on a pointed summit, and commanding a magnificent prospect. The district town of *Habelschwert* ("*Drei Karpfen*") is 9½ M. distant from Glatz. A pleasanter road, recommended to pedestrians and light carriages, leads on

the right bank of the Neisse by *Grafenort*, the property of Count Herberstein, with a beautiful park.

From Glatz the old Prague road leads (diligence several times a day) to the W. to —

15 M. *Reiners* (1790 ft.; *Bär; Deutsches Haus*), a charmingly situated bath. The *Höhe Mense* (2868 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Lewin* (1381 ft.; *Feller*) is the Prussian frontier town. To the N. of the road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Lewin, lies the small bath of *Cudowa* (*Stern*), from which the *Heuscheuer-Gebirge* (p. 202) may be ascended in 3 hrs. The route passes the *Wilde Loch*, a mass of rock hollowed out by the action of the water, forming a labyrinth which should not be explored without a guide.

6 M. *Nachod*, see p. 202.

### 33. From Breslau to Oderberg (Vienna).

112 M. RAILWAY. Express to Oderberg in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 15 M. 80, 12 M. 10 pf.). To Vienna in 10 hrs. (fares 44 M. 30, 33 M. 40 pf.).

*Breslau*, p. 188. The first part of the journey is uninteresting. Stations *Kattern*, *Leisewitz*; then *Oblau* (*Adler*), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco fields. To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

$25\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Brieg* (*Hirsch; Kreuz*) on the Oder, with 16,420 inhab., contains an old Schloss of the princes of Brieg. It was begun under Frederick II. in 1547, and completed by Italian workmen in the most graceful Renaissance style. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed in sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture, in spite of their sad dilapidation.

The *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* likewise date from the 16th cent.; amongst the churches may be mentioned the Prot. *Nicolai-kirche*, and the Rom. Cath. *Hedwigskirche*. Monument in memory of the battle of Mollwitz.

Branch-line from Brieg (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) to *Neisse* (*Krone; Schwarzer Adler; Stern*), a pleasant town and fortress on the *Neisse* with about 20,000 inhab., in a pretty district. In the Ring, or market-place, rises the Gothic *Rathhaus* with a tower 240 ft. in height. The Rom. Cath. *Parish-Church*, consecrated in 1542, occupies the site of an earlier building. Pleasant promenades, particularly the *Rochus-Allee*, where there are several public gardens. On Austrian territory, 19 M. to the S. of Neisse, in the *Mährische Gesenke*, a district of the Sudetengebirge, is situated *Gräfenberg*, with a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system. Excursions may also be made to *Friedeberg* with the *Gotthausberg*, to the *Zuckmantel* with the *Bischofskoppe*, and to the small baths of *Karlsberg* at the foot of the *Altvater*, all situated in the same district.

The line goes on to *Ziegenhals*, where it joins the *Troppau-Olmütz* line (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

35 M. *Löwen, Dambrau*. The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) *Oppeln* (*Biewald's Hotel; Adler*), the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 12,500 inhab., possessing a church of great antiquity. Branch line to *Vossowska* (in 1 hr.), in connection with the railway on the right bank of the Oder (p. 207).

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church), and soon reaches stat. *Kandrsin* (\*Restaurant), 3 M. to the W. of the fortress *Cosel* on the Oder.

From *Cosel* to *Cracow*, 100 M., railway in 5-8½ hrs. (express 13 M 40, 9. 90). 20½ M. *Gleiwitz* (*Deutsches Haus*), an old town with 13,000 inhab.; fine church and extensive government foundry. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and *Kattowitz* the junction for *Nendza*. Beyond *Myslowitz* the former free state of *Cracow* is entered.

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. At stat. *Ratiborer-Hammer* the plain of the Oder is skirted. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence.

At (97 M.) *Ratibor* (*Jaschke*), the seat of the Upper Silesian court of appeal, with 17,269 inhab., the line again crosses the Oder (branch-line to *Leobschütz*). 109 M. *Annaberg*. The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian customhouse authorities.

From *Oderberg* to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

From *Breslau* to *Beuthen*, 118 M., by the *Rechte-Oderuferbahn*, or Railway of the Right Bank of the Oder, in 4¾-5¾ hrs., fares 10 M 40, 7 M 80, 5 M 20 pf. Principal stations: *Oels*, a pleasant town, once the capital of a principality, on the *Oelsa*; on a height a Schloss of 1558, with an extensive park. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seiditz died in 1773. *Vossouska*, junction for *Oppeln* (see above). *Tarnowitz*, the headquarters of the important Silesian mining district. 118 M. *Beuthen*, the capital of a district, with 19,000 inhab. (branch-line to *Königshütte*). The line runs on to *Cracow* and *Vienna*.

### 34. From Breslau to Dresden.

166 M. RAILWAY. Express in 6 hrs.; fares 24 M 40, 17 M 70 pf.

From *Breslau* to (101 M.) *Görlitz*, see R. 27 c. (From *Görlitz* to *Hirschberg*, see p. 186.) To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 186).

110 M. Stat. *Reichenbach* (*Sonne*) is the last Prussian town.

116 M. *Löbau* (*Wettiner Hof; Stadt Leipzig; Rail. Restaurant*), in the Wend dialect *Lubij* (i.e. low-lying), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia, which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 6000 German inhab., while the neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, of whom there are about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; inn and view at the top, 658 ft. above the town, and ½ hr. from the station). The towers of the Rathhaus and the Johanniskirche are both of the 14th century.

From *Löbau* to *Zittau*, see R. 35.

Another branch-line runs from *Löbau* to *Ebersbach*, *Seifhennersdorf*, and *Sohland*, all manufacturing places. — From *Ebersbach* the *Bohemian N. Railway* leads to *Rumburg*, *Schönlinde*, and (12 M.) *Kreibitz*, which is connected with *Tetschen* by a line mentioned at p. 233. The *Kaltenberg*

near Kreibitz affords a fine view. — From *Döbeln*, 4 M. from *Schönlinde*, an interesting excursion may be made to the so-called **BOHEMIAN SWITZERLAND** (with guide). Good inn at *Dittersbach* ("Günther").

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S. of stat. *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct. 1758).

**MARSHAL KEITH**, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit the country. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshall. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1758.

A favourite point of view is the "Oxenböh (i. e. devil's mountain; 1764 ft.), to the S. of Hochkirch, with tower and inn on the summit, reached in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Pommritz, and in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from Bautzen. To *Wuischte*, at the foot of the hill, a carriage-road; thence to the summit by a good path in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. The prospect is very fine, embracing the vast and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia; E. the Landskron, near Görlitz, and the Giant Mts.; S. the Bohemian Mts.; S. W. those of Saxon Switzerland, among which the Lilienstein and Königstein are most conspicuous.

130 M. *Bautzen*, Wend *Budissin* (\**Goldne Weintraube*; *Goldne Krone*; *Weisses Ross*; *Sonne*; *Adler*; *Restaurant Thiermänn* by the Lauenthurm, fine view), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (12,600 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter* in the *Fleischmarkt*, founded in 1213, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the *Spree* at the W. end of the town, now contains government offices. On the tower is a life-sized figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, commemorating the restoration of the castle by that monarch in 1483. The *Rathaus*, containing portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years, the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. On the left bank of the *Spree* lies the *Protzenberg*, a good point of view. On 20th and 21st May, 1813, the Russians and Prussians under Blücher were repulsed by Napoleon in this neighbourhood.

The valley of the *Spree* is now crossed by a long viaduct. *Rammenau*, the birthplace of *Fichte* (in 1762), lies 3 M. to the N. of stat. *Bischofswerda*. From (152 M.) *Arnsdorf* a branch-line runs to *Pirna* via *Dürrohrsdorf* and *Lohmen* (p. 232). Next stations *Fischbach* and *Radeberg*, a small town with iron and glass-works, and the junction of a branch-line to *Kamenz*.

FROM RADEBERG TO KAMENZ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 20, 1 M. 50, 1 M. 10 pf.). Stations *Grossröhrsdorf*, *Pulsnitz* (birthplace of *Rietzschel*, the sculptor), *Kamenz* (*Goldner Hirsch*), the birthplace of *Leassing* (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the Wend church

in 1863. View from the tower on the *Hutberg*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1264, with late Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenboka*, *Senftenberg*, *Kalau*, and *Lübbenau* (p. 184).

166 M. *Dresden*, see p. 213.

### 35. From Löbau to Trautenau by Zittau and Reichenberg.

117 M. RAILWAY. To *Zittau* in 1 hr. (fares 3 M. 40, 2 M. 30, 1 M. 70 pf.); thence to *Reichenberg* in 55 min. (fares 2 M. 10, 1 M. 50, 1 M.); from *Reichenberg* to *Alt-Paka* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.); thence to *Trautenau-Parschnitz* in  $\frac{2}{3}$  hrs. (fares 2 fl. 24, 1 fl. 87, 1 fl. 18 kr. Austrian currency).

*Löbau*, see p. 207. — Stat. *Ober-Cunnersdorf*; the *Cottmar* (1770 ft.),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S., commands a view.

10 M. *Herrnhut* (*Gemeinde-Logis*), a pleasant village with 1000 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood, and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1760), the proprietor. The *Hutberg*, on the slope of which the pretty cemetery is situated, commands a pleasing view. — The next stations are (14 M.) *Ober-Oderwitz*, and (17½ M.) *Scheibe* (junction for *Warnsdorf*, p. 233).

21 M. *Zittau* (745 ft.). \*SÄCHS. HOF; \*SONNE; ENGEL; the two last in the market-place; WEINTRAUBE, Bahnhof-Str.

CAB from the station to the town (10 min.), for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M.; box 20 pf. — One-horse carr. to the *Oybin* 5 M. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  day; 7 M. for a whole day; two-horse carr. 6½ or 10½ M.; to *Oybin*, *Jonsdorf*, and the *Lausche* 9 M. or 18½ M.

*Zittau*, a manufacturing town with 18,000 inhab., the principal cotton-spinning place in Saxony, is situated in a fertile and undulating district. In 1757, after the battle of Kolin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. Handsome *Rathhaus*, erected in 1844. The *Church of St. John* was re-erected in 1836; view from the tower. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the *Neisse* Viaduct (see below).

From a rocky basin to the S. of *Zittau* (a walk of 2 hrs.; towards the top we take a path to the right; comp. Map, p. 232) rises the *Oybin* (1821 ft.), a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a beehive, and crowned with the highly picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1545 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1681. The church of 1384 with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best preserved part. The tower affords a picturesque view. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. \*Inn adjacent. At the base of the hill is the scattered village of *Oybin* (*Kretscham*; *Dürling*), with a number of villas of *Zittau* manufacturers.

Opposite the *Oybin*, to the E., rises the *Töpfer* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), another height  
BAEDEKER'S N. Germany. 6th Edit.

with grotesque sandstone rocks. The direct route to it from Zittau diverges from the road to the left,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. before the Oybin is reached.

The \*Lausche (2507 ft.), 2 hrs. to the W. of the Oybin, 3 hrs. from Zittau (guide advisable, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), is the highest point of the range of hills which separate Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the Teplitz and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the Iserkamm, the Tafelfichte, and the Giant Mts. The inn at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia (good Hungarian wine, bad quarters for the night.)

The Hochwald, 1 hr. S. of the Oybin, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (inn at the top; guide from the foot of the Oybin to the Hochwald and back 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  M.).

*Friedland*, 14 M. to the E. of Zittau (diligence once daily), see below.

Passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian custom-house officers at Zittau. The train now crosses the great \*Neisse Viaduct,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, supported by 84 arches, 72 ft. above the stream. The pleasant valley of the Neisse is then ascended. Stations *Grottau*, *Kratzau*; to the right a view of the *Jeschken* (3173 ft.).

38 M. *Reichenberg* (*Frank's Hotel*; *Union*), the largest town in Bohemia after Prague, is a cloth-making place, with 25,000 inhab. The *Kreuzkirche* contains an old altar-piece, Mary and the Child (Dürer?). *Schloss* and *Bathhaus* of the 16th cent. New Prot. Church. \*Excursion to the *Jeschken* (see above) and back, half-a-day.

FROM REICHENBERG TO GÖRLITZ, 37 M., by a branch-line in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., including the delay at the frontier.

13 M. *Raspenau*, a village with several manufactories, is the station for *Liebwerda* (Helm; Adler), a small watering-place charmingly situated to the E. in the narrow valley of the *Wittig*, at the foot of the Tafelfichte, with a château of Count Clam-Gallas. Flinsberg, 10 M. from Liebwerda, see p. 186.

16 M. *Friedland* (\**Herzog v. Friedland*, by the *Schloss*; *Adler*, in the market), a Bohemian town, the last Austrian station on this line, is commanded by the imposing old *Schloss*, 200 ft. above it, begun in the 11th and 12th cent., and completed in 1561. The tower was erected as early as 1014; the basaltic rock on which it stands is exposed to view in the court-yard. After various vicissitudes, the castle was purchased in 1622 by Wallenstein whose portrait here is said to be a faithful likeness. The numerous family portraits with which the walls are hung belong to the present proprietor, the Count of Clam-Gallas. Weapons used in the Thirty Years' War are also shown. Fine view (custodian 1 M.).

28 M. *Seidenberg* is the first Prussian station (custom-house).

37 M. *Görlitz*, see p. 180.

The line ascends in windings, and at stat. *Langenbrück* reaches the watershed between the *Neisse* and *Iser*. It then turns to the W. and descends to *Reichenau* (comp. p. 211) and *Liebenau*, two glass-making places. It next descends the *Mohelka Thal* and crosses it, affording picturesque glimpses of \**Schloss Sichrow*, the seat of Prince Rohan, built in the English Gothic style, and surrounded by extensive grounds. Beyond stat. *Sichrow* a tunnel 690 yds. long.

61 M. *Turnau* (*Goldne Krone*; *Löwe*), a town with 4500 inhab., lies on an eminence on the left bank of the *Iser*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway. The modern *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice. The hydropathic establishment of *Wartenberg* lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.;

about 3 M. to the S.E. of which are situated the ruin of *Waldstein*, the ancestral seat of the celebrated Wallenstein, and the mediæval château of *Gross-Skal*, with beautiful grounds (view from the tower). Farther distant is the ruin of *Trosky*, on two conspicuous rocks.

FROM TURNAU TO PRAGUE, 64 M., railway in 4 hrs.; see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

The scenery between Turnau and Eisenbrod is the finest on the line. The train intersects beautiful rock and forest landscapes, at the foot of which flows the impetuous Iser. From stat. *Kleinskål*, which is grandly situated, an interesting route leads past the castle of that name (among the ruins of which there is a 'Rock Pantheon', with reminiscences of Austrian celebrities), by the ruin of *Friedstein*, and the *Kopainberg* (2161 ft.; \*view), direct to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see p. 210). To the left is the château of *Dalmatitz*, with its double tower.

The train continues to follow the picturesque valley of the Iser. Stations *Eisenbrod* and *Semil*, with an old château of Prince Rohan, now a government mining office.

85 M. *Alt-Paka*, a junction, where passengers for Trautenau change carriages. The line to the S.W. leads to *Josephstadt* (p. 203).

Stat. *Starkenbach* on the line to Trautenau is a small manufacturing town with an old *Schloss*. The church contains a font of 1545. Stat. *Pelsdorf*.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Pelsdorf in 14 min. to *Hohenelbe* (1477 ft.; *Hotel Bosener; Schwan; Mohr*), a small town pleasantly situated on both banks of the *Elbe*, on the spurs of the Giant Mts. The small houses with their lofty gables are flanked with arcades borne by wooden columns. The *Schloss* is surrounded by a fine park. Linen is the staple commodity here. The *Heidelberg* (3120 ft.), which rises above the town, commands a fine view. From *Hohenelbe* to the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 200.

Stations *Arnau, Kottwitz, Pilnikau*.

117 M. *Trautenau (Weisses Ross; Blauer Stern)*, a town with 6000 inhab., on the *Aupe*, almost entirely rebuilt after the great fire of 1861, is the chief place of the Bohemian linen manufacture. In the *Realschule* is preserved an interesting collection of the Flora of the Giant Mts. The Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians in the vicinity in 1866 (comp. p. 203). Several monuments to the slain have been erected on the *Johannisberg*, or *Kapellenberg*, to the S. of the town, where the battle raged most fiercely. The *Gablenzhöhe*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant, is crowned with an iron obelisk; fine view towards the Giant Mts.

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNESBAD. Railway to *Freiheit* ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  M.; fares 60, 50, 30 kr.), ascending the populous and industrious valley of the *Aupe*. Diligence thence to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the pleasant little *Johannesbad* (\**Kurhaus; Deutsches Haus; Breslau; Stern; Austria*, and 40 lodging houses). The alkaline chalybeate spring is beneficial in cases of rheumatism and nervous complaints. The *Ladig*, the *Schubertsmühle*, the wild ravine of the *Klause*, and the *Blaustein* are the prettiest points in the pleasant environs, all within an hour's walk.

### 36. From Berlin to Dresden.

#### a. DIRECT, by the *Berlin-Dresden Railway*.

108 M. Express in 3 hrs.; ordinary trains in 4 hrs.; fares 14 M., 10½ M., 7 M.

*Berlin*, see p. 1. Departure from the Dresden Station. — Unimportant stations *Zossen* and *Luckau*, a district town with 5000 inhab., the chief place in Lower Lusatia, with a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (65 M.) *Kirchhain-Dobrilugk*, the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 253), and at *Elsterwerda* the Falkenberg-Kohlfurt line (p. 253). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to *Riesa-Chemnitz* (p. 241). — 88 M. *Grossenhain*, with important cloth-factories; branch-line to *Pristewitz* (p. 241). — 108 M. *Dresden* (p. 213), Friedrichstadt station; two trains only go on to the Bohemian station, corresponding with the trains to *Bodenbach* (p. 232).

#### b. By JÜTERBOG-RIESA: *Berlin-Anhalt Railway*.

115 M. Express in 3 hrs. 10 min., fares 17 M. 40, 12 M. 20 pf.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs., fares 14, 10½, 7 M.

*Berlin*, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station.

Soon after quitting the station we observe the *Kreuzberg* (p. 40) on the left. At (5½ M.) *Lichterfelde*, the extensive red buildings of the new Cadet School (p. 45) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug. 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, consisting principally of Saxons under Oudinot. A small church, erected in 1817, and an iron monument mark the battle-field.

21 M. *Trebbin*, 31 M. *Luckenwalde*.

39 M. *Jüterbog*, a district town with 6000 inhab. The Church of St. Nicholas dates from the end of the 14th cent., the pretty sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th cent. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzel, who was carrying on his infamous trade here, when Luther denounced him at Wittenberg. The old gates of the town merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here. Beyond this the country is flat and uninteresting.

*Danneowitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept. 1813, over Ney and Oudinot, who lost 15,000 men and 80 cannon. Berlin itself was thus saved from imminent danger.

Stations *Holzdorf*, *Herzberg*, *Falkenberg* (junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line, p. 253), and *Burxdorf*.

88 M. *Röderau*, the junction of this line with the Leipsic and Dresden Railway (p. 241). The train stops at (115 M.) *Neustadt-Dresden*, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt; see below.

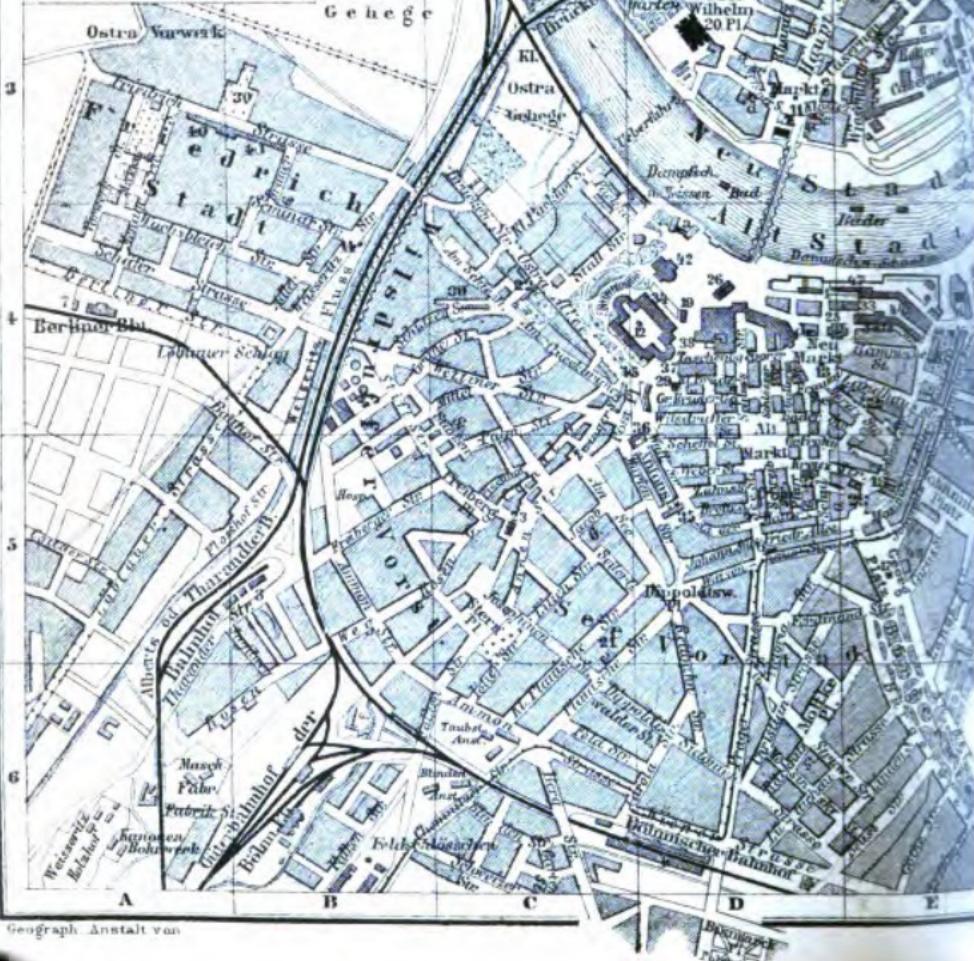


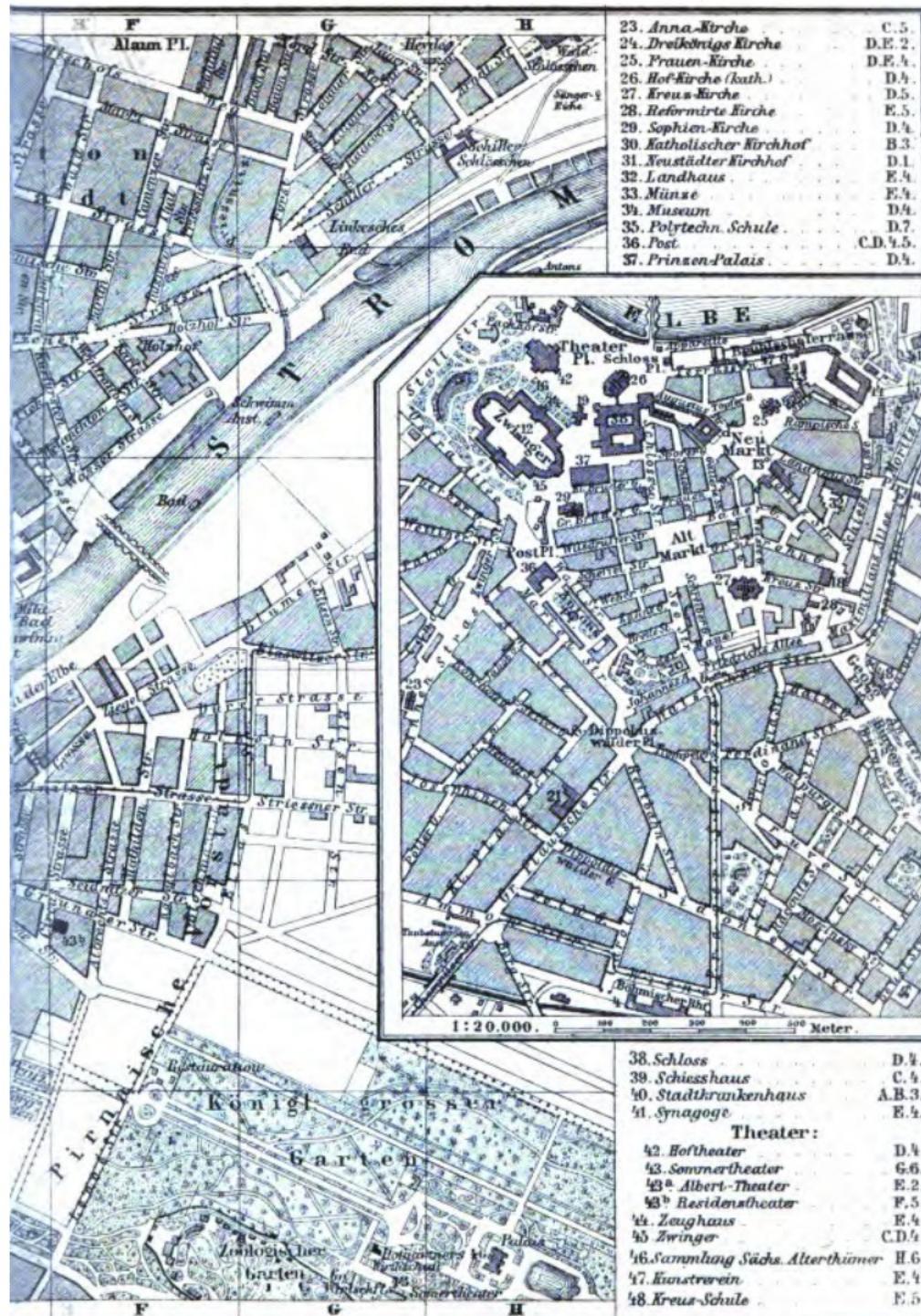
# DRESDEN.

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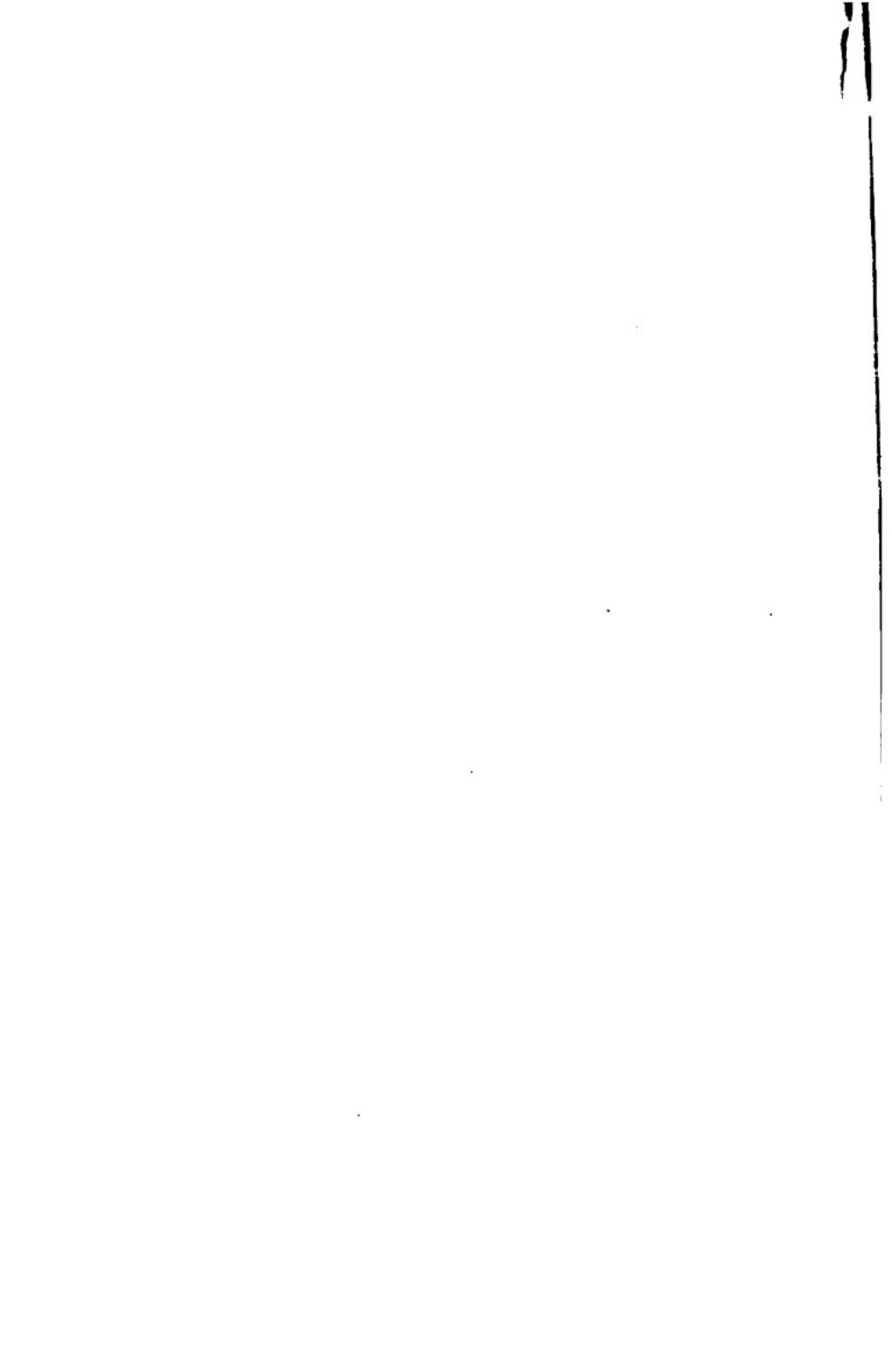
1. Academie der Künste	D.4.
2. (Ritter)	E.3.
3. Alberts od. Tharandter Bhf.	B.5.
4. Böhmischer Bahnhof	D.6.
5. Leipziger	C.D.2.
6. Schlesischer	D.2.
7. Berliner	A.4.
8. Botanischer Garten	E.4.
9. 10. Casernen	E.3. E.2.3.
Denkmäler:	
11. August d. Starken	D.3.
12. Friedrich August	C.D.4.
13. Friedrich August's II.	D.4.
14. König Anton	B.4.
15. Kurfürst Moritz	E.4.
16. C. M. Weber	D.4.
17. Körner	E.5.
18. Gewandhaus	E.5.
19. Hauptwache	D.4.
20. Japan. Palais	D.3.
21. Josephinen Stift	C.5.
22. Kaufmann's aust. Cas.	C.4.





23. Anna-Kirche	C. 5.
24. Dreikönigs-Kirche	D.E. 2.
25. Frauen-Kirche	D.E. 4.
26. Hof-Kirche (kath.)	D.4.
27. Kreuz-Kirche	D.5.
28. Reformierte Kirche	E.5.
29. Sophien-Kirche	D.4.
30. Katholischer Kirchhof	B.3.
31. Neustädter Kirchhof	D.1.
32. Landhaus	E.4.
33. Münze	E.4.
34. Museum	D.4.
35. Polytechn. Schule	D.7.
36. Post	C.D. 4.5.
37. Prinzen-Palais	D.4.

38. Schloss	D.4.
39. Schießhaus	C. 4.
40. Stadtkrankenhaus	A.B. 3.
41. Synagoge	E.4.
<b>Theater:</b>	
42. Hoftheater	D.4.
43. Sommertheater	G.6.
43 <sup>a</sup> . Albert-Theater	E.2.
43 <sup>b</sup> . Residenztheater	F.5.
44. Zeughaus	E.4.
45. Zwinger	C.D.4.
46. Sammlung Sächs. Alterthümer	H.6.
47. Kunstrein	E.4.
48. Kreuz-Schule	E.5.



### 37. Dresden.

**Arrival.** Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). Cab into the town from any of the stations, for 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 M.; or, if the Elbe has to be crossed, 1 M., 1. 10, 1. 20 and 1. 40 pf.; small baggage articles free, box 20 pf. (if exceeding 25 lbs., 40 pf.); at night double fares (see below).

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. BOHEMIAN STATION (Pl. 4), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, and Chemnitz; 2. BERLIN STATION (Pl. 7) for the direct train to Berlin (see R. 96); 3. LEIPSIC STATION (Pl. 5), for Leipsic and Berlin; 4. SILESIAN STATION (Pl. 6), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipsic station in the Neustadt and also at the Bohemian station in the Altstadt.

**Hotels.** In the Altstadt: "BELLEVUE, beautifully situated near the bridge; "VICTORIA, Johannes-Allee, S. of the Altmarkt, D. 4 M.; "HÔTEL DE SAXE, Neumarkt 9; "GRAND UNION HOTEL, Bismarck-Platz, at the Bohemian station; all these are of the first class: R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., L. 1, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 4 M., A. 80 pf. — "STADT BERLIN, "ROME, both in the Neumarkt; "RHEINISCHER HOF, See-Strasse 6; "STADT GOTHA, Schlossstrasse 8; "WEBER's, Ostra-Allee, near the Zwinger; KÖNIG ALBERT HÔTEL, Christian-Str.; charges at these, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., A. 50-60 pf. — "HÔTEL DE FRANCE and "GOLDNER ENGEL, in the Wilsdruffer-Str., R. 2, D. 3, B. 1 M. — "DEUTSCHES HAUS and "PREUSSISCHER HOF in the Scheffel-Str.; BRITISH HOTEL, Landhaus-Str. 22; STADT WEIMAR, Pfarrgasse, and ZWEI SCHWARZE ADLER, Zahngasse 1, both unpretending, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; CURLÄNDER HAUS, by the Bohemian station. — Hôtels Garnis: HÔTEL DU NORD, Lützschau-Str. 17; STADT MOSKAU, Christians-Str. 5; both recommended to families.

In the Neustadt: "STADT WIEN, by the bridge, R. 2, B. 1 M., A. 75 pf.; "KRONPRINZ, Haupt-Str.; both first-class. — "STADT LONDON, near the bridge, on the way to the Leipsic station; HÔTEL ROYAL, near the Silesian station; "KAISER's and "WERTHMANN's, both in the market-place. — COBURG, at the Leipsic station, R. 2 M., B. 75, A. 50 pf.; DREI PALMZWEIGE, by the Japanese Palace; STADT PRAG, Gr. Meissner-Str., and STADT GÖRLITZ in the same street; all unpretending.

**Furnished Apartments** may also be obtained at many of the houses in the English Quarter (See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town), with or without board. Charges generally high. A company has been formed at No. 4 Walpurgis-Str., ground-floor, for the purpose of protecting strangers against over-charges, and where particulars are given as to pensions, furnished apartments, etc.

**Restaurants.** Belvedere, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 217), concerts in the evening; "Hôtel de France, Wilsdruffer-Str., D. at 1. 15 o'clock, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; "Müller, Neumarkt, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; "Englischer Garten, Waisenhaus-Str. 14; "Helbig, by the bridge, with garden. — Wine. Seulen, Wall-Str. 16; Gerlach, Moritz-Str. 22; Victoria-Keller, See-Str. — Beer. "Dauch, Gr. Brüdergasse 34; Renner, Gr. Brüdergasse 13; Lussert, Frauen-Str. 2; Waldschlösschen-Restaur., Post-Platz; "Münchner Hof, with garden, Gewandhaus-Str.; Nürnberg, Wilsdruffer-Str. 16; Neumann, at the corner of the Schössergasse and Sporergasse. In the Neustadt: Stadt Wien and Stadt London (see above); Ancot, Markt 8. — Cafés and Confectioners: "Trepp, Altmarkt and Scheffel-gasse 1; "Café Reale, Belvedere, both on the Brühl Terrace; "Lässig, Prager-Str. 50.

American Club (U.S. newspapers, etc.), Victoria-Str. 22.

English Club, Bürgerwiese 20.

**Cabs.** One-horse ('Droschke'), per drive within the inner town, with or without crossing the river 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; from the inner town to the suburbs, without crossing the river, 60, 70, 90, 100 pf.; if the river be crossed, 90 pf., 1 M., 1. 20, and 1. 40 pf. — By time:

for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf., 1  $\text{M}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 90, 1  $\text{M}$ , 1. 20, 1. 40 pf.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. 1  $\text{M}$  20, 1. 40, 1. 60, 1. 80; 1 hr. 1. 60, 1. 80, 2  $\text{M}$ , 2. 20; at night (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7, in winter 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8) double fares (p. 218). Small articles free; each box 20 pf., if exceeding 25 lbs., 40 pf.

*'Macres'*, or carriages with two horses, per drive within the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ ; to Blasewitz or Plauen 3  $\text{M}$ ; to the Felsenkeller in the Plauensche Grund, Räcknitz, or the Albrechtsburg 4  $\text{M}$ . — By time: for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 2  $\text{M}$ , each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ .

A bargain should be made for longer excursions, the usual charge for which is 18  $\text{M}$  per day and a fee to the driver.

**Omnibuses.** 1. From the *Altmarkt* (Pl. D, 4, 5) to the *Schiller-Schlösschen* and *Wald-Schlösschen* every 10-15 min. — 2. From the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 6) to the *Bischofsweg* (Pl. E, F, 1) every 10-15 min. — 3. From the *Wald-Schlösschen* to the *Weisse Hirsch* several times a day, 30 pf. — 4. After the theatre to the *Neustadt* and *Antonstadt*, 20 pf. — 5. From the *Schloss-Platz* to the *Grosse Garten* several times a day, in the afternoon almost every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. — From the *Palais-Platz* to *Moritzburg* on Sundays only. Time-tables published by Blochmann, 15 pf.

**Tramway** from the *Georgs-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) through the *Pirna* suburb to *Blasewitz* (p. 231) every 10 min.; to *Plauen* (p. 237) every 10 min.

**Steamboats.** In summer nearly every hour from the foot of the Brühl Terrace in the *Altstadt* and from the *Carl-Str.* in the *Neustadt* to *Loschwitz*, *Blasewitz*, *Hosterwitz*, *Pillnitz*, *Pirna*, *Wehlen* (for the *Bastei*), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, *Schandau*, etc. (comp. pp. 230, 233). — Down the river to *Meissen* (p. 241) four times daily, starting from a pier near the *Hôtel Bellevue*.

**Post Office** (Pl. 36) open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.; there are also eight branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at No. 2 *Waisenhaus-Str.* (open day and night) and *Neustädter Hauptstrasse*, in the Post Office (open by day only).

**Baths.** *Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), on the *Bürgerwiese*; *Johannisbad*, *Königs-Str.* 11, with vapour baths; *Prinz-Friedrichs-Bad*, *Reitbahn-Str.* — *River Baths* above and below the old bridge: water generally two shallow for divers.

**Theatres.** The *Hoftheater*, in the *Theater-Platz*, was burned down in 1889. Temporary theatre in the grounds of the *Zwinger*; performances daily, beginning at 6. 30; closed in June for dramas, in July for operas. The charges for admission vary according to circumstances, averaging: amphitheatre 5  $\text{M}$ , parquet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ , second division of parquet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ , first boxes 5  $\text{M}$ , second boxes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{M}$ , etc. — 'Bestellkarten', which are obtainable at the office daily, 10.30 to 1 o'clock (comp. p. 6) must be posted in time to reach their destination between 12 and 7 o'clock two days previous to the performance for which tickets are desired. — The *Albert-Theater*, in the *Neustadt*, similar charges, is likewise a court theatre; tickets for both obtainable at the *Invalidenkank*, *See-Str.* 20, between 11 and 4 o'clock, as well as at the office of the theatre. — *Residenz-Theater*, *Circus-Str.* — *Zweites Theater* (Pl. 43, G, 6), in the *Grosse Garten*; performances daily in summer (closed in winter).

**English Church** in the *Wiener Strasse*, near the *Bohemian Station* (p. 228). *Presbyterian Service* at No. 10 *See-Str.* (11. 90 a.m. and 6 p.m.). *American Episcopal Church*, *Ostra-Allée* 5.

**Collections** (consult also the '*Dresdener Anzeiger*'). The royal collections are closed on Easter-day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and on the two Saxon fast-days.

**Antiquities** in the Japanese Palace (p. 228), from 1st May to 31st Oct. on Wed. and Sat., 10-2, gratis; on other days (except Sund. and holi-days), and during the rest of the year, 50 pf.

**Antiquities** in the *Lustschloss* (p. 230), daily 8-12 and from 3 to dusk; 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, *See-Str.* 21., 1-3 pers. 3  $\text{M}$ .

**Arms, Gallery of** (p. 219), in summer on the same days and hours as the *Historical Museum* (p. 215), from which it is entered; during the winter with guidance only, 1-6 pers. 6  $\text{M}$ .

\***Casts, Collection of** (p. 225), from 1st May to 31st Oct. on Mon. and

Thurs., 10-2, gratis; on other days, and during the rest of the year, 50 pf.

*Coins, Cabinet of* (p. 229), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

\**Drawings and Engravings* (p. 225), closed on Sundays and holidays; open on Wed. and Sat., 10-2, gratis; on other days 50 pf.

\**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 218), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Sund. and holidays 11-2, and Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 9-1, 1 M.; also on Tues. and Frid. 9-1, and during the winter months on week days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 M.

*Körner-Museum* (p. 229), on week-days 10-2, Sund. and holidays 9-5, 50 pf.

\**Library* (p. 229), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1; on Wed. and Sat. 9-11, 2-4 (each person 50 pf.). Apply at the office on the first floor.

*Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models* (p. 226) from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Wed., 9-12, 50 pf.; on Sat., 9-12, gratis.

*Museum, Historical* (p. 226), see *Museum Johanneum*.

*Museum, Industrial* (p. 226), daily, except Mond., 10-2, 25 pf.; on Sund. 11-2 adm. gratis.

\**Museum Johanneum* (p. 226), containing the Historical Museum and the Collection of Porcelain, from 1st May to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Frid. 9-2, Sun. and holidays 11-2, 50 pf.; during the winter, on the same days, 10-2; also from 2 to 4 (in winter 2-3) with guidance of a custodian, 6 M for 1-6 pers., each pers. more 1 M. Closed on Sat.

*Museum, Mineralogical* (p. 226) in the Zwinger, from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Tues. and Frid., 10-12, gratis; on other days, and in winter, 50 pf.

*Museum, Zoological* (p. 226), on Mon. 10-1, Thurs. 2-4, adm. 50 pf.; on Wed. 2-4, Sat. 2-4, and every second Sund. 11-1 admission gratis.

\**Museum, Rietschel* (p. 230), in the Schloss in the Grosse Garten (which also contains the Museum of Antiquities), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Wed. and Sat., 9-6, gratis; on other days, except Sund. and holidays, 3-6, 25 pf.; in winter on application to the custodian, by card for 1-3 pers. 1½ M, each additional pers. 50 pf.

\**Palace, Royal* (p. 218), in summer daily; by card procurable of the intendant in the principal court yard to the left.

\*\**Picture Gallery* (p. 220), on Sund. and holidays (with the exception of those already mentioned), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurd., and Frid., 10-4 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 10-4 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays (cleaning-day) 1½ M. — During the latter half of Apr. and of Nov., when the gallery is being cleaned, admission on the week-days, 10-2, 1½ M. — Explanatory guidance by a custodian, 9 M for a party of 1-6 persons.

*Porcelain, Collection of* (p. 227), see *Museum Johanneum*.

*Silberkammer, Royal* (p. 219), in the palace, daily, except Sat. and Sund., 9-1 and 4-6; 1-2 pers. 1½ M, 3-6 pers. 3 M.

*Zoological Garden* (p. 230), daily 75 pf., Sund. 50 pf.

*Principal Attractions.* Picture Gallery (p. 220), Green Vault (p. 218), *Museum Johanneum* (p. 226). Walk along the Brühl Terrace, cross the old bridge, traverse the Neustadt, and return by the Marienbrücke; then past the Zwinger and through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten (*Rietschel Museum*, p. 230). Excursion to the Bastei recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden and in the environs, especially in summer when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

**Dresden** (317 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving Augustus II., the Strong (1694-1736), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 197,300. The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates

the ALTSTADT (S. side) with its suburbs from the NEUSTADT, which was re-erected after a fire in 1686, with its suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of AUGUSTUS THE STRONG Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttcher, a chemist, in 1709) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period, as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of last century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of Mengs or the important archæological researches of Winckelmann.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were Runge, Friedrich, Gerhard von Kügelgen, and Matthäi. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (Bendemann, Hübner, and Schnorr) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. During the last few decades, on the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school Rietzschel (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by Schilling, Donndorf (now at Stuttgart), Kietz, and Haertel, while Hähnel (b. 1811) was his distinguished contemporary. In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of Semper (born at Hamburg in 1804), the greatest German architect of the present day.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of two stone bridges. The Old Bridge, the upper of the two, constructed in the 13th cent., restored in 1727-31, and partially blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length and rests on 16 arches. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. below it is the Marienbrücke, 250 yds. in

length and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. Both bridges command a pleasant view, particularly the latter. — A third bridge, above the old one, is in course of being constructed (Pl. F, 3).

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Rom. Cath. Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, and the new Hoftheater.

The \*Brühl Terrace (Pl. 8), originally laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, the minister of Augustus III., rising immediately above the Elbe, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length, is a favourite promenade, but has latterly lost much of its interest owing to the erection of new buildings on the bank of the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of steps adorned with \*groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening, in sandstone, by Schilling. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the building of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 47), where exhibitions of modern pictures take place, and the *Academy of Art* (Pl. 1). In front of the latter rises the *Rietzschel Monument*, designed by Schilling, a column bearing the bust of the master (d. 1861), below which are the figures of three youths, emblematical of the leading steps in the execution of a plastic work (drawing, modelling, and sculpturing). The reliefs on the column represent history, poetry, and religion. — Opposite the terrace, on the other side of a depression which descends to the Elbe, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 41), a Romanesque edifice erected by Semper in 1840.

Descending from the Terrace, and following the Zeughaus-Str. in a straight direction, we perceive to the right at the corner of the Botanical Garden, the *Maurice Monument* (Pl. 15), to the memory of the Elector of that name, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553, after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates.

The Rom. Cath. Court Church (Pl. 26), opposite the old bridge, erected in the 'baroque' style in 1737-56 from designs by Chiaveri, and adorned with 64 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by Mattielli, contains an \*altar-piece by Raphael Mengs, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial vaults. The \*church-music here (Sundays 11-12 and at 4 o'clock, also on the eve of festivals) is celebrated. Strict order is preserved during divine service.

The Palace (Pl. 38), founded in 1534, and frequently enlarged, chiefly by Augustus the Strong at the beginning of the 18th cent., is an extensive edifice of irregular form enclosing two quadrangles. The *Georgenthor*, 1534-37, which is much frequented as a thoroughfare to the Schloss-Strasse, and has a Gothic vaulting, is adorned on the outside with elegant Renaissance columns. Above the '*Grüne Thor*', in the façade towards the Court Church, rises a tower 361 ft. in height, the loftiest in Dresden. The Green

Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting, richly decorated staircase, towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating, according to the inscription, from 1549 and 1550. In the corner to the right is the *Green Vault* (see below).

The "Interior of the palace (admission, see p. 215) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann*, completed in 1845. In the *BALL ROOM* are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; *Marriage of Alexander and Roxana*, *Nuptials of Thetis*, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the *THRONO ROOM*, or *Banquet Hall*, the *Four Estates* are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): *Battle of Merseburg (knights)*, *Conversion of the Danish prince (ecclesiastics)*, *Foundation of cities (burghers)*, and *Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry)*. On the frieze, the *Occupations and Labours of Life*. At the other end of the hall: *Lawgivers*; in the middle *Saxonia*; on the left *Moses*, *David*, *Solomon*, *Zoroaster*, *Solon*, *Alexander*, *Numa*; on the right *Constantine*, *Gregory the Great*, *Charlemagne*, the emperors *Henry I.*, *Otho I.*, *Conrad III.*, *Frederick Barbarossa*, *Rudolph I.*, and *Maximilian I.* Above: *Justice*, *Wisdom*, *Bravery*, *Moderation*. — The *PALACE CHAPEL* contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The \**Green Vault* (*Grüne Gewölbe*; entrance see above; admission, see p. 215), on the ground-floor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, formed in the 16th-18th cent.

I. Room. *Bronzes*. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna*; Dog scratching itself, *P. Fischer*; models of equestrian statues of Charles II. of England, Louis XIV., and Augustus the Strong; the last by *Wiedemann*, 1734, being the original model of the monument in the market-place (p. 228). — II. Room. *Ivory*. Two horses' heads attributed to *Michael Angelo*; Musicians fighting, attributed to *Dürer*; Crucifix with Madonna, *Peruzzi*; Dutch frigate, *Jac. Zeller*; Fall of the angels in 92 figures, carved out of a single mass of ivory about 16 inches in height; Contests of the Centaurs and Lapithæ; numerous goblets. — III. Room. *Enamels*, *Mosaics*, *Ostrich-eggs*, *Mother-of-pearl*, *Amber*, *Coral*. Magnificent chimney-piece by *Neuber*, 1782. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal*: communion chalice and cup by *Benvenuto Cellini*; jewel-casket by *Jannitzer*. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal*: various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos; clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg; Mary Magdalene after *Carlo Dolci* by *Dinglinger* (beginning of 18th cent., the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony), the largest existing work in enamel. Objects in rock-crystal, including a mirror with frame by *Benvenuto Cellini*; Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; earliest Dresden china. — VI. Room. *Fancy Articles* of great value: small censer by *Benvenuto Cellini*; golden egg. — VII. Room. (Passage). *Articles in Wood, Wax, Cherry-stones*, etc., and the Polish regalia. — VIII. Room. *Jewels*, the most valuable part of the collection: green diamond,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight, set as a hat clasp; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings, including two of Luther and one of Melanchthon, weapons arranged according to the precious stones with which they are decorated; the largest onyx in existence, 7 inches in height; enamel master-pieces of *Dinglinger*, including the Court of the Grand Mogul Aureng Zeb at Delhi (1659-1707), with 152 movable figures in gold and enamel.

The *Silberkammer*, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace, and may be seen on application (p. 215).

The outside of the old 'Stallgebäude' in the Augustus-Str., adjoin-

ing the palace on the E., and containing the royal *Gallery of Arms* (*Gewehr-Gallerie*, p. 227), was embellished by *Walther* in 1874 with scenes from Saxon history in 'sgraffito'.

In the THEATER-PLATZ with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. 19), erected from designs by *Schinkel* in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, the *Museum* (see below), and the new *Hoftheater* (Pl. 42) by *Semper*, on the site of its predecessor which was burned down in 1869, 276 ft. long, and 252 ft. deep, with the principal façade built in the circular style. Between the theatre and the museum rises the bronze **Statue of Weber** (d. 1826), designed by *Rietschel*, and erected in 1860.

The \***Museum** (Pl. 34), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Semper*, begun in 1847, and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. On a substructure of blocks of free-stone rises the vast oblong building, consisting of two principal stories and a third of smaller dimensions, with a lofty carriage approach in the centre, surmounted by a cupola (the latter being an addition to *Semper's* design). The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance).

In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo: on the bases of the four lower Corinthian columns are St. George and Judith on the left, and Siegfried the dragon-slayer and Samson on the right. The cornice is adorned with statues, 8 ft. in height, of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, and \*Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*.

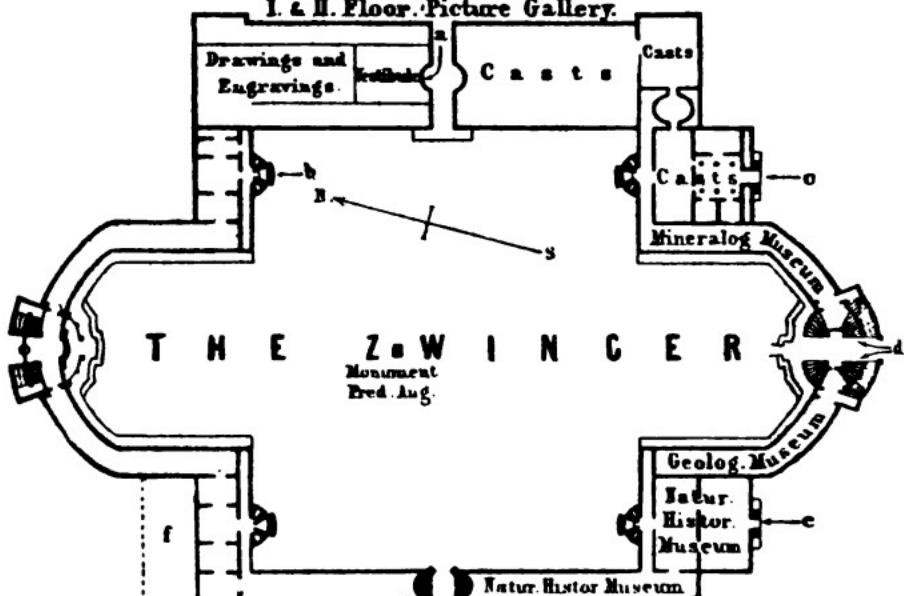
The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the \***Zwinger** (Pl. 34), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of six pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of the master, the present site of the museum was to have been occupied by a huge portal, which was to lead to an elevated plateau, flanked by two long palaces. These edifices were to have been connected by galleries, whence flights of steps would have descended to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is 'rococo', but in the main it is a 'baroque' edifice, and is one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The space is now laid out as a pleasure-ground, embellished in summer with orange-trees. In the centre rises the **Statue of Frederick Augustus** (d. 1827) in bronze, by *Rietschel*, with figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency. Best survey of the building from the terrace on the side next the river.

The Museum and the Zwinger (and the Museum Johanneum, p. 226) contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In

the Museum are the picture gallery, engravings, drawings, and one room with casts. In the *Zwinger* are the casts, the Zoological and

### M U S E U M .

#### I. & II. Floor. Picture Gallery.



Mineralogical Museum, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The \*\*Picture Gallery, one of the finest in Europe, occupies the first floor and a small portion of the second floor of the Museum (admission, see p. 215). The entrance is in the thoroughfare, on the right when approached from the theatre. Catalogue 2 *M.* The names of the artists are inscribed on the frames of the pictures.

The Dresden picture-gallery is chiefly indebted for its origin to Augustus III. (1733-63). Previously to his time a collection of pictures had already existed at Dresden, but it did not attain to a high rank among the European galleries until 1745, when 100 valuable pictures, purchased from Duke Francis of Este (Modena gallery), were added to it. Numerous master-pieces were also purchased for it at various times about this period (Holbein's Madonna, from Venice, 1743; the Sistine Madonna from Piacenza, 1743; the Madonna of Bagnacavallo, from Bologna in 1755, etc.), so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste of the period in which it was founded, the gallery is very sparingly provided with works of the old Italian schools of the 15th cent., and is likewise poor in early German and early Flemish pictures. It possesses, however, two priceless gems in the small altar of *John van Eyck* (No. 1713) and the recently purchased Crucifixion by *Dürer* (No. 1722a). — The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. On the other hand it may be doubted whether *Correggio's* pictures would awaken such profound admiration were it not prescribed by tradition.

Lest, however, the visitor's attention be too much engrossed by his Holy Night and his St. George (No. 155), we may mention that the Madonna with St. Francis (No. 151), of the master's earlier period, is also well worthy of inspection, and is of a less artificial character than his later works. — The Venetians are admirably represented. With regard to Titian's Tribute-money (No. 222) a not improbable tradition is current to the effect that it is more than usually marked in character owing to the influence of Dürer, who was resident in Venice in 1506. A more exclusively Venetian character belongs to Titian's Madonna (No. 323), to Palma Vecchio's female figures, and to Paolo Veronese's gorgeous histories of saints, which almost resemble broad sections of Gobelins tapestry. Titian's Venus (No. 222), on the other hand, and Giorgione's Jacob greeting Rachel (No. 218) are certainly spurious. The post-Raphaelite masters, who generally excite little interest, are represented by some noteworthy pictures in the Dresden gallery. The Madonna with saints (No. 84) by Bartolomeo Ramenghi of Bagnacavallo (d. at Bologna, 1542) is a work which recalls the golden era of painting. Guido Reni's Semiramis (No. 472), Ann. Caracci's St. Rochus (No. 452), and Caravaggio's Dishonest players (No. 176) are also well worthy of notice.

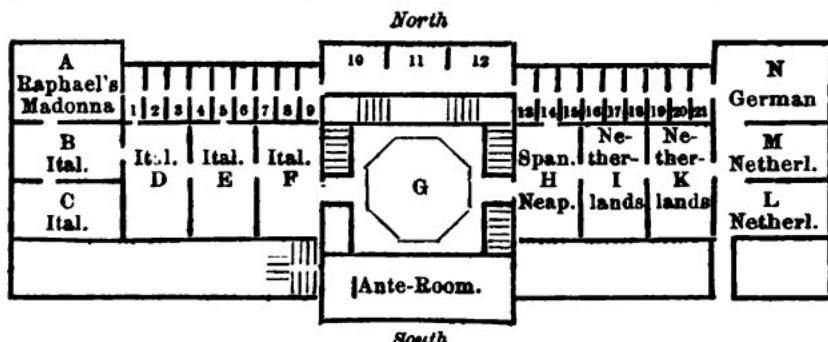
The department of the Flemish and Dutch schools of the 17th cent. contains about 1000 pictures, the majority of which, it need hardly be said, are of comparatively little value. And yet even if we scan them with a more critical eye than the catalogue, we shall still find many valuable and attractive works. The Boar Hunt of Rubens (No. 837) makes us acquainted with the passionate vigour of his imagination. Saskia's Portrait by Rembrandt (No. 1214) and the Portrait of the master with his wife on his knee, by himself, transport us to his earlier period when he had not yet sacrificed strict distinctness of form to his marvellous chiaroscuro. The gallery also boasts of excellent works by the Dutch genre painters Terburg, Metsu, Mieris, Dow, Van der Meer, Adr. Ostade (studio piece, No. 1284), and Wouwerman, and by the landscape painters Jac. Ruysdael, and Everdingen. Ruysdael's Monastery (No. 1443) and Jewish Cemetery (No. 1437) are indeed among the most famous works in the whole gallery. — In 1871 the gallery was deprived of one of its chief boasts by the discovery at the Holbein Exhibition of that year that the Holbein Madonna was spurious, being probably a copy of the Darmstadt original made in the 17th century. The picture, however, although sometimes ignorantly condemned as worthless, is by no means destitute of attraction. On the other hand Holbein's Portrait of Morett, the English goldsmith, is unquestionably genuine, and is no less precious a gem than Dürer's Crucifixion. — The portraits in chalks and the views of Dresden on the ground-floor possess little artistic merit, but they afford an instructive insight into the style of art in vogue during the last century.

The Entrance (adm. see p. 215) is on the right side of the passage through the new Museum (Pl. a). The *Entrance Hall* (containing the cloak-room and the ticket-office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting, on the right that of Italy by Knauer, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by Schilling. In a straight direction is the entrance to the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 226), to the right that to the *Crayon Drawings and Canaletto Landscapes* (p. 225).

Ascending the staircase to the First Floor (Plan, see above), we traverse an ANTE-Room hung with family portraits (where on Wed. and Sat. tickets are given up, and where check-tickets are issued to those desirous of quitting the gallery and returning at a later hour), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent., Room H, the Cupola-Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms, and proceed, with fresh and unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna, the gem of the collection, a magnificent and profoundly impressive work. The walls in the saloons A-N are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4; those in the cabinets 1-21 indicated by the letters a, b, c, d.

HALL A. \*\*67. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Black Friars at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds,

right, St. Sixtas, left, St. Barbara, two cherubs beneath, a work of the great master's most perfect period (purchased in 1753 for 9000*l.*).



HALL B. Wall 1. (above the door): \*129. *Battoni*, Penitent Magdalene; 63. C. *Dolci*, Christ blessing bread and wine; 70. *Raphael*, Madonna della Sedia (an old copy); 61. C. *Dolci*, Herodias; \*62. C. *Dolci*, St. Cecilia. Opposite, Wall 2: 18. *Early Florentine School*, Annunciation; 115, 116. *Sassoferrato*, Madonnas; \*82. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family ('Madonna della scodella'). Wall 3: \*72. *Van Mander*, Copy of Raphael's Madonna, known as 'La Belle Jardiniere', in the Louvre at Paris. To the right is —

HALL C. Wall 1: \*389. *Alessandro Turchi*, David with the sword and head of Goliath; \*315. *Paolo Veronese*, Presentation in the Temple. W. 3: \*267. *Tintoretto*, Assumption.

HALL D. W. 1: *Correggio*, \*151. Madonna with four saints; \*152. Madonna and three saints; \*282. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian; 290. *Seb. del Piombo*, Christ bearing the cross; 215. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing; *Correggio*, \*\*154. Adoration of the Shepherds (the far-famed 'La Notte'); 155. Madonna and four saints. W. 4: 2387. *Giov. Bellini* (? *Previtati*), Madonna with St. Peter and Helen; 48. A. *del Sarto*, Nuptials of St. Catherine; 256. *Paris Bordone*, Diana with two nymphs; 211. *Vinc. Catena* (?), Madonna and saints. W. 3: \*908. P. *Veronese*, The centurion of Capernaum; \*437. Fr. *Francia*, Baptism of Christ; \*21. Luca *Signorelli* (? perhaps Pier di Cosimo), Holy Family; 44. Ann. *del Sarto*, Abraham's Sacrifice; \*264. *Buonvicino*, called *Il Moretto da Brescia*, Madonna of Monte Caitone; 304. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses. W. 2: \*84. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with saints; 286. L. *da Ponte*, Portrait of a man; 288. *Tintoretto*, Man and youth.

HALL E. W. 1: P. *Veronese*, \*300. Marriage at Cana, \*299. Adoration of the Magi. W. 4: 218. *Giorgione* (? *Cariani*), Jacob and Rachel; 306. P. *Veronese*, The good Samaritan; *Titian*, \*225. Cupid and Venus (copy); 228. Portrait of the poet P. *Arctino*; 280. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia. W. 3: 302. P. *Veronese*, Christ bearing the Cross; 244. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus; *Titian*, 229. Woman with fan, 226. Woman with vase; \*301. P. *Veronese*, Madonna and the Concini family. W. 2: \*228. *Titian*, Holy Conversation; 290. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the angels; 309. P. *Veronese*, Christ at Emmaus.

HALL F. W. 1: *Caravaggio*, 178. Game at draughts and fortune-teller, \*177. Guard-room with card-players. Above, to the left, by the staircase, W. 4: \*472. *Guido Reni*, Ninus and Semiramis, formerly known as 'Solomon and the Queen of Sheba'. W. 3: \*176. *Caravaggio*, Card-sharpers; 449. Ann. *Caracci*, Genius of Fame; 452. Ann. *Caracci*, St. Rochus giving alms. W. 2: 511. *Guercino*, Messenger announcing to Queen Semiramis the breaking out of an insurrection at Babylon; 182. *Lanfranco*, Peter's Denial; 470. *Guido Reni*, Venus and Cupid.

Returning to Hall E., we next enter the CABINETS containing the smaller Italian pictures.

*1st Cabinet.* Wall a: (above the entrance) *Sandro Botticelli*, Virgin and Child with St. John Bapt.; 2386. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Virgin and Child with SS. Sebastian and John Ev.; 52. *Angelo Bronzino*, Portrait of Eleo-

nora, the wife of Duke Cosmo I. of Florence. W. b: 148, 149. *Grandi*, Christ led to be crucified, Christ on the Mt. of Olives and taken captive; 2384. *Luca Signorelli*, Two pilasters with figures of saints; 24. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait of a youth; *Lod. Mazzolini*, Mocking of Christ. W. c: \*34. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna and Child with the infant John; \*436. *Fr. Francia*, Virgin and Child (with a sparrow) with St. John; 30. *Leonardo da Vinci* (? perhaps *Lor. di Credi*), Madonna; 2385. *Lor. di Credi*, Virgin adoring the Child; 2383. *Gentile da Fabriano* (?), Madonna.

2nd. W. a: 473. *G. Reni*, Madonna adoring the sleeping Child. W. c: *Correggio*, \*153. Mary Magdalene, \*156. Portrait of his physician (?); 85. *Baroccio*, Hagar and Ishmael.

3rd. W. a: 2411. *Paolo Morando* surnamed *Cavazzola*, Portr. of Emili da Verona; 2412. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Holy Family; 528. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife. W. b: 471. *G. Reni*, Youthful Bacchus. W. c: 454. *Ann. Caracci*, Head of Christ; 479. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; *Andr. Mantegna*, Madonna and saints.

4th. W. a: 307. *P. Veronese*, Golgotha; \*243. *Palma Vecchio*, His three daughters (?); 320. *Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi. W. c: 246, 242. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; \*\*222. *Titian*, The tribute-money ('Cristo della moneta').

5th. W. b: 416. *Rotari*, Magdalene. W. c: 295. *Schiavone*, Body of Christ.

6th. W. a: \*666. *Ct. Lorrain*, Sicilian coast, Acis and Galathea in the foreground; 681, 687. *G. Poussin*, Landscapes; 648. *N. Poussin*, Nymph watched by shepherds. W. b: 687, 688. *Watteau*, Genre-scenes. W. c: 666 a. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; \*654. *Ct. Lorrain*, Sicilian landscape, shepherds and flight of the Holy Family as accessories.

7th. W. a: 1132, 1131. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes. W. b: 1291, 1292. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 808. *D. Teniers*, Village feast. W. c: 1130. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscape; 1441. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 2884. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Canal scene; 1851. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Combat on a stone bridge.

8th. W. a: 1155. *De Heem*, Fruit. W. b, c: chiefly horse-pieces by *Ph. Wouwerman*.

9th. Horse-pieces by *Ph. Wouwerman*. W. c: 2432. *Jan Steen*, Banishment of Hagar.

10th. W. a: 1410, 1405, 1407, 1415. *Berchem*, Landscapes; 1159. *De Heem*, Flowers and fruit. W. b: 1898-1402. *Everdingen*, Landscapes.

11th. W. a: 1438-40, 1444-46. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 1278-80. *Van der Neer*, Landscapes by moonlight. W. b: *J. Ruysdael*, \*1438. Monastery; \*1437. Jewish cemetery; 2375. *Hobbema*, Forest landscape; \*1447, 1446, 2345. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Landscapes.

12th. W. a: 1272-76. *J. Both*, Landscapes.

13th. W. b: 1171. *Wynants*, Landscape. W. c: 1524. *A. v. d. Velde*, Scene on the ice.

14th. W. a: 1049. *Neefs*, Interior of a church. W. b: 1244. *Terburg*, Man and lute-player; 1661. *Mieris*, Party of apes; 1515. *V. d. Heyden*, Interior in a town; 1705. *Huygen*, Flowers; *Terburg*, 1245. Lady in satin, 1243. Lady washing her hands; 1028. *Gonzales Cocques*, Family picture; 1485. *Jan le Duc*, Portrait.

15th. Chiefly genre pictures by *Teniers the Elder* (Nos. 907-913) and *Teniers the Younger* (Nos. 914-936).

16th. W. a: 931. *Teniers the Younger*, Village feast; 1349. *Wouwerman*, The departure. W. b: Chiefly by *Wouwerman*. W. c: Genre pictures by *Meissu* (1808, 1908), *Singelandt* (1587-89), etc.

17th. W. a: \*1156. *De Heem*, Fruit-piece. W. b: 1189. *Aelst*, Still-life; 1496. *Mignon*, Fruit; 2372, 2373. *Nic. Maes*, Two women. W. c: Chiefly by *A. van der Werff*; \*1645. Abraham rejects Hagar.

18th. W. a: *W. Mieris*, genre scenes. (1658, 1652). W. b: 1844. *Wouwerman*, Camp. W. c: 2355. *A. Cuyp*, Cavalcade. The rest are all by *F. and W. Mieris*; Nos. 1475, 1474, 1471, 1473, 1470 deserve notice.

19th. W. a: *A. Ostade*, \*1284. Painter's studio; 1283. Tavern; 1067. *Schalcken*, Man with light viewing a bust; 998, 996. *F. Hals*, Portraits. W. b: 1866, 1866 by *Wouwerman*. W. c: Sixteen pictures by *Dow*: among them, 1138. Scribe, 1139. Tooth-drawer, 1140. Praying hermit.

**20th.** W. a: Chiefly by Breughel. W. c: 1208, 1204, 1207, 1208. by Brower; 1527, 1528 by Netscher.

**21st.** W. a: H. Holbein the Younger, 1813, 1812, 1814. Portraits; 1714. School of Van Eick, Virgin. W. b: 1769, 1770. Cranach, Portraits of Luther and Melanchthon. W. c: Gossaert, The Magi.

HALL N. \*1809. Old copy of the picture at Darmstadt by Holbein the Younger, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meier, the burgo-master of Basel, and his family at their feet (regarded as genuine down to the Holbein Exhibition in 1871); \*1810. Holbein, Thomas Morett, gold-smith of Henry VIII. of England; 1817. Holbein, Female portrait. Wall to the right: \*1722. Dürer, Christ on the cross; \*1718. J. van Eyck, Madonna, a triptych; 1718. Rogier van der Weyden, Christ on the cross; 1723. Dürer, Christ bearing the cross; 1816. Holbein, Virginia (in grisaille).

HALL M. Wall 3: Rubens, 851. Head of a high priest, 842. Last judgment, sketch of the large picture at Munich; Van Dyck, 884. The Infant Christ with the globe; 993, 991. Portraits. W. 2: Rubens, 852-856. Portraits, \*888. Judgment of Paris, 839. Garden of love (copy), 840. Argus lulled to sleep; 985, 987, 988. Van Dyck, Portraits.

HALL L. Wall 3: 1280, \*1214, 1215, 1222, 1229. Rembrandt, Portraits. \*1433. J. van der Meer of Delft, Girl at a window; 941. Portrait of a woman (master unknown); 2887. F. Hals, Portr. of the painter Laurens. — A corridor leads hence to the three saloons of modern pictures (see below).

HALL K. Wall 4: 1224, 1233. Rembrandt, Entombment; 1226, 1232. Rembrandt, Portraits; 891. Snyders and Rubens, Wild boar hunt. W. 3: 837. Rubens, Wild boar hunt; Rembrandt, 1220. Sacrifice of Manoah and his wife; \*1217. Samson proposing riddles to the Philistines (also called the Feast of Esther and Ahasuerus); W. 2: 1216. Rembrandt, Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle; 2368. Fr. Hals, Hille Bobbe; \*1432. J. van der Meer of Delft, Convivial party; Rembrandt, \*1226. Portrait of himself and his first wife Saskia van Uilenburg; \*1218. Saskia with a carnation; 1319a. Sal. Koninck, Old man with a turban; 1590. A. de Gelder, Ecce Homo. W. 1: 1098. Miereveldt, Portrait; 1223, 1228. Rembrandt, Portraits; 1286. F. Bol, Repose during the flight to Egypt.

HALL J. Wall 3: 982. Van Dyck, St. Jerome; 825. Rubens, Diana and her nymphs returning from the chase. W. 2: Velasquez, \*624. Portrait, 622. Count Olivarez; 618. Ribera (Spagnoletto), Diogenes; 867. Rubens, Portrait. W. 1: 986. Van Dyck, Portrait of the Queen of Charles I.; 845. Rubens, Portrait of his two sons; Van Dyck, 987. Children of Charles I. of England; 985. Charles I. W. 4: 848. Rubens, Mother and child; 981. Jordaeus, Satyr with grape-basket; 836. Rubens, Landscape; 981. Van Dyck, Jupiter visits Danae in the form of a shower of gold.

HALL H. Wall 3: 584. Luca Giordano, St. Sebastian; 514. Salv. Rosa, Shipwreck; \*608. Ribera (Spagnoletto), St. Mary of Egypt. W. 2: 2413, 2414. Salv. Rosa, Landscapes. W. 1: 627. Zurbaran, St. Coelestinus, declining the papal crown. W. 4: Murillo, 634. Virgin and Child, 633. St. Rodrigues.

From Hall L. a passage leads to the upper floor of the N.E. pavilion of the Zwinger, where a number of Pictures by Living Artists are exhibited in three saloons.

**1st Saloon.** 2041. Wegener, Game scared by a forest-fire; 2069. Chouant, View of the Vatican; 1992. Matthioli, Orestes slays Egisthus; 2018. Rotermundt, Pietà.

**2nd Saloon,** divided into cabinets. 1st: \*2024. L. Richter, Landscape with a bridal procession; 2023. Peschel, 'Come unto me', etc. — 2nd: J. Hubner 2031. Soldier, 2080. Jew; 2032. Dreber, Landscape with the good Samaritan; 2068. Gärtner, Landscape after the fall of man; 2014. Dahl, Giessbach. — 3rd: 2068. K. W. Müller, Italian shepherds. — 4th: 2089. Th. v. Oer, Albert Dürer visited by Giovanni Bellini; 2007. Dorr, Signing a deed; 2054. Dahl, The ferry. — 5th: 2056. Oehme, Mountain-scene; 2012. Bähr, Finland magicians predicting the death of the Czar Ivan the Terrible. — Long wall to the left: 2019. Wichmann, Petrarch; 2045. Mühlig, Monks attacked by horsemen; \*2088. Wielicenus, Abundance and Want; 2028. Schweig, The Bishop of Spires protecting the persecuted Jews.

**3rd Saloon:** 2006. Plüddemann, Emp. Frederick Barbarossa at the Diet

of Besançon; 2048. *Schuster*, Bravery of Saxon grenadiers at the Battle of Jena; *O. Achenbach*, Alban mountains; 2083. *Rötig*, Columbus before the council at Salamanca.

We now return through Halls K, J, and H, and ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which contains 12 valuable pieces of Flemish \*Tapestry. Several of the 6 below are from cartoons by Q. *Massys* (admirable Crucifixion), those above from Cartoons by *Raphael*.

A staircase ascends hence to the Upper Floor, which contains a few modern pictures and others of inferior value. On the staircase, portraits by *Graff* and *Angelica Kaufmann*; \*2009, 2010. *Schnorr*, Designs of stained glass windows for St. Paul's in London; \*1227. *Jul. Hübner*, The golden age. — To the right is the 23rd Cabinet: Altar-pieces by *Cranach*, *Kulmbach*, *Burgkmaier*, and some works attributed to Dürer; — 24th: Chiefly altar-pieces by *Cranach the Elder*; among them, 1762. Slaughter of the Innocents; 1743, 1744. Adam and Eve. — 25th: 1865. *Vaillant*, Tray of letters. — 26th-28th: Minor Netherlands works of the 17th and 18th centuries. — 29th: 2860. *Jul. Hübner*, Disputation of Luther and Dr. Eck, which took place at Leipsic in 1519, a very large picture. — 30th: Four large animal pieces by *Ph. Roos*. — We now return to the staircase, and enter the cabinets to the left. — 31st: Nothing of importance. — 32nd: Early Italian works. 5. *Giunta Pisano*, Madonna; 216. *Cima da Conegliano*, Presentation in the Temple. — 33rd-38th: Nothing worthy of note, except in the 36th: 315. *Paolo Veronese*, Europa on the bull.

The Ground Floor (comp. p. 221) contains works of the 18th century. Cabinets 39th-41st: Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard* in the 41st: 2089. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 2090. Count Maurice of Saxony; \*2091. The chocolate girl; 2092. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnese'. — 42nd-44th: Small works by the Saxon Court-painter *Dietrichs* (d. 1774), and numerous views, chiefly of Dresden, Warsaw, Venice, and Verona, by *Canaletto* (d. 1768). — There is also a collection of miniatures on the ground-floor, open on the first Tuesday of every month only.

The \*Collection of Engravings, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 222; adm. see p. 215), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 350,000 plates, from *Finiguerra* (1450) and the earliest German masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. About 700 of the finest are exhibited under glass. The others are kept in portfolios, which the attendants open if desired. On the pillars of the large saloon are medallion-portraits of celebrated engravers, in grisaille by *Rolle*. The smaller room adjacent contains Drawings, of which about 300 are exposed to view, the rest being kept in portfolios. Those of the old masters, chiefly of the German School, occupy 50 portfolios.

The \*Museum of Casts, chronologically arranged, affords a good review of the history of the plastic art. The nucleus of the collection was formed by *Raphael Mengs*, by whom it was sold to the Saxon Government in 1782. The value of some of the casts is greatly increased by the fact that the originals have since been lost.

The Entrance (see ground-plan c; adm., see p. 215) is on the E. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Prinzen-Palais. I. Old Greek Hall: Assyrian reliefs, B. C. 1100-700; early Greek statuary, from B. C. 1100 to about 470. — II. The Parthenon Hall, III. the Rotunda, and part of the IV. Hall contain works of the best period of Greek art (about B.C. 450-350), by *Phidias* and his pupils *Scopas*, *Praxiteles*, and *Lysippus*. — The re-

mainder of the last hall and the V. Hall are devoted to the schools of Rhodes and Pergamus (B.C. 325-146), the period of the revival of art down to the time of Augustus (B.C. 14), and a few later works. The third of the aisles, into which this hall is divided, contains works of the Renaissance (Ghiberti, Michael Angelo, Peter Vischer, 1450-1563) and modern works (Thorvaldsen, Rauch, Rietschel, etc.).

The *Zoological Museum* (entrance ground-plan e, see p. 220; adm., see p. 215) is of no great extent, but the collection of stuffed birds with their nests, eggs, and young, and that of butterflies are worthy of note. The *Mineralogical Museum* (entrance ground-plan d, see p. 220; adm., see p. 215) is also unimportant. The *Physical-Mathematical Saloon* (ground-plan f; adm., see p. 215), contains a collection of scientific instruments of every description.

In the *Ostra-Allee* which passes the Zwinger on the S.W. side, is situated the *Orangery*, a modern edifice with a façade adorned with sculptures by *Hähnel*.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. 37), erected in 1715 and belonging to the palace. The *Sophienkirche* (Pl. 29), or Prot. court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1865-69.

In the *Post-Platz*, a little to the S., is situated the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. 36); in front of it rises a Gothic *Fountain Column* designed by *Semper*, with statuettes emblematical of the healthful properties of water. — In the *Antons-Platz*, at the back of the Post Office (No. 1), is the former Polytechnic School (Pl. 35), containing the *Saxon Industrial Museum* (adm., see p. 24).

The *Annen-Strasse* leads from the Post-Platz to the *Annenkirche* (Pl. 23), a church of the 16th cent., subsequently restored, near which is the *Anna Fountain*, erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., with a statue of the princess designed by *Henze*.

The new *Berlin Station* (Pl. A, 1) lies to the N.W. in the *FRIEDRICHSTADT*. Close by, in the garden of the *Town Hospital* (Pl. 40), is a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by *Matthielli*; the water plays on the in Summer on Sund. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p. m.; adm. gratis.

In the *Neumarkt* (Pl. D, 4) rises the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 25), or Church of our Lady, erected in 1726-34, with a lofty dome. The ascent of the 'Lantern', 310 ft. in height, is recommended for the view (sacristan, Rampsche Gasse 26, fee 2 M.). On one side of the market-place rises the *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by *Hähnel*, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

To the N.E. of the square is situated the *Museum Johanneum*, formerly the old Picture Gallery, but altered in 1855-75, and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). Adm., see p. 215; the entrance is in the Augustus Str. (p. 218), through the court.

The "Historical Museum, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic

value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels. *Schnorr's* cartoons of his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — 1. *Saloon* (to the right of the entrance room). Chairs, cabinets, tables of the 16th and 17th cent.; clocks, drinking-cups, drinking-horns; in a cabinet on the entrance wall, Luther's goblet and sword. Portraits of Saxon princes by *Cranach* and others. — 2. *Tournament Hall*. Tournament weapons of Saxon and other princes; to the right of the entrance, a gala suit of Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630) manufactured at Milan; at the farther end of the room on the right and left two Italian suits in silver, executed for Elector Christian II. of Saxony (d. 1611) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — 3. *Room of the Chase*. Hunting gear, cross-bows, spears, knives, etc., of the 16th and 17th cent.; also the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France. — 4. *"Parade Saloon*. Gala suits of Saxon princes, viz. Henry the Pious (d. 1541); Elector Maurice (d. 1553); Christian I. (d. 1591); three suits of Christian II. (d. 1611), one of them by Collmann, a celebrated armourer of Augsburg; another, the most magnificent and valuable of the collection, purchased at Nuremberg in 1806; the third of Italian workmanship. Farther on, Duke John William of Weimar (d. 1573); Christian I.; John George I. (d. 1656); three gilded suits of Christian II. and Prince Christian of Anhalt. In the cabinets swords, shields and helmets of different workmanship, several of them most artistically decorated with reliefs. — 5. *Pistol Chamber*. Fire-arms of the 16th and 17th cent., most of them of Saxon princes; pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden, Louis XIV. of France, etc. — 6. *Battle Saloon*. The armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals, arranged chronologically; three suits of armour of Elector Maurice, the blood-stained scarf worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen (1553), and the bullet by which he was killed; armour of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; Hussite battle clubs, etc. — 7. *Saloon*. Modern weapons from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time; standard of Pappenheim's cuirassiers; marshal's batons of Tilly and Pappenheim; Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71. — 8. *Turkish Tent* of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under King John Sobieski, whose coat of mail, with the Maltese cross on the collar, is also preserved here; suit of armour of Elector John George of Saxony; Turkish and Oriental weapons. — 9. *Saddle Chamber*. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). — 10. *Costume Chamber*. Court and gala costumes of the 16th-18th cent.; coat of Napoleon I.; the boots he wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation; hat and sword of Peter the Great; sword of Charles XII. of Sweden, etc.

The Royal Gallery of Arms (*Gewehr-Gallerie*; admission, see p. 214), in the adjacent Stallgebäude (p. 218), contains a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, remarkably fine antlers, etc.

The Collection of Porcelain, on the second floor, consists of about 15,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, E. Indian, French, and Dresden workmanship, arranged chronologically. The Dresden china, from the first attempts of Böttcher (d. 1719) down to the present day, and the modern European products of Sèvres, Berlin, etc., are the most interesting feature in the collection.

Next door to it is a handsome gate in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555, removed hither from the Sophien-Kirche in 1876.

Near the Altmarkt rises the Kreuzkirche (Pl. 48), the largest church at Dresden, re-erected in 1760 after the Prussian bombard-

ment, with a tower 342 ft. in height, which commands a good survey of the town (open the whole day, custodian 25 pf.).

In the GEORGS-PLATZ is situated the modern Gothic Kreuzschule, a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich, shown on Sund. 11-1, and Wed. and Sat. 2-4, fee 50 pf.). In front of the edifice is the *Statue of Theodore Körner* in bronze, designed by Hähnel, cast by Lenz at Nuremberg, and erected in 1871. The youthful minstrel of the 'Lyre and Sword' is represented in a military cloak, with a scroll of poems in his right hand, while with his left he presses his sword to his breast.

In the adjoining BÜRGERWIESE, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, in the whole of the S. part of the town (Beust-Goethe-Str. etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; the finest of these is *Oppenheim's House* on the Bürgerwiese, designed by Semper, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. The house formerly occupied by Rietschel, the eminent sculptor, in the neighbouring Lange-Str., No. 30, is adorned with medallions in relief. — The MOLTKE-PLATZ (Pl. D, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Grossmann, 1865. — Near this, in the Wiener Strasse, is the tastefully built *English Church*, consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained glass windows. — In the large BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. D, 7) stands the new *Polytechnic School*, built in 1872-75 by Professor Heyn. — A little farther off, in the Reichs-Str., is the elegant *Russian Chapel*, with five towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg. — The Grosse Garten, Museum of Antiquities, and Rietschel Museum, see pp. 229, 230.

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In the NEUSTADT, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the market-place adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. 12), 'the Strong', over life-size, in gilded copper, by Wiedemann of Augsburg, 1736 (model in the Green Vault, p. 218).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the Japanese Palace (Pl. 20), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, afterwards purchased by Augustus II., and at present containing the Cabinet of Antiquities, Cabinet of Coins, and Library.

The Collection of Antiquities, to the left on the ground-floor (adm. see p. 214), contains little above mediocrity, most of the works dating from the period of the Roman Empire, and some of them freely restored. — *1st Saloon*: Nos. 1-10. Busts of Saxon princes; 21. Statue of a girl, and 24. Vestal Virgin, both modern; 34. Marshal Saxe, natural son of Augustus I. and the Countess Königsmark, and general of Louis XV. Ancient mosaic pavement, recently purchased in Italy. — *2nd*: 53. Gustavus Adolphus; 54. Richelieu; 55. Charles I. of England; 99. Nessus and Dejanira, in bronze, by Giov. da Bologna. — *3rd*: 113. Silenus; 115. Head of Niobe; 135. Jupiter; 143. Torso of Minerva Promaché. — *4th*: 158. Faun and Bacchante; 166. Young girl; 189. Female statue, drapery of grey marble; 184. Sea-goddess; 185. Torso of a wounded gladiator. — *5th*: 196. Venus and Cupids; 197. Cupid plays with the lion; 198. Cupid and Psyche; 201. Trilateral candelabrum, pedestal of marble, on which are represented

the theft of the sacred tripod by Hercules, its re-consecration, and the consecration of a torch in the archaic style; 208. Young athlete; 209. Young Hermes; 210, 211. Young satyrs. — 6th: Busts of emperors; 224. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession; 259, \*262. Girls from Herculaneum; \*263. Woman from Herculaneum; the last two are admirable draped statues, found in 1715, and in almost perfect preservation; 262. Dancing satyr. — 7th: 280. Pugilist in polished grey marble; 300. Poseidon, a small fountain-figure; 303. Recumbent figure; 304, 305. Satyr and nymph, Faun and hermaphrodite. — 8th: 324. Caracalla; 334. Muse; 349-352. Gladiators. — 9th: 382. Antoninus Pius; 384. Athlete; \*383. Venus; 367. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession. — 10th: Three lions of Egyptian syenite; 391 a-d. Assyrian reliefs from Nineveh. — 11th: Roman vases; cinerary urns in niches in the style of the Roman columbaria; mummies; small bronzes.

The Cabinet of Coins (adm., see p. 215), also on the ground-floor, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827).

The \*Royal Library (adm., see p. 215) on the two upper floors, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 400,000 vols., 2000 incunabula or specimens of early typography, 4000 MSS., and 30,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection. The *First Room* contains a cast of Gellert's features after death. In the *Great Hall* are busts of Goethe and Tieck, executed by David d'Angers. The following curiosities among others are preserved in *Glass Cases*: The *Atlas Royal*, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent. with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen); Mexican hieroglyphic codex, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; fragment of the Zend Avesta of Zoroaster, a MS. of the 15th cent.; octagonal Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; Persian Ful Nameh (treasure-casket) with numerous drawings; Runic calendars on boxwood of the 12th and 13th cent.; tournament-books with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Petrarch's *'de remediis utriusque fortunae'*, MS. of the 15th cent. with drawings; breviaries with miniatures; MSS. of Luther and Melanchthon; Dürer's Treatise on the proportions of the body, with original drawings; Faust's Höllenzwang, a MS. of the 18th cent. with mystic figures; Seb. Brant's *'Narrenschiff'* with 117 miniatures, printed at Paris in 1497; German edition of the same work, with 114 miniatures, printed in 1494; a \*volume with 56 miniatures of the most celebrated men of the 15th and 16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger.

The Japanese Garden behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view of the Elbe and railway bridge.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 4 Körner-Str., mark the house where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where Theodor Körner was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm. see p. 215).

The large buildings towards the N.E. are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

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The *Grosse Garten* (Pl. F, G, H, 6), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S. E. of the town, a royal park laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and subsequently embellished, covers an area of about 300 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements be-

tween the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, converging towards the *Lustschloss* (Pl. 36; 1½ M. from the old bridge), a château built in the centre of the park in 1680, where the royal Museum of Antiquities and the Rietschel Museum are now established. (Entrance from the side next the pond.)

The *Museum of Antiquities* (adm., see p. 214) on the ground-floor consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1845.

The *Rietschel Museum* (adm., see p. 215), on the first floor of the château, contains an almost complete collection of casts and models of the works of the talented sculptor of that name (d. 1861). Those of Luther's Monument at Worms, of the Schiller and Goethe group at Weimar (p. 264), the statue of Lessing at Brunswick (p. 83), the Quadriga at Brunswick (p. 79), the twelve reliefs in the Aula of Leipzig (p. 246), and the Pietas in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam (p. 54) are particularly worthy of inspection.

The *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, G, 6; adm., see p. 215) contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant.

*Cemeteries.* In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof* (Pl. 31), ¾ M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a *Dance of Death*, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1584. — In the *New Neustädter Kirchhof*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous soldiers who died in the hospitals in 1866 and 1870. — *Weber* (d. 1826), the composer, is interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. 30) in the Friedrichstadt, and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

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The \**Environs of Dresden* afford many pleasant excursions (Saxon Switzerland see p. 233).

**LEFT BANK OF THE ELBE.** Immediately beyond the village of *Rücknitz*, 1½ M. to the S. of the town, is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected on the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug. 1813. From the hill, about 100 paces farther, a survey of the mountains of Saxon Switzerland is obtained. A more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (729 ft.), 1½ hr. farther S.

From *Niedersedlitz*, the first station on the Saxon-Bohemian line (p. 232), a pleasant excursion may be made through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to (4½ M.) *Kreyscha*. Then by (8 M. S. E.) *Mazen*, and the romantic *Müglitzthal*, to the royal château of (8 M. E.) *Wesenstein*, and down the valley to the N. to the ancient little town of *Dohna*, and (3 M.) stat. *Mügeln*, whence Dresden is reached by train in ½ hr. The construction of Wesenstein is very remarkable, the château being partially hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellars and chapel on the 5th floor.

The **RIGHT BANK OF THE ELBE** above Dresden rises in gentle, vine-clad slopes, crowned with woods and enlivened by country-houses. Thus 1¼ M. from the bridge, is the *Schiller-Schlösschen*; ¼ M. beyond it the *Wald-Schlösschen*, an extensive brewery, commanding a beautiful view. Omnibus p. 214. Above the Waldschlösschen are the water-works of the town, with their turreted building.

The *Albrechtsburg*, ¾ M. from the Waldschlösschen, with two handsome modern châteaux (accessible daily, Sund. excepted, 1-3 o'clock), the property of the Countess v. Hohenau, widow of Prince Albrecht of Prussia (d. 1873), is the finest point of view. Adjoining it is the villa of Herr *Souchay*, in the English style, with three towers. Pleasant wood-walks hence to the *Wolfshügel*.

Farther on, beyond the *Mordgrund*, lies *Leschwitz* (*Victoriashöhe*, a

restaurant with a fine view), near which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in 1785-87. — Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank, lies *Blasewitz* (Schillergarten, with view).

At *Wachwitz*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of Loschwitz, is situated the *Royal Vineyard*, with a château and grounds. At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between this and (3 M.) Pillnitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (206 ft.), on the right bank of the Elbe, 7 M. above Dresden (the direct road is on the left bank), is a modern château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a well-stocked botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In an old part of the château, since then burned down, an alliance between Emp. Leopold II. and King Frederick William II. of Prussia was entered into in 1791 with a view to oppose the advance of the French revolution. An



artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the *Porsberg*, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the '*Porsberg* (1142 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a metal indicator of directions. Small 'inn'. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lohmen*, from which a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the *Uttewalder Grund* to the *Bastei* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.); comp. p. 234, and Map.

BELOW DRESDEN, to the N. W.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from stat. *Weintraube*, the first on the Leipsic line, lies the *Paradies*, a beautiful point of view among the vineyards; not far from thence, near stat. *Kötzschenbroda* (p. 212), rises the *Friedensburg*, at the foot of which lies the extensive *Lössnitz Champagne Manufactory*.

The *Moritzburg*, 9 M. to the N. of Dresden, with its picturesque ponds, deer-park, and horse-breeding establishment, once a favourite resort of Augustus the Strong, may be visited by fiacre.

### 38. From Dresden to Prague.

118 M. RAILWAY. To Bodenbach in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 40, 2½ M.); thence to Prague in  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 6 kr. Austr.). Finest views to the left.

As the train leaves the station, the Grosse Garten (p. 229) is observed to the left; then the vine-clad slopes of the right bank of the Elbe which the train approaches. *Niedersedlitz*, see p. 230. At stat. *Mügeln* the train reaches the river, and then follows its windings through the Saxon Switzerland (p. 233).

13 M. *Pirna* (358 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Forsthaus*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 8000 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The town was taken in 1639 by the Swedes, and in 1758 by the Prussians, who levelled the fortifications. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape. Junction and railway-bridge to *Arnsdorf*, on the Silesian line (p. 208).

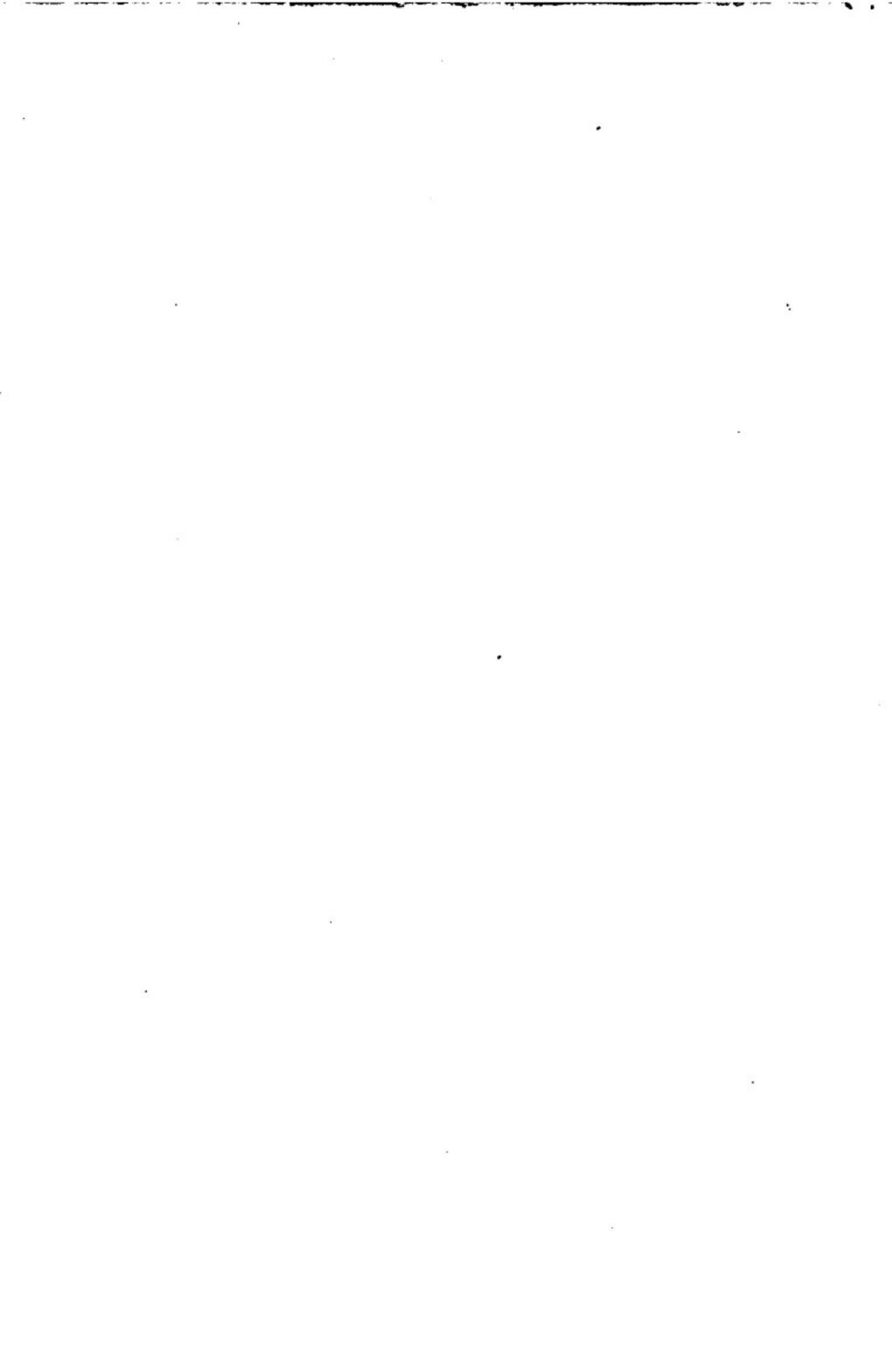
Stat. *Pötzscha* is the usual starting-point for a visit to Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 234). Opposite stat. *Rathen* (p. 235) rises the *Bastei* on the right bank (p. 234).

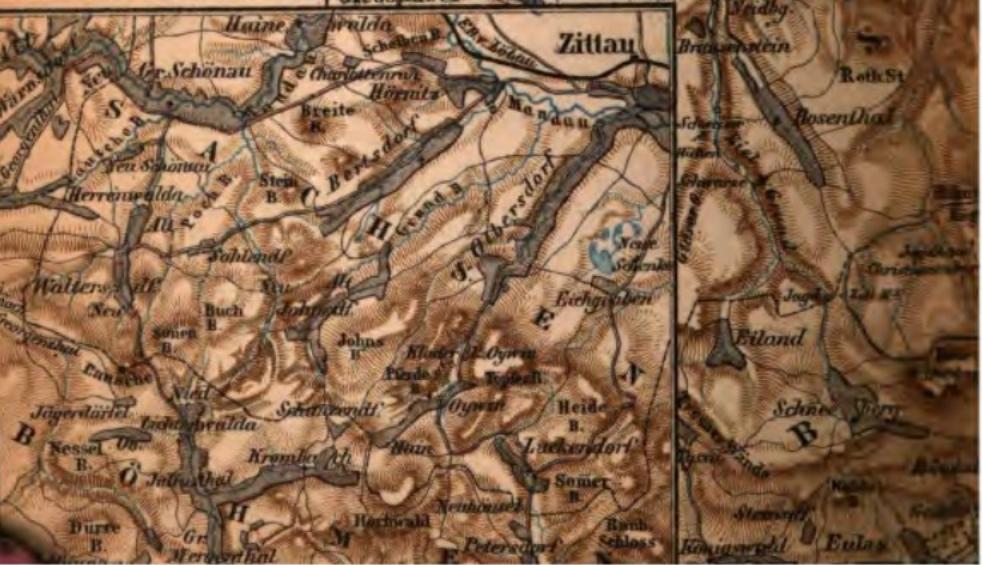
25 M. *Königstein* (*Blauer Stern*; *Sächsische Schweiz*; \**Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town commanded by the imposing \**Fortress* of that name (1165 ft. above the sea-level, 1108 ft. above the Elbe). Ascent  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; permission must be obtained at the gate of the fortress (4 M. for 1-8 pers.). The ramparts command charming views. In time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here, and the fortress is now used as a state prison. The excursion (2 hrs. to the top and back) amply repays the fatigue.

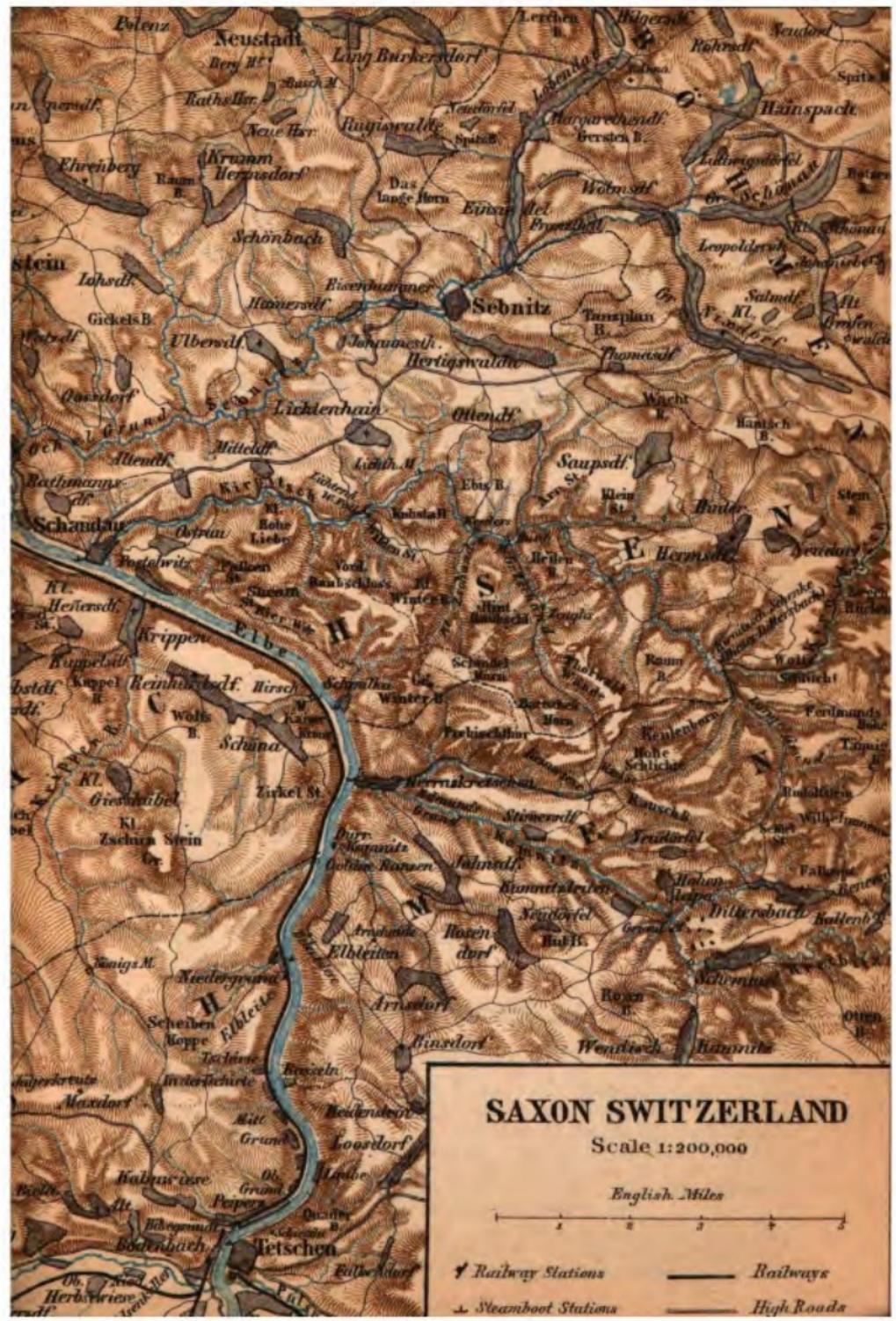
The *Lilienstein* (1293 ft.), which rises on the opposite bank of the river, is the highest of the twelve isolated and almost perpendicular mountains of Saxon Switzerland. In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender. The view from the summit is more extensive than that from the *Königstein*, and is very picturesque, especially looking up the river. The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the *Königstein* station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the *Lilienstein*. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. Restaurant on the top.

The \**Pabststein* (p. 236), the *Bärensteine*, and the *Pfaffenstein* (ascended in 1 hr.) are other points of view near *Königstein*.

About 2½ M. to the S. of *Königstein* is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Bielabach*, at the entrance to the \**Biela-grund*, a very remarkable ravine with the most fantastic rock formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (2 hrs.) *Schweizermühle*, where there is another water-cure (\**Restaurant*); then, 20 min. beyond it, we turn to the left by a finger-post, and walk in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more to the summit of the \**Schneeberg* (2277 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small \*inn are situated. At the foot of the mountain lies the village of *Schneeberg* (Werner's Inn). From *Schneeberg* to *Bodenbach* 6 M. (see below).







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About 3 M. to the W. of Schneeberg (guide necessary) are situated the *Tissaer Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock formations. Fine view from the plateau.

*Krippen* is the station for *Schandau* (p. 235). Beyond *Schöna* (p. 237) the line crosses the frontier of Bohemia, passes *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see below), penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by several tunnels, and reaches —

41 M. **Bodenbach** (\*Post; 12 min. from the station is the \**Bad-Hôtel*, recommended for a prolonged stay; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear), a village with 2000 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge here crosses the river to *Tetschen* (\**Silberner Stern*; *Krone*; *Stadt Prag*; Restaurant at the *Schützenhaus*, with garden on the Elbe, 8 min. from the town), a pleasant little town, with the handsome château and beautiful garden of Count Thun, and perhaps the prettiest point in the valley of the Elbe. Steamboat to Dresden, see p. 214.

FROM BODENBACH TO THE SCHNEEBERG ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The traveller diverges from the Teplitz road to the right, either after  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. at the inn *Zum Rothen Kreus* (path indicated by white marks on the trees, and easily traced, but generally destitute of shade), or after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. at the inn *Zur Grünen Wiese*. After 7 min. the latter route crosses the valley to the left and leads to the village of *Schneeberg*. A more direct route to the summit diverges from the latter path at a clearing in the wood, but is not easily found without a guide. Those who prefer driving the greater part of the way follow the Schneeberg road, which leads to the left below the suspension bridge, or the Bodenbach and Dux railway as far as Eulau (see below).

FROM BODENBACH TO DUX, railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., through the Bodenbachthal. Stations *Eulau*, *Königswald*, etc., see Baedeker's *S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM BODENBACH TO ZITTAU (p. 209) by railway in 4 hrs. via *Warnsdorf*, the last Austrian station in this direction.

Stations *Nesterschitz* and *Aussig*, where the picturesque ruin of *Schreckenstein* is conspicuous (branch-line to *Teplitz* in 40 min.); *Lobositz*, where *Leitmeritz* and *Theresienstadt* are visible to the left; the latter is also a station on the line. Then *Raudnitz*, *Berkowitz*, *Weltrus*, *Kralup*, *Libschitz*, *Rostock*, and (118 M.) **Prague** (see Baedeker's *S. Germany and Austria*).

## 39. Saxon Switzerland.

**Plan.** Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Railway to *Pötzscha* (p. 232) in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., ferry to *Wehlen*; walk or ride through the *Wehlener Grund* and *Zscherregrund* to the *Bastei* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; through the *Amselgrund* to the *Hockstein* 2 hrs.; by the *Brand* to *Schandau* 3 hrs. — *2nd.* Drive in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the *Lichtenhain Fall*, walk or ride to the *Kuhstall*  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Grosse Winterberg*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Prebischtthor* 1 hr., *Herrnskretschen*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; steamboat in 1 hr. or railway in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Königstein*, visit the fortress, 2 hrs.; return to Dresden by railway. — The *Schneeberg* and *Bielagrund*, see p. 232.

*Guides* (4 M. per day, 2 M. per half-day) are to be found at the most frequented places, and though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. As they are generally in league with the innkeepers, their recommen-

dations of inns are seldom trustworthy. — Horse generally 2 M. per hour (comp. p. 236). — Chair-porters from Wehlen to the Bastei 6 M., or by the Utewalder Grund  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.; from Rathen to the Bastei 4 M. — Steamboats on the Elbe, see p. 214.

The *Meissener Hochland*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the \**Saxon Switzerland*, extends from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 23 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeburg, about the same distance. It is intersected by the Elbe, the most picturesque part of the river being between Leitmeritz and Pirna. The sandstone of which the mountains consist often assumes the most grotesque shapes. Some of the rocky columns formed by the disintegration of the softer strata are so lofty and slender that their upright position appears extremely precarious.

At stat. *Pötzscha* (p. 232) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe to the village of *Wehlen* (*Sächs. Schweiz*, moderate; *Stadt Wehlen*, station of the guides), from which we ascend on the left bank of the brook. After a few minutes' walk the paved track ascending to the right is to be avoided, and the path to the left in the *Wehler Grund* followed. The valley, which is enclosed by rocky and wooded heights, gradually contracts, and 1 M. from Wehlen divides. After 7 min. more a finger-post to the left indicates the route to the Utewalder Grund, and to the right to the Zscherre-Grund.

The \**Utewalder Grund* is one of the finest rocky gorges in Saxon Switzerland. The sides are so lofty and close together that some parts of the ravine are never reached by the sun's rays. About 10 min. from the above mentioned finger-post is a restaurant; the path passes the *Taufelstüche* (devil's kitchen), a grotto resembling an open fire-place. At the narrowest part, called the *Felsenthor*, 5 min. above the restaurant, the path is carried over the brook by means of a wooden scaffolding. At the upper end of the valley steps ascend to *Utewald* (p. 231). Those who visit the Utewalder Grund from the above mentioned finger-post usually proceed as far as the *Felsenthor* only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the \**Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine 1 M. in length, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partially clothed with moss and fern. A pine-wood is next traversed. At the top of the hill the high road (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (Refreshments; direction-post) passed, and the Bastei reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the Wehlener Grund.

The \*\**Bastei* (875 ft. above the sea-level, and about 605 ft. above the Elbe; \**Inn* on the summit), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles which surround us on all sides; to the

N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Kleine Winterberg, Grosse Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Pabststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauhstein and Bärenstein; far below flows the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to a point above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the *\*Basteibrücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1861, connecting the rocky pinnacles which here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) A projecting platform affords a magnificent *\*view* of the profound rocky and pine-clad gorge. About 7 min. from the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. That to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the *Amselgrund* (see below); that in a straight direction leads to (5 min.) *Rathen* (*\*Zum Erbgericht*, on the river), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steam-boat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr.

The above mentioned path to the left, 20 min. below the Bastei, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to *Rathewalde*. The traveller should here enquire the way to the *Hockstein*, a rock 360 ft. in height, rising abruptly from the green Polenzgrund. Opposite to it, on the other side of the valley, lies the picturesque little town of *Hohnstein* (Hirsch; Sächs. Schweiz), commanded by an old castle, now used as a house of correction. We then descend through the *Wolfsschlucht* to the cool *Polenzthal*, and follow the course of the brook for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., until the first house, the *Waltersdorfer Mühle*, becomes visible. Crossing a bridge, we now ascend the hill to the right. Where the path divides, we follow that to the right until it joins the carriage-road on the hill, which leads to the right in 5 min. more to the Brand. •

The *\*Brand* (905 ft.; small *Inn*), a higher point than the Bastei, commands a hardly inferior view embracing nearly the same series of peaks. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärenstein, in the background the Königstein, Lilienstein, Pfaffenstein, Gohrischstein, Pabststein etc., and to the extreme left the Grosse Winterberg. Far below lies the Polenzthal.

About 100 paces from the finger-post on the carriage-road a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks, 100 paces distant. The main path then descends rapidly through the *Tiefe Grund*, passing under a curious overhanging rock, to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Hohnstein and the Schandau road, which leads to the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Elbe at *Wendisch-Fähre*, where a new bridge is in course of construction, and 1 M. further, to —

**Schandau.** *\*FORSTHAUS & DEUTSCHES HAUS*, with pleasant garden on the Elbe, R. from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., B. 1 M., A. 60 pf.; *\*SENDIG'S HOTEL & PEN-*

sion, new, also on the river and with a garden, table d'hôte at 1 and at 5 o'clock. — \*DAMPFSCHIFF, \*BAHE's HÔTEL, and ENGEL, also on the river; ANKER, in the market, STADT TEPLITZ, both unpretending. — Private apartments abundant.

*Guides*, see p. 238. — *Carriage* to the waterfall 6 M.; to the Brand by Hohnstein 12 M.; to the Bastei by the Brand and Hohnstein 18 M. — *Chairporters* from the waterfall to the Kuhstall 2 M., from the Kuhstall to the Kleine Winterberg 3½ M., thence to the Grosse Winterberg 2 M., to the Prebischtthor 2¼ M. more, thence to Herrnskretschken 4 M. — *Mule* from Schandau to the waterfall 4 M., thence to the Kuhstall 1¼ M., Kleine Winterberg 2½ M., Grosse Winterberg 2 M., Prebischtthor 2 M., Herrnskretschken 2½ M. — Persons staying more than 5 days are liable to a contribution of 5 M. for the improvement of the walks.

*Schandau* is a small town prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzschbach*. In the valley of the latter, 1½ M. above the town, is a small *Mineral Bath* (Inn), surrounded by wooded rocks and promenades. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer. The railway station *Krippen* lies on the opposite bank. Steamboats, p. 214.

**WALKS.** In the *Kirnitzschthal*, see above; to the *Ostrau Scheibe*, to the *Schlossberg*, the *Friedensplatz*, the *Schillerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Hohe Liebe* 1 hr.; to the *Schrammsteine* 1½ hr.; to the *Hochbuschkuppe* 2 hrs.

To the *Pabststein* (1¼ hr.): below the railway station of Krippen we take the first path provided with railings ascending rapidly to the left; ½ hr. *Klein-Hennersdorf*; we then follow the same direction through the W. end of the village towards the corner of the wood, where the direction is indicated at intervals by white marks on the trees. The view from the *Pabststein* (1300 ft.; small "Inn at the top, bed 1¼ M.), embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are N.W. the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, E. the *Grosse Winterberg* and the *Kleis* rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Pabststein a good path leads to the N.W. by *Gohrisch* to *Königstein* in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.). Small boat from *Königstein* to *Rathen* (see above) in 40 min., 3½ M.

The *KIRNITZSCH VALLEY* is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the baths above mentioned and the (2 M.) *Haidemühle*, to the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (\*Inn), which may be improved by opening a sluice. The footpath quits the road here and ascends in 1½ hr. to the —

\**Kuhstall* (900 ft.; Inn), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends through a deep gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It next ascends gradually to the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1424 ft.), and then rapidly to a plateau, where a small hut with inscriptions marks the spot where Elector Augustus by a fortunate shot saved himself from the attack of an infuriated stag in 1568.

The summit of the \**Grosse Winterberg* (1600 ft.; Inn), which

is easily reached from the Kuhstall in 2 hrs., is a basaltic ridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. The tower commands a picturesque and extensive prospect, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood, then, at at the first bifurcation, to the left again, and afterwards crosses the Bohemian frontier, which is indicated by stones. The \*Prebischtbor (1226 ft.; *Inn*, Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The view of the wild environs is very striking.

A good path descends hence S.W. between huge walls of rock, following the course of the *Biela*, to the valley of the *Kamnitz*, through which a carriage-road leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Herrnskretschen (*Stadt Berlin*, by the church), a village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (Rail. Restaurant).

Steamboat from Herrnskretschen to *Tetschen* (p. 233) several times daily; also to *Dresden*, comp. p. 214. — Small boat from Herrnskretschen to *Schandau* (in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) 6 *M.*

#### 40. From Dresden by Chemnitz and Zwickau to Reichenbach.

$9\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 12 *M.* 20, 8 *M.* 20, 6 *M.* 10 pf.

*Dresden*, see p. 213. Departure from the Altstadt. At stat. *Plauen*, where there are extensive breweries, 2 M. to the S. W. of Dresden (tramway, see p. 214), begins the *Plauensche Grund*, a rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, now disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (\*Restaurant,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from stat. *Plauen*), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At stat. *Potschappel* the valley expands and is studded with manufactures and well-built dwelling-houses, to which the productive coal-mines in the vicinity have given rise. On the *Windberg*, to the S., rises a monument to 276 miners who perished by an explosion in 1869. Next stations *Deuben*, *Hainsberg* (whence the attractive *Rabenauer Grund* may be reached in 1 hr.).

$8\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tharandt* (206 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; *Bad*; *Albert-Salon*), with 1700 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly a hunting-seat of the Saxon princes. The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs.

The line quits the valley of the *Weisseritz* beyond stat. *Höckendorf* and ascends the picturesquely wooded *Seerenbachthal* as far as stat. *Klingenbergs*. Stations *Bobritzsch* and *Hilbersdorf*; the *Muldener*

*Hütte*, an extensive government foundry is seen to the right. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. Freiberg (1181 ft.; \**Hôtel de Saxe*; \**Rother Hirsch; Stern*), a mining town, founded in 1171, on the discovery of the silver mines, and once fortified, as the remains of its towers and walls still indicate, contained 40,000 inhab. during the height of its prosperity (about 1540), but now about 20,000 only. Freiberg is the centre of the Saxon mining district. Its old walls and towers, where promenades are now laid out, and several late Gothic dwelling houses afford a reminiscence of its former prosperity.

The road in a straight direction from the station leads to the Petersthör, where a Gothic *Monument* erected in 1844 commemorates the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43. The Peters-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt, with the handsome *Rathhaus* (1410) on the E. side, a late Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The latter contains a *Museum of Antiquities* of considerable merit.

The Weingasse, at the corner of the market diagonally opposite the Peters-Str., and then the second side street to the left, lead to the \**Cathedral*, a late Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or \**Goldene Pforte*, remarkable for its rich, and originally gilded, sculptures, probably dating from the beginning of the 13th cent. These plastic decorations rank amongst the best works of the mediaeval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The relief in the archway represents the Adoration of the Magi, at the side an angel bearing a staff; to the right and left, between the columns, are eight statues: Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and St. John the Baptist; Melchisedec, a woman with a crown, David, and St. John, the Evangelist.

In the CHOIR (sacristan, Untermarkt 392; 75 pf.) is the *Kurfürsten-Capelle*, in the vaults beneath which 41 Prot. princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694), repose. The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1558 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, executed by Anthony van Seron at Antwerp in 1563. High up in a corner of the choir is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late Gothic *Pulpit* of 1508, in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, and the *Knappschäftsstuhl* of 1546, or seat of the mining corporation, with painted stone statues of miners, are also worthy of inspection.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. are fine late Gothic *Cloisters*. The other churches are uninteresting.

Near the Kreuzthör, at the N.W. corner of the town, is the old *Schloss Freudenstein*, of the 15th cent., the residence of Duke Henry the Pious in 1512-39, and now a magazine. In the grounds near it is *Werner's Monument*.

The *Mining Academy*, founded in 1765, which owed its high reputation to the efforts of the great mineralogist Werner (d. 1817), possesses valuable collections.

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. of Freiberg (by the road from the Donatsthörn, turning to the left past the cemetery) is situated the *Himmelfahrt* mine, the most valuable in the district. Fee for 1 pers. 1 M.

*From Freiberg to Nossen* (and Leipzig), by a branch-line, see p. 242.

Beyond stat. Oederan (Post) the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, which it follows to its influx into the Zschopau. Stat. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopauthal.

FROM *FLÖHA* TO *ANNABERG*, 27 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 M 40, 2 M 30, 1 M 70 pf.). The line traverses the charming valley of the *Zschopau*, which it crosses several times. On an eminence to the left of stat. *Erdmannsdorf* lies the little town of *Schellenberg* (Post), commanded by the extensive *Augustusburg* (1585 ft.), a château erected in 1572 (two pictures by Cranach in the chapel). Stations *Waldkirchen*, *Zschopau* (*Hirsch*; Post), a small town with cloth-factories, *Wolkenstein*, and *Annaberg* (*Wilder Mann*; *Museum*; *Gans*), a busy little town, with lace and other factories. The late Gothic church contains some works of art, chiefly sculptures on the 'Schöne Pforte'; on the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes of 1522. The high altar, 1619, the work of A. Dowher, of Augsburg, is likewise adorned with reliefs of the same period, as also the pulpit. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Death of St. Mary, by Grünewald; St. Catharine; The Adulteress before Christ, by Cranach the Younger.

FROM *ANNABERG* TO *KOMOTAU*, 48 M., railway in 4 hrs. — The train ascends the Zschopauthal to *Buchholz*; Gothic church of St. Catharine, containing a winged altar-piece of the school of Wohlgemuth. From stat. *Cranzahl*, a diligence runs twice daily to *Oberwiesenthal* (to the right rises the *Fichtelberg*, 3884 ft., a fine point of view; key of the tower at the village inn). Austrian custom-house at stat. *Weipert*. Other stations and *Komotau*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

From stat. *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch-line diverges to *Frankenberg* and *Haynichen*, two busy manufacturing places.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Chemnitz*, pron. Kemnitz (*Stadt Gotha*; *Stadt Berlin*; *Röm. Kaiser*; *Victoria*, etc.), the most important manufacturing town in Saxony, with 78,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching grounds. The staple products are stockings, woven goods, and machinery. The late Gothic *Rathaus* in the *Hauptmarkt* is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobikirche* of the 14th cent., altered in the 18th, the sacristy of which contains a picture by Cranach the Elder. The *Schloss*, to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant. The adjoining *Abbey Church*, erected in the late Gothic style in 1514-25, with a fine S. portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. A monument to those who fell in the war of 1870-71 was erected here in 1875. Around the town extend the well-built and increasing suburbs.

*From Chemnitz to Döbeln and Riesa*, see p. 241.

FROM *CHEMNITZ* TO *LEIPZIG*, 52 M., direct line in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 6 M 60, 4 M 40, 3 M 30 pf.). From stat. *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrner Railway Viaduct*,

500 yds. long, 220 ft. in height (pleasant excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see below). From (19½ M.) *Narsdorf* two branch-lines diverge: one to *Rochlitz* (Löwe; Sächs. Hof) in the valley of the Mulde (fine view from the *Rochlitzer Berg*), and another to *Penig* (Stadt Leipzig), also on the Mulde (see p. 242). — The Leipzig line then passes *Geithain*, *Froburg*, and *Borna*, and at (41 M.) *Kieritsch* unites with the Saxon and Bavarian line (p. 253).

The railway traverses a manufacturing district. Stations *Wüstenbrand* and *Hohenstein-Ernstthal*, two manufacturing places. *St. Egidien* is the station for *Lichtenstein* and *Callenberg*.

70 M. *Glauchau* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Adler*), another prosperous manufacturing town with 22,000 inhab., with two châteaux of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*, which the line now crosses. A branch-line to the N.W. diverges to *Gössnitz* (p. 254), another to the N. to *Grossbothen* (p. 242).

80 M. *Zwickau* (*Deutscher Kaiser*, new; *Hôtel Wagner*, at the station: *Post*; *Grüne Tanne*), an old manufacturing town with 26,000 inhab., on the once important commercial route from the Danube to E. Franconia, lies in a pretty valley on the *Mulde*.

The late Gothic \**Marienkirche*, begun in 1453, with choir of 1536, has been restored as a Protestant church.

Altar-piece, with double wings, by *Wohlgemuth*, painted in 1479; below it a winged altar-piece in carved wood, representing Mary and the eight holy women, gilded and painted. The Sacristy contains similar works, dating from 1507. In the Baptistry a small picture by Cranach, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharininenkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, also contains a picture by Cranach. Thomas Münzer, the fanatical leader of the Anabaptists, who was beheaded at Mühlhausen in 1525, was pastor here in 1520-22.

In the market-place are the *Rathaus* of 1581, the *Kaufhaus*, 1522-24, and other fine buildings, the most interesting of which is the former inn *Zum Anker* in the late Gothic style.

The environs are picturesque and well peopled. The 80 coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 8000 hands.

FROM ZWICKAU TO SCHWARZENBERG, 25 M., by railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 M. 20, 2 M. 20, 1 M. 60 pf.). The line ascends the valley of the Mulde. Stat. *Cainsdorf*, with the *Königin-Maria-Hütte*, the largest foundry in Saxony. Near stat. *Wiesenburg* rises a ruined castle. Stat. *Fährbrücke*: 1½ M. to the E. is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château of the count of Solms-Wildenfels. Stat. *Stein*; 1 M. to the E. is the charmingly situated *Schloss Hartenstein*, the property of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. 15½ M. Stat. *Nieder-Schlema*.

BRANCH-LINE from *Nieder-Schlema* (in ¼ hr.) to *Schneeberg* (1477 ft.) ("Sächs. Hof; *Fürstenhaus*), a mining town with 7500 inhab. The late Gothic church, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., contains a large altar-piece, with 8 wings, representing the "Crucifixion", the master-piece of Cranach the Elder, by whom it was painted with the aid of his pupils in 1539; the painting in the centre is the best. The tower (262 ft.) contains a huge bell weighing 8 tons. Numerous and valuable mines, chiefly of cobalt, are worked in the vicinity. 'Schneeberg snuff', manufactured at *Bockau*, 6 M. to the S., partly from herbs which grow on the Erzgebirge, is said to possess sanitary properties.

The Schwarzenberg line next passes stat. *Aue*, a pleasant little town

in a hollow, and then quits the Mulde. From stat. *Lauter* the *Morgenleite* (2560 ft.) which commands an admirable view, may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The line then ascends the *Schwarzwasserthal* to —

25 M. **Schwarzenberg** (*Hôtel de Saxe; Rathaus*), a small town on an eminence skirted by the Schwarzwasser, with an old Schloss.

Diligence from Schwarzenberg once daily in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. through the wild valley of the Schwarzwasser, by *Johann-Georgenstadt* to *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

At *Neumark* our train reaches the *Leipsic* and *Reichenbach-Hof* railway, see p. 254.

## 41. From Dresden to Leipsic.

### a. By Riesa.

**7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. RAILWAY.** Express in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 11 M. 70, 7 M. 75, 5 M. 85 pf.; ordinary train in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 9 M. 6 M. 80, 5 M.

The train starts from the Neustadt, nearly 1 M. from the principal hotels in the Altstadt, and skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. Stations *Weintraube*, *Kötzenbroda*, *Coswig* (junction for *Meissen* and *Döbeln*, see below), *Niederau*. The scenery now becomes less attractive. From stat. *Pristewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain*, a town with cloth-factories (p. 212), and *Cottbus* (p. 184).

27 M. **Röderau** is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 212). The train now crosses the Elbe by a wooden bridge, provisionally erected after the iron railway bridge had been carried away by high water on 19th and 23rd Feb. 1876.

28 M. **Riesa** (\**Rail. Restaurant*), junction for *Chemnitz*.

FROM RIESA TO CHEMNITZ, 41 M., by railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 5 M. 40, 3 M. 60, 2 M. 70 pf.). The third stat. *Doebeln* is the junction of the *Leipsic*, *Meissen*, and *Dresden* line (see below). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. **Waldheim** (*Löwe*), a small town with a large prison. *Erlau* is the stat. for *Rochlitz*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. (p. 240). On a lofty rock on the right bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 M. to the N. of stat. *Oberlichtenau*, stands the château of *Sachsenburg*;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. *Chemnitz*, see p. 239.

At the *Hubertusburg*, an old château 6 M. to the W. of stat. *Oschatz*, a peace terminating the Seven Years' War was concluded between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony in 1763. Stations *Dahlen*, *Wurzen* (where the *Mulde* is crossed), *Borsdorf*, and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Leipsic* (p. 243).

### b. By Döbeln.

80 M. RAILWAY in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 9 M. 6 M. 80, 4 M. 50 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as stat. *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the Elbe, and soon reaches —

15 M. **Meissen** (*Hirsch; Stern; \*Geissler's restaurant*, fitted up in the mediæval style, with garden; \**Rathskeller*. Steamboats to *Dresden*, see p. 214), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, and the seat of the Margraves of that name down to 1090, most

picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meisse* into the *Elbe*. The \**Cathedral*, which stands on the *Schlossberg*, 160 ft. above the town, was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 14th cent. (view from the top). The portals and the interior are ornamented with several interesting sculptures.

Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here in the *Fürstencapelle*, and among them the princes Ernest (d. 1456) and Albert (d. 1500, s. p. 254), the founders of the present reigning lines, who were carried off by the robber-knight Kunz von Kaufungen. The finest of the numerous monuments is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare' (d. 1428) in bronze; and the brass of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) is artistically valuable. — The church also contains some good old German pictures dating from the end of the 15th and 16th cent., the best being Christ between Mary and St. John, by *Luc. Cranach the Elder*, 1534.

Adjoining the cathedral is the *Albrechtsburg*, erected in 1471-1483, one of the most extensive castles of that period. On the *Afra-Fels*, which is connected with the *Schlossberg* by a bridge of the 13th cent., is an old abbey converted into a school in 1543, where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (600 workmen), formerly in the *Schloss*, is now established in the *Triebischthal*, 1½ M. from the town (shown on weekdays). The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttcher (p. 227) had discovered the art of making 'china'. The secret was at length divulged during the Prussian occupation in the Seven Years' War.

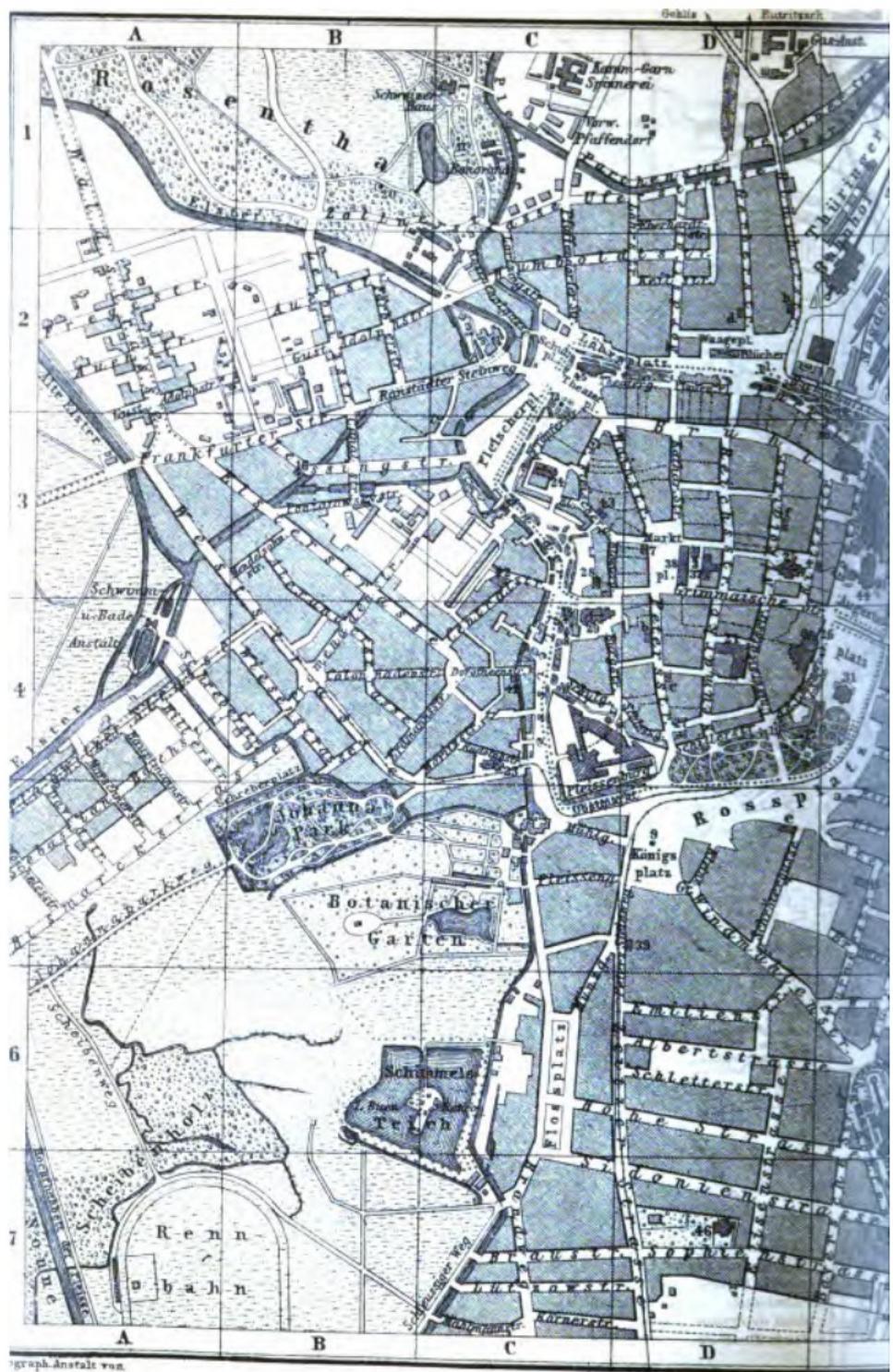
*Meissen* also boasts of several beautiful points of view in its environs, among which may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg*; the rocky height of the *Bosel* near *Sörnewitz*, and *Schloss Siebeneichen*, all steamboat-stations between Dresden and *Meissen*.

Stations *Deutschenbora*, *Mittitz*, and *Nossen* (branch-line to *Freiberg*, p. 238), with a *Schloss*, where the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Altenzella*, with a burial-chapel of the counts of *Meissen*. Stat. *Rosswein*; then (40 M.) *Döbeln* (*Sonne*), a thriving little town with 11,000 inhab., the junction of the *Riesa* and *Chemnitz* line (p. 241). Stat. *Klosterbuch*, with a ruined abbey and beautiful walks. 48 M. *Leisnig*, an old manufacturing town with 7000 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. Stations *Tannendorf* (to the right the beautifully situated *Schloss Kössern*), (58 M.) *Grossbothen*.

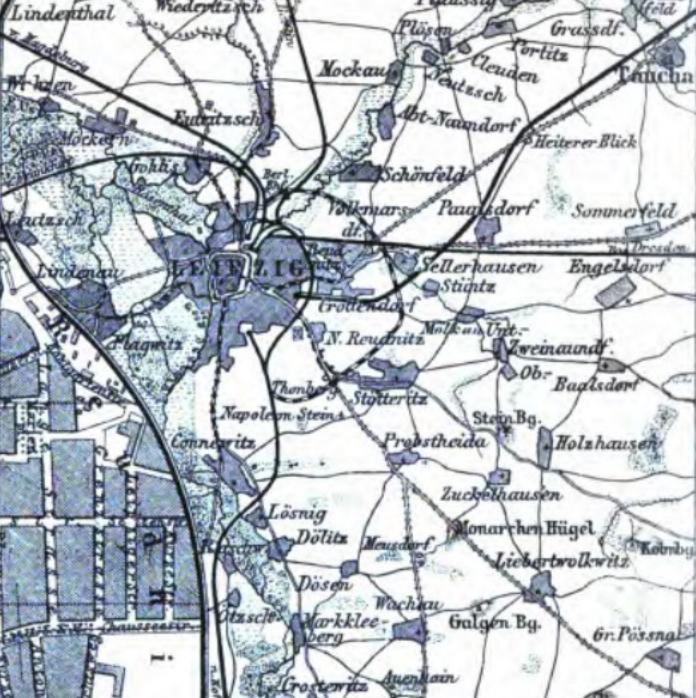
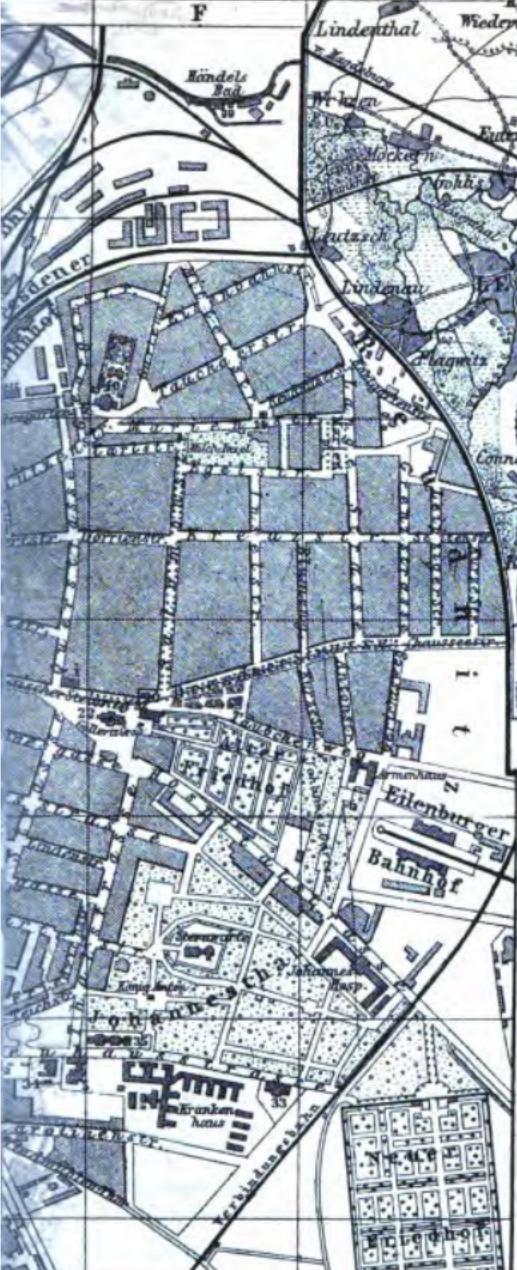
FROM *GROSSBOTHEN* TO *GLAUCHAU*, 35 M., by railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 M. 60, 3. 45, 2. 30). 5 M. *Colditz*, a small town in the pretty valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by a well-preserved old castle, now a lunatic asylum. 10½ M. *Rochlitz* (p. 240; branch-line to *Narsdorf*); 15½ M. *Wechselburg*, with a château of Count *Schoenburg*, the chapel of which contains interesting Romanesque and Goth. sculptures; 20 M. *Rochsburg*, with another château and park of Count *Schoenburg*; then *Pentig* (p. 240), *Waldenburg*, the residence of Count *Schoenburg-Waldenburg*, and (35 M.) *Glauchau* (p. 240).

62 M. *Grimma* (\**Kronprinz*; *Löwe*; *Schiff*), picturesquely





F



## LEIPZIG.

1:20,000  
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

a. Hôtel Hauffe	E. 5.	g. Stadt Rom	E. 2.3.	24. Neukirche	C. 3.
b. Hôtel de Russie	D. 4.	h. Hôtel Sedan	D. 2.	25. Nicolai-K.	D. 3.
c. Hôtel de Barrière	D. 4.	i. Stadt Dresden	E. 4.	26. Pauliner-K.	D. E. 4.
d. Palmbaum	D. 2.	j. Hôtel Müller	C. 3.	27. Peters-K.	D. 4.
e. Hôtel de Prusse	D. 5.	k. Stadt Nürnberg	E. 6.	28. Reformierte K.	C. 3.
f. Stadt Hamburg	D. 3.	l. Lebe's Hôtel	D. E. 3.	29. Thomas-K.	C. 4.
		m. Lebe's Hôtel	D. E. 3.	30. Kunstgewerbe-Museum	
				31. Museum (Gemälde etc.)	E. 4.
				32. " Völkerkunde	F. 4.
				33. Patholog. Inst.	F. 6.
				34. Physiolog. Inst.	E. 6.
				35. Physik. Mineral. Inst.	F. 6.
				36. Post (Haupt)	E. 4.
				37. Polizeiamt	D. 3.
				38. Rathhaus	D. 3.
				39. Römisches Haus	D. 5.
				40. Schützenhaus	F. 2.
				41. Sopfelsbad	C. 4.
				42. Synagoge	C. 3.
				43. Telegraph	C. 3.
				Theater	
				44. Neues Stadtheater	E. 3.
				45. Altes "	C. 2.
				46. Carl-Theater	D. 7.
				47. Turnhalle	E. 5.

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situated on the *Mulde*, with 6500 inhab.; on the left bank is the *Landes-Schule*. The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, the wife of Luther, was once a nun, is now a farm-house.

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (74 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line is reached.

## 42. Leipsic.

**Arrival.** Cab-tickets are issued at the station, as at Berlin; tariff, see below. There are six railway stations at Leipsic. 1. **BAVARIAN STATION** (Pl. E, 7), for Chemnitz, Hof (Nuremberg), and Eger (Munich, Carlsbad, and Regensburg). 2. **BERLIN STATION** (Pl. E, 1), 1 M. to the N. of the town, for Berlin. 3. **MAGDEBURG STATION** (Pl. E, 2) for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, and Hamburg. 4. **DRESDEN STATION** (Pl. E, 2), for Dresden, Görlitz, and Breslau. 5. **THURINGIAN STATION** (Pl. E, 1), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the *Main*, and also for Gera and Eichticht. 6. **EILENBURG STATION** (Pl. G, 4, 5), for Cottbus, Sorau, Guben, etc.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL HAUFFE (Pl. a), at the corner of the Ross-Str. and the Ross-Platz, R. from 3 M., D. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., L. 80, A. 80 pf.; \*HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. b), Peters-Str.; \*HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE (Pl. c), same street; \*PALMBAUM (Pl. d), Gerber-Str., R. 2 M.; \*HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. e), Ross-Platz; \*STADT HAMBURG (Pl. f), Nicolai-Str.; STADT ROM (Pl. g), near the Dresden Station; \*HÔTEL SEDAN (Pl. h), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian station; STADT DRESDEN (Pl. i), Grimmaische Steinweg, R. 2, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; STADT NÜRNBERG, HÔTEL HOCHSTEIN, both at the Bavarian Station; LEBE'S HOTEL (Pl. m). Park-Str. 10, near the stations. Rooms may also be procured at the \*Dresden, \*Thuringian, and Berlin Railway Restaurants. Charges are much raised everywhere during the fairs, and accommodation is not easily obtained unless previously ordered.

**Restaurants.** \*Aeckerlein's Keller, Markt 11; Dähne, Markt 8; Rhein-ländische Weinstube, Ritter-Str.; Auerbach's Keller, Grimmaische Str. 1, near the market, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's Faust, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863) representing the tradition on which the play was based. At the New Theatre, E. pavilion. — The \*Schützenhaus (Pl. 40), with garden, is a favourite place of resort. — Beer. Baermann, Katharinen-Str. 28; Plauen'scher Hof, Brühl; Kitsing, Peters-Str. 19; Universitäts-Keller, and Stahl, Ritter-Str.; Möhle, Nicolai-Str.; Bierbaum, Peters-Str.; Stephan, Park-Str.; Sieben-Männer-haus, near the Bavarian Station. — Cafés. Zum Reichskanzler, corner of the Park-Str. and Goethe-Str.; Felsche (confectioner), Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimmaische Str.; Wiener Café, Theaterplatz, near the Old Theatre; at the New Theatre, W. pavilion. — Bonorand, in the Rosenthal, with garden (frequently concerts).

**Baths.** \*Sophienbad, Dorotheen-Str. 1, with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths; Dianabad, Lange-Str. 4, 5, with Turkish and other baths. — River Bath at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) in the Schreber-Str. on the W. side of the town.

**Cabs.** One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M. (to the Berlin stat. 75 pf., 1 M.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.); from all the railway-stations to the town 10 pf. more in each case. Handbags gratis, box 20 pf. Per hour  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , 2 M.

**Tramway**, to the neighbouring villages of Reudnitz, Connewitz, Plagwitz, Lindenau, Gohlis, and Eutritsch, 25 pf.

**Post Office** (Pl. 36) in the Augustus-Platz, opposite the theatre.

**Telegraph Office**, Kleine Fleischergasse 5, first floor (Pl. 43).

**Theatres.** At the New Theatre (Pl. 44) performances daily: central balcony 4 M., side-balcony 3, parquet  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , first boxes 2 M.; charges raised during the fairs. — At the Old Theatre (Pl. 45) performances on Sund. and Wed. in winter, and daily during the fairs.

\*Concerts in the *Gewandhaus*, celebrated, every Thursday in winter. Director Herr C. Reinecke (conducted by Mendelssohn in 1830-41).

**Exhibition of Art** (Pl. 7), *Del Vecchio's*, in the Kaufhalle, Markt 9; week-days 9-5, Sund. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.  
**English Church Service** at the Conservatorium.

**Leipsic**, Ger. *Leipzig* (387 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 127,000 inhab., and the centre of the German book trade, is the seat of the supreme commercial tribunal of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by five handsome suburbs, beyond which are a series of villages almost adjacent to the town. The population of Leipsic has increased more rapidly than that of almost any other town in Germany (the number was 44,800 in 1834; 62,400 in 1849; 85,400 in 1864).

Leipsic is said to have been originally a Slavonic settlement, called *Lipzk*, or 'the town of the lime-trees'. It is mentioned in history for the first time at the beginning of the 11th cent., and was soon afterwards fortified. About the year 1170 it was endowed with extensive privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, and thenceforward increased rapidly. As early as 1180 markets were held here biennially at 'Jubilate' and *Michaelmas*, and in the 15th cent. attained to great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was somewhat depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but after 1833, when Saxony joined the 'Zollverein' or German customs-union, it assumed most important dimensions. The *Jubilate* and *Michaelmas Fairs* are still attended by a vast concourse of merchants, but the New Year's Fair has considerably fallen off. On these occasions the town is thronged by from 30,000 to 40,000 traders from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., and by Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Turks. The most important of the staple commodities at the fairs are furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands here annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen. The total value of the sales effected at the fairs averages ten million pounds per annum.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the end of the 18th cent. There are upwards of 300 booksellers' shops and 80 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depôts of their books at Leipsic, whence they are forwarded to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. Many hundred booksellers congregate here at the Jubilate, and transact business at their own Börse, or Exchange.

Pleasant Promenades on the site of the old fortifications separate the inner town from the suburbs. On the S. side they are interrupted by the spacious AUGUSTUS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the new theatre, the museum, the Augsteum, the post-office (Pl. 36), and several private houses.

The \**New Theatre* (Pl. 44), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by C. F. Langhans of Berlin, was completed in 1868. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico,

the tympanum of which contains an allegorical group by Prof. *Hagen*; the Apollo, with Clio and Calliope, forming the 'acroterion', are by the same sculptor; the groups in the tympana of the wings are by Lürssen, Wittich, and Schiele. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, is turned towards the most attractive part of the promenades, and adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where a fountain plays to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p. m.; 50 pf.). — Farther on, at the corner of the Goethe and Park-Str., opposite the stations, rises the large, new building of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Creditanstalt* (Pl. 6), 1872-74.

The \*Museum (Pl. 31), opposite the theatre, designed by Prof. *L. Lange* of Munich, and completed in 1858, is chiefly remarkable for its collection of modern pictures. It was instituted in 1837 by the Leipsic Kunstverein, and since then has been considerably increased by purchase, and by the presentation of the Schletter Collection which consists chiefly of French pictures. (Sund. 10½-3, and Wed. and Frid. 10-4, gratis; Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-4, from Nov. to Jan. till 3 only, admission 50 pf.)

**Ground Floor.** To the left: DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS. 1st Cabinet: \*40. *Schwind*, Symphony, a sketch; 41-45. *C. Werner*, Views in water-colours. 2nd Cabinet: 23. *Wislicenus*, Abundance and Want, design for the oil-painting in the museum at Dresden; 24. *Wislicenus*, Myth of Prometheus, in water-colours; 2. *Genelli*, Abraham entertaining the angel, a sketch. 3rd Cabinet: \*3. *Genelli*, Battle of Bacchus, in pen and ink; 46. *Genelli*, Procession of Bacchus, in water-colours; these three last, executed in oils, are in Schack's collection at Munich; 13, 14. *Schnorr*, Siegmund and Sieglinde, Gunther and Brunhild, sketches for the frescoes at the palace at Munich. Long wall: \*11. *Overbeck*, Sophronia and Olindo at the stake, painted 'al fresco' in the Villa Massimi at Rome; 6. *H. Hess*, St. Theresa, 'al fresco' in the Allerheiligen Chapel at Munich. — To the right on the ground-floor are the private rooms of the *Leipziger Kunstverein*.

In a straight direction: SCULPTURES, chiefly casts from modern and a few Renaissance works; among them, 11. *Carstens*, Goddess of fate. Also, \*80. *Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede watering the eagle, an original work in marble; 17. *Duret*, Neapolitan improvisatore, in bronze; *Hildebrandt*, Adam (new). — We now ascend the staircase to the —

**First Floor.** I. ENTRANCE ROTUNDA. Sixteen landscapes with scenes from Homer's Odyssey, by *F. Preller* of Weimar, designs for the frescoes in the museum at Weimar. — II. ROOM, adjoining the last, early Italian and Spanish masters of no great value: 154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; 213. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna in clouds. — We now turn to the left and enter the —

III. ROOM: 105. *Heine*, Criminals in church; \*195. *Rethel*, Boaz finding Ruth; \*203. *H. Ritter*, Betrothal in Normandy; 119. *Koch*, Sacrifice of Noah; 198, 199, 202. *L. Richter*, Landscapes; 270. *Ph. Veit*, Germania, a repetition of the fresco in the Städels museum at Frankfort on the Main; 100. *Gurlitt*, Lago di Garda.

IV. PRINCIPAL SALOON, lighted from above: (1.) 296. *A. Zimmermann*, Historical landscape, with female centaurs as accessories by Rahl, after Genelli; *Calame*, \*\*25. Monte Rosa at sunrise, \*26. The Squall; \*98. *Gudin*, Stormy sea; *Calame*, \*28. Fall of rocks in the Haslithal, \*27. Paestum; 233. *Somers*: Cromwell; 224. *Schrader*, Frederick the Great after the battle of Collin; 230. *C. Sohn*, Donna Diana; 204. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep. \*275. *Verbaekhoven*, Flock of sheep; 470. *Lindenschmitt*, Ulrich von Hutten at

Viterbo in 1516 fighting with five Frenchmen who had jeered at Emp. Max.; 281. *W. Sohn*, Law consultation; 482. *Lesteng*, Lake in the Eifel; 415. *Preller*, Landscape with the good Samaritan. — The adjacent V. Room contains a fresco from the Casa Gualtieri at Orvieto, representing St. Michael with the Dragon, ascribed to Raphael without any authority, but nevertheless a fine work of the Umbrian school of the beginning of the 16th cent.

VI. Room: \*58. *Paul Delaroche*, Napoleon at Fontainebleau, 1814; 10. *Biard*, Arctic bear fight; 13. *Jacquand*, The young Gaston de Foix starving himself to death; 17. *Bouchot*, Funerals of Gen. Marceau; 9. *Biard*, Exorcism of the insane king Charles VI. of France; 4, 5, 6. *Bellange*, After the battle of Wagram, The recruit's farewell, The soldier's return; 11. *Biard*, Desert.

VII. LOGGIA. \*Frescoes by Th. Grosse of Dresden. In the dome to the left (turning our backs to the window), scenes from Greek mythology; to the right, history of the Creation from the Old Testament; in the central dome, Art. — We next enter a suite of smaller rooms. The marble statue of Raphael is executed by Haehnel of Dresden; that of \*Phidias is by Schilling.

VIII. Room: 428. *V. Hoe*, Council hall at Amsterdam; 490, 491. *Kockkoek*, Spring and winter landscape; 484. *Leys*, Party at a Dutch house, 17th cent. — IX. Room: 241. *Troyon*, Cows; 99. *Gudin*, Shipwreck; \*210. *Rottmann*, Corfu. — X. Room: \*211. *Rottmann*, Lake Copais in Boeotia; 234. *Spangenberg*, Luther and his family; 466. *Tidemand*, Norwegian emigrants' farewell. — XI. Room: \*268. *Vautier*, Peasants playing cards after church surprised by their wives; 487. *A. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia. — XII. Room: 116. *Jordan*, First visit after the wedding; *Defregger*, Grace-saying before dinner; \*118. *Knaus*, The sharpers. — XIII. Room: \*170. *Oeverbeck*, The rose miracle of St. Francis, a sketch in colours for the fresco in S.M. degli Angeli at Assisi; 120. *Koch*, Italian Landscape; 201. *L. Richter*, Ave Maria; 111. *J. Höbner*, Holy Family. — XIV. Room: 207. *Hoe*, Garden scene. — XV. Room: 341. *V. d. Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 340. *Neefs*, Interior of a church; 310. *Browser*, Taproom. — XVI. Room: 24. *Burgkmater*, Adoration of the Magi; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 40. Dying man; 46. Transfiguration; 44. Christian II. of Denmark; 43. George the Bearded of Saxony.

Second Floor. An extensive \*COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS (catalogue 1½ M) is arranged here in nine rooms, according to schools, affording a survey of the art of painting from the 13th cent. down to the present time.

The Augusteum (Pl. 2), on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1836 from designs by Schinkel, is the seat of the University founded in 1408, and now attended by 3000 students, and contains several of its collections and its lecture-rooms. The hall contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues of Saxon princes, and a \*frieze with reliefs by Rietschel, illustrative of the development of civilisation.

The adjacent Paulinerkirche (Pl. 26), restored in 1544, contains in the choir a monument by Rietschel to the Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, who was assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307. An inscription in the court of the house 'Zur grossen Feuerkugel' in the Universitäts-Str., at the back of the university indicates the room which Goethe is said to have occupied when a student here in 1767-68.

Not far from the Museum, towards the S. W., near the Bürger-

schule, rises the **Statue of Thaer** (Pl. 19), a distinguished agriculturist (d. 1828), in bronze, designed by *Rietschel*. The other monuments in the promenades are of no artistic merit.

The busy **GRIMMASCHE STRASSE**, which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 15, the *Fürstenhaus* completed about 1575, leads from the Augustus-Platz towards the W. to the **MARKT-PLATZ**, situated nearly in the centre of the city, and bounded on three sides by lofty and antiquated houses, some of them in the Renaissance style, while the fourth side is occupied by the **Rathaus** (Pl. 38), of 1556. Opposite to it, towards the S., is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 243).

To the N. W. the **Hain-Strasse**, at No. 31 in which *Schiller* resided in 1785 and 1789, leads to the **Brihl**, a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 45), near which is a monument (Pl. 12) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy. A small monument at the end of the *Ranstädter Steinweg* (Pl. B, C, 2) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowsky* was drowned in the *Elster* on that occasion is indicated by an inscription on the house *Lessing-Str. 10*, but the ground has been entirely altered since then.

The **Pleissenburg** (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), at the S.W. angle of the town, formerly the citadel, now containing barracks and public offices, dates from the 16th cent. The tower affords a good survey of the battlefield of 18th Oct., 1813 (custodian 75 pf.).

The **Churches** of Leipsic present few attractions. The *Nicolai-kirche* (Pl. 25) of 1525 contains some of the cannon balls of 1813 built into the walls by the windows, and a stone pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached, in a vaulted receptacle by the S. entrance. In the *Ritter-Strasse*, opposite, is the *Booksellers' Exchange* (comp. p. 244). — The *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 29), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, was consecrated in 1496. Concerts of sacred music, at which Bach's compositions are chiefly performed, are often given here in winter. Bach was organist at the adjacent *Thomas-Schule* from 1723 down to his death in 1750. Opposite the church to the N. (*Thomaskirchhof* No. 20, 1st floor) is the new *Industrial Museum*. — *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 28) and *Synagogue* (Pl. 42) modern. — To the E. of the choir of the *Church of St. John* (Pl. 22) is *Gellert's Tomb* (d. 1769).

A monument at the corner of the *Salomons-Str.* and *Dresdener Str.* (Pl. 10, F, 4) marks the spot where Major *Frieций* stormed the *Grimmasche Thor* on 19th Oct. 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. Near the '*Milch-Insel*' (Pl. F, 3), the first position within the town gained by the Allies on that day, is the *Kugel Denkmal* (Pl. 20), or 'Ball Monument', formed of projectiles found in the city and environs.

On the first floor of Grimmaische Steinweg 46, obliquely opposite to the Fricker monument, is the collection of a society for investigating the history of Leipsic (Sund. 10. 30 to 12. 30), containing a few reminiscences of the great battle. On the second floor is a new *Ethnographical Museum* (Sund., Tues., Thurs. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 M.).

The house No. 20 Königs-Strasse (Pl. E, 4), indicated by a memorial tablet, was occupied by Mendelssohn in 1835-41 and 1846-47. Since 1867 a range of new buildings for the medical faculty of the University has been erected in the S.E. suburb, including the *Anatomie* (Pl. 1), the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 5), the *Physiological Institute* (Pl. 34), the extensive *Municipal Hospital*, built in 1868-71 according to the directions of Professors Wunderlich and Thiersch, and lastly the *Pathological Institute* (Pl. 33).

Nos. 9, 10 Peters-Steinweg (Pl. 39) is the so-called *Römisches Haus*, built from designs by Hermann in 1833, and containing some good frescoes. In the staircase, Brutus condemning his sons, and Cornelia praising her sons the Gracchi, by *Wistlervus*; on the ground-floor \*landscapes illustrative of the *Odyssey*, by *Preller*, executed here for the first time (comp. p. 262); in the central saloon, Cupids on the ceiling by *Genelli*.

Adjoining the city on the N.W. is the \**Rosenthal* (Pl. A, B, 1), with its pretty meadow-grounds and beautiful oak plantations (cafés) and a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. 11). To the N. of these grounds is the village of *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. Farther distant is *Eutritzschen*, where 'Gose', a kind of beer which was once a favourite beverage of the Leipsickers, may still be tasted at the *Gosenschenke*.

The Collection of Baron Speck at *Lützschena* (one hour's drive to the N.W., beyond *Möckern*) comprises several good works by old masters of the Dutch, German and Italian schools (visitors apply to the custodian; closed on Sundays).

The Battle of Leipsic, which lasted four days, 16th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. On 19th Oct. at 11 a. m. a Prussian 'Landwehr' battalion stormed the *Grimma Gate* (p. 247) and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards *Lützen* by the bridge over the *Elster* near the *Ranstädt Gate*. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, and among them the Polish general Poniatowsky (p. 247); 26,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipsic.

A bird's eye view of the battle-field (see Plan) is best obtained from the tower of the *Pleissenburg* (p. 247). The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps better viewed from the *Napoleonsberg*, a

height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* estate, 2 M. S.E. of Leipsic, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon.

The village of *Probstheyda*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, was the centre of the French position. On a hill by the road-side,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. S.E. of Probstheyda, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th Oct. Another hill in the vicinity, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, bears a simple block of granite with an inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). The only building on which bullet marks are still visible is the château at *Döllitz*, 2 M. to the W. of the obelisk, where a detachment of Austrians was stationed. All the above points may be visited by flacre in about 3 hrs.

### 43. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3- $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; express fares 15 M 40, 11 M 80 pf.; ordinary 13 M 20, 9 M 90, 7 M 20 pf.

From Berlin to *Jüterbog*, see p. 212. —  $52\frac{1}{2}$  M. Zahna.

$59\frac{1}{2}$  M. Wittenberg (*Zur Goldnen Weintraube*, *Goldner Adler*, both in the market; *Schwarzer Bär*, Schloss-Str.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Elbe*, with 12,500 inhab., a fortress down to 1875, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauentzien.

On leaving the station, which lies outside the Elsterthor, we observe on the right an oak surrounded by a small garden which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec. 1520.

Passing through the Elsterthor, we enter the Kollegien-Strasse, on the left side of which rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House*, being part of the old Augustinian monastery, where 'Brother Augustin' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and was afterwards presented to him by the Elector.

*LUTHER'S ROOM*, with its stove of coloured tiles, table, armchair, and drinking goblet, is nearly in its original condition. — The so-called *BILDESAAL* contains portraits of the Reformers and Saxon Electors. — The keys are kept by the custodian of the palace in the Schloss-Strasse.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House*, indicated by an inscription, the property of the clergymen's seminary. — The nearly adjacent Infantry Barrack was once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1512. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the neighbouring Market-Place, under a Gothic canopy, rises a large \**Statue of Luther*, designed by Schadow, and erected in 1821, bearing the inscription, 'Ist's Gottes Werk, so wirds bestehn;

ist's Menschen Werk, wirds untergehn'. Farther to the W. is the Statue of Melanchthon, by Drake, erected in 1866.

The old *Bathhaus*, situated at the back of Luther's Monument, dating from the 16th cent., and restored in 1768, contains a few unimportant pictures of the school of Cranach, Luther's portrait, the Ten Commandments, and various objects which once belonged to the Reformer. — In the S.W. corner of the market-place is the dwelling-house of Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1533), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; but it has been frequently restored.

The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round roofless towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as an Arsenal.

Farther on is the \**Schlosskirche*, erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1814-17.

The wooden doors to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1888 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, who are interred in the church, by Drake.

In the INTERIOR of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of Elector *Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), of the school of Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1582), by Hans Vischer, a son of Peter. The relief of the Virgin is of the same school. The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, 1584.

In the *Stadtkirche*, which dates from the 14th cent., but was afterwards much altered, Luther frequently preached; and here in 1522 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds.

The INTERIOR is embellished with an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the platform is Luther preaching. Among other pictures are a Christ on the Cross and an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Cranach the Younger*, and a Presentation in the Temple. — The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. Among the tombstones are those of Matthias von Schulenburg (1571) and the younger Cranach (d. 1586).

The *Chapel zum heiligen Leichnam*, of the 14th cent., is adorned with a representation of the Lord's Vineyard by Cranach the Younger, 1569, with portraits of the Reformers and various allusions.

A new house in the Mittelgasse has a stone of the period of the Reformation built into it, bearing the characteristic inscription, 'Gottes Wort und Lutheri Schrift, des Babstes und Calvini Gift' (God's word and Luther's writings are poison to the pope and to Calvin).

FROM WITTENBERG TO CÖTHEN (see R. 44), 96 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 4 M. 50, 8. 40, 2. 40 pf.). 9 M. Coswig, on the Elbe (½ M. below which

is a ferry, whence Wörlitz is reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; see p. 292). — 20 M. *Rosselau*, junction of the line Magdeburg-Zerbst-Leipsic (p. 280); 28 M. *Dessau* (p. 290); 36 M. *Cöthen* (see below).

From Wittenberg to Falkenberg, branch-line in 2 hrs. — *Falkenberg*, see p. 253.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe. Stations *Bergwitz*, *Gräfenhainichen*, (82 M.) *Bitterfeld*, junction for Halle (p. 252) and Dessau (p. 292). Stat. *Delitzsch* (p. 253).

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 243. The station is nearly 1 M. from the town; a cab should therefore be at once secured.

#### 44. From Hamburg to Leipsic via Magdeburg.

238 M. RAILWAY in  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs.; express fares 37 M. 60, 25 M. 60 pf.; ordinary 31 M. 20, 22 M. 40, 18 M. 75 pf.

Luggage is examined at the custom-house before starting. From Hamburg to (79 M.) *Wittenberge*, see p. 157. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*, (110 M.) *Stendal* (junction for Berlin and Hanover, see p. 67), *Demke*, *Tangerhütte* (with extensive ironworks), *Mahlwinkel*, *Rogätz*, *Wolmirstedt*, and then along the bank of the Elbe to (163 M.) *Magdeburg* (p. 69).

The next stations are *Westerhüsen* and *Schönebeck*, a manufacturing place of some importance, connected with the neighbouring towns of *Gross-Salze* and *Frohse* by 'Colonisten-Strassen', constructed in 1772; near Gross-Salze are the salt-baths of *Elmen*.

Branch line hence to *Stassfurt* (*Hôtel Steinkopf*), with very extensive salt mines, and *Güsten*, a station on the Cöthen and Halberstadt Railway (p. 292).

Stat. *Gnadau* is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length. Stat. *Grizelne*, whence *Calbe* on the *Saale* is 3 M. distant.

194 M. *Cöthen* (\**Prinz von Preussen*; *Grosser Gasthof*; *Weintraube*), with 13,500 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin, and for Halberstadt and Aschersleben (R. 57). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the Schloss (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The principal church contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

FROM CÖTEN TO ASCHERSLEBEN,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M., in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 M. 60, 2 M. 70, 1 M. 80 pf.).  $12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Bernburg* (see p. 292); 20 M. *Güsten*, whence a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (see above);  $22\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Giersleben*;  $27\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aschersleben* (p. 292).

Near *Stumsdorf*, to the right, rises the *Petersberg* (657 ft. above the *Saale*), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here, erected in the 12th cent., and re-erected in 1857, contains tombs of the Wettin princes.

**216½ M. Halle.** Hotels. \**STADT HAMBURG*, next to the post-office, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 *M.*; \**KRONPRINZ*, near the market; \**GOLDNER RING*, *STADT ZÜRICH*, both in the market; *GOLDENE KUGEL*, *RUSSISCHER HOF*, both near the station; *PREUSSIISCHER HOF*, Stein-Str., near the post.

Restaurants. \**Goldschmidt*, Stein-Str.; *Zum Reichskanzler*, Leipziger Str.; *Tulpe, David*, both adjoining the University.

Cabs: Per drive for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 1 *M.*

*Halle*, an old town on the *Saale*, with 60,600 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, which now yield 11,000 tons of salt annually. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a member of the Hanseatic League and waged protracted feuds with the archbishops of Magdeburg; after the Peace of Westphalia it was annexed to Brandenburg. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817. The 'Pietistic' views for which the university was noted during the last century are now less in vogue, and the town has become a commercial place of considerable importance.

In the market-place situated in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of Roland (see p. 103). Between this and the mediæval *Rathaus* is a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759), who was born here in 1685, erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind).

The \**Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady*, erected in 1530-54, with four towers which belong to a still earlier structure, two of them connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. (Sacristan, An der Halle 6, at the back of the church, down a stair.)

Interior. \*Altar-piece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. To the right by the altar a small picture by *Cranach*, the Fourteen helpers in need. The chief treasure of the church is a double winged \*picture, painted by *Cranach* in 1529 for Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, representing SS. Magdalene, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin; on the external sides the Annunciation, St. John, and St. Augustine.

The finest church is that of \**St. Maurice* (sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, dating from the 12th cent.; elegant choir of 1388; fine carved \*wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints, of 1488; beside it ancient winged pictures; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Haloren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities, and are probably descended from the Wends who once inhabited this district.

The *University Buildings* were erected in 1834; 1000 students.

*Francke's Institutions* on the S.E. side of the town, near the rail. station, comprising a Prot. orphan-asylum, school, laboratory,

printing-office, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith, unaided by capital. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze Statue of Francke (d. 1727) by Rauch.

The *Cathedral* contains a good altar-piece, representing Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjacent is the old residence of the archbishops of Magdeburg, which now belongs to the university, and contains the valuable collections of the *Thuringian-Saxon Antiquarian Society*.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the *Moritzburg*, erected in 1484, and the *Jägerberg*, which affords a good survey of the town.

*Kröllwitz*, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. N. of Halle, opposite the *Giebichenstein*, is a favourite resort. Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river, after having vowed to erect a church (p. 287) should his attempt prove successful. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. \**Wittekind*, a watering-place near the *Giebichenstein*, is much frequented in summer.

From *Halle* to *Aschersleben*, see p. 292.

FROM HALLE TO COTTBUS AND GUBEN, 132 M., railway in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 16 M 90, 12 M 70, 8 M 50 pf.). Stations *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 251); *Eilenburg*, where the *Mulde* is crossed.

48 M. *Torgau* ("Gold. Anker, in the market"), a fortified town on the *Elbe*, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 10,700 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813-14 the town was besieged by Tarentzien. *Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany, 1431-1544, formerly a residence of the electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the courtyard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and likewise the plastic decorations, are all well worth noticing. The late Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and several pictures of Cranach's school. The *Rathaus*, with three high gables, dates from the end of the 16th cent.

80 M. *Falkenberg*, junction of the *Wittenberg-Elsterwerda-Kohlfurt* (p. 183), and the *Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden* lines (R. 36). Stations *Beutersitz*, *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (p. 212), *Kalau*, junction of the *Lübbenau* and *Kamenz* line (p. 209), *Eichow*, and (108 M.) *Cottbus* (p. 184), where the train crosses the *Berlin* and *Görlitz* line.

132 M. *Guben*, see p. 182.

Near stat. *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters the dominions of Saxony, passes *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct. 1813, crosses the *Parthe*, and reaches (238 M.) *Leipsic* (see p. 243).

#### 45. From Leipsic to Nuremberg via Hof.

221 M. SAXON RAILWAY. To *Hof*, express in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 13 M 20, 8 M 80, 6 M 60 pf. — BAVARIAN RAILWAY from *Hof* to *Nuremberg* via *Lichtenfels*, in  $5\frac{3}{4}$ -8 hrs.

*Leipsic*, see p. 243. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, junction for *Zwenkau* and *Meuselwitz*; 13 M. *Kieritsch*, junction for *Chemnitz* (p. 240).

24½ M. Altenburg (\**Hôtel de Russie*; \**Hôtel de Saxe*; *Thüringer Hof*; *Bair. Hof*. Restaurants: *Jungmann*, *Rathskeller*, *Heyne*. Confectioner, *Böttger*, by the theatre), with 22,000 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss* which rises picturesquely above the town upon a lofty porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17th-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kauffungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored of late, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice. The late Gothic *Schlosskirche*, erected in 1410-11, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the *Schlossberg*. The *Theatre*, *Landesbank*, *Gymnasium*, and a number of handsome dwelling houses have been recently erected. The *Rathhaus* in the market, built in 1562, in a good German Renaissance style, has some richly decorated rooms.

The new *Museum*, which was opened in 1876, near the station, contains the valuable collection of Art which the late minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1853) bequeathed to the country.

Of special importance are the 166 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned: five paintings on wood by *Luca Signorelli* representing scenes from the Passion; No. 60 a *Madonna* of the school of *Botticelli*; 73 and 90. *Madonna with Angels*, and *Madonna Enthroned*, *Giovanni di Paolo* of Siena; 118. and 119. *St. Helena*, and *St. Anthony*, a winged picture, *Perugino*; 8 tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. *Madonna in a landscape*, remains of a room-decoration, *Gentile Bellini*. Also 76 copies from *Raphael*, *Titian*, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume.

FROM ALTENBURG TO WEISSENFELS, 35 M., branch-line in 2½ hrs. viâ *Meuselwitz* and (16 M.) *Zeitz* (p. 256).

Stations *Gössnitz* (junction for Chemnitz, p. 240, and for Gera, p. 256), *Crimmitschau*, (48½ M.) *Werdau*, all manufacturing towns. To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*. Stat. *Neumark* is another manufacturing place.

From Neumark by a branch-line in ½ hr. to *Greiz* (\**Hennig*; *Löwe*), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and commanded by an old castle. In the town are a modern palace and *Rathhaus*. — From Greiz to Gera, 16 M., in 1½ hr., through the picturesque valley of the *Elster*, viâ *Neumühle*, *Berga*, *Wünschendorf*, and *Wolfsgefährt*. Gera, see p. 256.

59 M. *Reichenbach* (*Lamm*; *Deutscher Kaiser*. — *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for Chemnitz and Dresden (R. 40), is a manufacturing place with 14,600 inh. The train now crosses the profound *Göltzschthal* by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. Far below, to the left, is the small town of *Mylau*. Stations *Netzschkau*, with an old castle, and *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges to *Oelsnitz*, viâ *Treuen*, *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*, where it rejoins the main line.

The train now crosses the *Elsterthal* by another handsome viaduct.

75 M. Plauen (\**Deil's Hotel*; *Grüner Baum*; *Engel*), a loftily situated (1188 ft.) manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 28,756 inhab., the capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Radschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt (*advocatus regni*).

At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide. — To EGGER, 121 M. — Stations *Weischlitz*, *Oelsnitz* (see above), *Elster*, a frequented watering-place, *Brambach*, *Votterseeruth*, *Franzensbad*, and Eger (see Baedeker's *S. Germany and Austria*).

To HOF. Next stations *Mehltheuer*, *Schönberg*.

From Schönberg a diligence runs twice daily to (8½ M.) *Schleiz* (*Sonne; Erbprinz*), formerly the capital of the principality of Reuss-Schleiz, which is now united to Greiz, a small town pleasantly situated and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late Gothic Bergkirche is worthy of notice. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Hetschruhe*, a château of the prince. To the W., 4½ M., is \**Schloss Burgk*, a château of the prince and seat of the administration, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About 7½ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalburg* (*Weisses Ross*), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts. Pedestrians will find a walk through the valley of the Saale to Schloss Burgk, 1¼ hr., attractive.

Lobenstein (1400 ft.; *Kurhaus-Hotel*; *Löwe*; *Rathskeller*; *Reuss. Hof*), a small town beautifully situated on the *Lemnitz*, and commanded by an old watch-tower on the hill above it, was the residence of the princes of Reuss-Lobenstein down to 1824, and has been rebuilt since a fire in 1863. The chalybeate springs and hydropathic establishment are much frequented. Diligences to (16 M.) Schleiz, (18 M.) Eichicht (p. 267), and (21 M.) Hof.

104 M. HOF (\**Hirsch*; \**Löwe*; *Bair. Hof*; *Lamm*, moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 16,000 inhab. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563.

From Hof to Franzensbad, Eger, and thence to Carlsbad, see Baedeker's *S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM HOF TO LOBENSTEIN, 21 M., diligence once a day via *Hirschberg* (*Goldene Hirsch*), on the *Saale*. From this point the following walk is recommended: down the valley of the river to *Sparrnberg* (1 hr.), a small town on the left bank, with a ruin; 1¼ hr. *Blankenberg*, on the right bank, with an old château; ½ hr. *Blankenstein*, picturesquely situated on the left bank; 40 min. *Harra*; 20 min. *Lemnitzhammer*; ¼ hr. *Gottliebethal*, on the high road from Hirschberg to Lobenstein; thence via *Weidmannsrüh*, a small shooting lodge, to (2½ hrs.) *Saalburg* (see above).

Stations *Oberkotzau*, *Schwarzenbach*, *Markt-Schorgast*. Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stations *Neuenmarkt* (junction for Baireuth), *Unter-Steinach*, and (146 M.) *Culmbach* (\**Goldener Hirsch*; \**Rail. Restaurant*), a town celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg* which is now used as a prison.

Near stat. *Mainleus*, at the foot of *Schloss Steinhausen*, the *Weisse*

and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond stat. *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. Near stat. *Hochstadt* the *Rodach* falls into the *Main*.

165 M. **Lichtenfels** (*Krone*) is the junction of the *Werra* line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 51). On the hill to the right, farther on, are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of \**Banz*, now the property of Duke Max of Bavaria, which command a fine view of the valley of the *Main* and contain a valuable collection of fossils. The handsome church contains numerous relics. To the left, on the hill opposite *Banz*, rises the richly decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage-shrine in Franconia, with frescoes by A. Palme. To the S., farther on, rise the precipitous limestone rocks of the *Staffelberg*, beyond which, on the opposite side, is the *Veitsberg*, with a chapel and ruined castle commanding a beautiful view.

*Bamberg* and thence to *Nuremberg*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

#### 46. From Leipsic to Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 22 M 48, 16 M 80, 11 M 30 pf. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 55.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. Stat. *Barneck*, junction for *Zeitz*, *Gera*, *Saalfeld*, and *Eichicht*.

FROM LEIPSIC TO EICHICHT, 93 M., by railway in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 11 M 80, 9 M 5, 6 M 10 pf.). The train follows the direction of the *Elster*. The first important place is —

27½ M. *Zeitz* (\**Kronprinz; Löwe*), an old town with cloth and other manufactures, situated on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1029; Gothic abbey church of the 15th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has an important library and a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. About 1½ M. to the S. of *Zeitz* lies *Bosan*, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, with ruins of the church, which was built in 1168. *Zeitz* is the junction of the *Weissenfels* line (p. 254).

Then through the beautiful *Elsterthal* to *Crossen*, *Köstritz* (famous for its beer; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt-baths), and —

45 M. *Gera* (*Frommaten*; \**Reussischer Hof*), the capital of the principality of *Reuss*, a busy manufacturing town with 16,328 inhab. on the *Weisse Elster*. The *Johannis-Platz* is adorned with a modern statue of Count *Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1636). Handsome Rathhaus. On the *Hainberg*, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. Railway to *Gössnitz* (p. 254) in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; to *Weimar* (p. 260) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

Beyond stat. *Wolfsgeföhrt* the *Elster* is quitted. Stat. *Weida* (*Ring*), in the Duchy of *Weimar*, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the railway; the *Osterburg* is an old *Schloss* to the N. W. of the town. Stations *Niederpöllnitz*, *Trüptis*.

67 M. *Neustadt* on the *Oria* (*Goldner Löwe*), a manufacturing town in the Duchy of *Weimar*, with a handsome late Gothic Rathaus. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant is the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*, a shooting lodge of the Duke of Altenburg; and 6 M. from *Neustadt* is *Hummelshain*, with a château and deer-park of the duke. Diligence three times daily from *Neustadt* to (12½ M.) *Schleiz* (p. 256).

Stations *Oppurg*; *Pösneck* (*Hirsch; Ritter*), a town in the Duchy of *Meiningen*, with porcelain and other manufactures; diligence once daily to *Ziegenrück* (*Preuss. Hof*) 11 M., and thence to *Lobenstein* (p. 265). Stations *Könitz*, *Unter-Wellendorf*.

85 M. **Saalfeld** (\**Hirsch; Preussischer Hof; Meininger Hof*), an old town on the N. E. boundary of the Thuringian forest, picturesquely situated on the *Saale*, possessing sewing-machine and other manufactures. *Rathaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1583-87. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the suburb is the *Schloss* of the extinct dukes of Saalfeld. Near the town are the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. The termination of many of the names of places on the right bank of the *Saale* in *itz* indicate their Slavonic origin. — Railway from Saalfeld to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see pp. 258-60. Diligence from Saalfeld to *Blankenburg* (p. 277) twice daily.

93 M. **Eichicht**, a small village prettily situated at the confluence of the *Loquitz* and *Saale*, is a great dépôt of the slate quarries in the neighbourhood, and is at present the terminus of the railway.

**Stations Markranstedt, Kötschau.** The salt-works of *Dürrenberg* are passed, and the *Saale* crossed. 19 M. **Corbetha** is the junction for *Halle* (see below).

**BATTLE FIELDS.** Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rosbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen*, 5 M. to the E., two battles were fought. In the first of these, 6th Nov., 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was mortally wounded, after having defeated the Imperial troops. A block of granite with a Gothic roof marks the spot. At *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but undecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen.

**Merseburg (Sonne; Halber Mond)**, 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line towards *Halle*, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 13,678 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of Imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1543. The "Cathedral", founded in the 10th cent., now consists of a choir of the 13th and late Gothic nave of the 15th cent. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., a Crucifixion and Entombment by L. Cranach (with a portrait of Luther among the soldiers), and a Marriage of St. Catharine in Albert Dürer's style. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late Gothic style. The *Schloss* of the 15th cent., partially restored in the 17th, once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its numerous towers. Near the *Keuschberg*, in the vicinity, Emp. Henry I. gained a great victory over the Hungarians in 933. — A diligence runs once daily to the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt*.

25 M. **Weissenfels (Schütze; Goldner Hirsch; Nelkenbusch)**, on the *Saale*, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, a town with 16,956 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels - Querfurt. The body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed after the battle of Lützen in a room at the *Amtshaus*. The *Klemmberg*, which rises above the *Schloss*, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz (Gera, Altenburg)*, see pp. 254, 256.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Gosek*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with tolerable success.

33 M. **Naumburg** (\**Sächs. Hof; Preussischer Hof; Richter's Hotel*), an ancient town, mentioned as early as the 10th cent.,

with 16,327 inhab., at some distance from the station, is an important looking and pleasantly situated place. The *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul*, dating from the 13th cent., and probably consecrated in 1242, with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic, that at the W. end dating from 1245-72, and the other, to the E., from the 14th cent.; below the latter is a spacious crypt. Curious sculptures of the 13th cent. on the pillars of the wall of the W. choir, representing the founders of the church. The N. W. tower is in the late Gothic style. The *Stadtkirche* contains a small picture by Cranach the Elder, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. The *Bürgergarten* on the Galgenberg commands a fine view. In the Court of Assises (*Schwurgerichts-Gebäude*) is a fresco by Bendemann.

Diligence daily from Naumburg to Freiburg on the Unstrut (*Schwarzer Bär; Goldner Ring*), 5 M. to the N.W., which contains a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient Schloss on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was once an imperial residence; the tower is visible from the railway near Naumburg. *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 41), lived and died (1852) at Freiburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1869.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforte*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men received the first rudiments of their education. The fine early Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Sulza is very picturesque.

37½ M. Kösen (*Preuss. Hof; Traube*, near the station; \**Ritter; Kurzhalz; Curhaus; Rest. Kuchengarten*, with picturesque view) is a pleasant little watering place with salt-baths. The *Knabenberg*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are the prettiest points in the environs.

To the left on the hill rises the \**Rudelsburg*, where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71; farther on are the two lofty towers of *Saaleck*.

41 M. Gross-Heringen (Zur Saalbahn), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena*, *Rudolstadt*, and *Saalfeld*.

FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO SAALFELD, 47 M., railway in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 6 M 10, 4 M 70, 3 M 20 pf.). The line ascends the pretty valley of the Saale to *Camburg* (Erbprinz).

9½ M. Dornburg, situated on a lofty rock, with three *Castles*, the oldest of which was an imperial residence as early as the time of Otho I.; the one in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus, and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828. Fine views from the garden-terraces. At the foot of the rocks lies *Dorndorf* (Zum blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to the 'Hohe Leeden', on the Saale, opposite Dornburg, affording a good view of the castles, especially in the morning.

15½ M. Jena (*Bär; Deutsches Haus; Sonne*), a town of Weimar with 8500 inhab., celebrated for its university, which was founded in 1548 and attained a high repute about the end of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*. Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious

men who were once students at the university; thus to Arndt, Fichte, and Schiller in the Leutragasse; to the latter also in the Schlossgasse and the Jenergasse. Goethe's lodgings in the Schlossgasse and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out. The *Market-Place* is embellished with a "Statue of John Frederick the Generous" (d. 1557), the founder of the university. The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1572. Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which the collection of coins is the most valuable. In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town is a monument to *Schulze* (d. 1860), an eminent political economist and agriculturist. In the vicinity are the *University-Library*, containing 180,000 vols. and some early Flemish hymn-books with miniatures. Farther on in the *Fürstengraben* is the monument of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851). The *Botanical Garden* is open daily. The Garden of the *Observatory* on the S. side of the town contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. The house through which the garden is entered bears a memorial tablet. The inn 'Zur Tanne' at *Camsdorf*, on the opposite bank of the *Saale*, bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there.

The *Environs of Jena*, where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (at the bottom of the valley is sand, above it gypsum, then red clay, and finally limestone), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the *Saale* a double avenue of trees, the 'Paradies', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg* to the E. rises the *Fuchsturm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain* (where the key is kept), or from *Camsdorf* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. — Near *Wöllnitz*, on the *Saale*, 2 M. above Jena, rises the *Sophienhöhe*, a fine point of view; opposite to it lies *Lichtenhain*, which, like *Ziegenhain* and *Wöllnitz*, is a favourite resort of the students. — The *Forsthaus*, 2 M. to the W., is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct. 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 190,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Duke William of Brunswick. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstädt (comp. p. 260).

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the *Saale*. To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the extensive ruins of the *Lobdaburg*, 3 M. from Jena. Stat. *Göschwitz* (junction for Weimar and Gera, p. 260). *Rothenstein*.

26 M. *Kahla* ( *Löwe*), a small town in the Duchy of Altenburg, is still surrounded by ancient walls. Opposite to it rises the old fortress of *Leuchtenburg*, a good point of view, originally erected, like all the other castles on the *Saale*, for protection against the Slavs (now a hotel and pension). To the right of the road, 4 M. from Kahla, lies *Orlamünde*, at the confluence of the *Saale* and the *Orla*, once the seat of the powerful counts of that name. The well-known spectre of the White Lady, which is said to appear at the palace of Berlin as the harbinger of the death of the king, is supposed to have been a Countess of Orlamünde (comp. p. 18). Stat. *Uhldödt*.

40 M. *Rudolstadt* (*Ritter*, R. and A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; *Löwe*; *Adler*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Curhaus*, with a garden and baths), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing several pictures and casts. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collec-

tion of shells. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of Rudolstadt is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. On the high-road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. above Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in the first house of which Schiller resided in 1788. The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view.

Beyond Rudolstadt the train ascends the valley of the Saale and crosses the battle-field of 10th Oct. 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Russians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell. From stat. *Schwarza* (Rail. Restaurant, D. 1-3 M.) a road to the W. leads into the Schwarzatal (p. 277).

47 M. *Saalfeld*, where the line joins the Leipsic and Eichicht railway, see p. 257.

**FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO STRAUSSFURT**, 33 M., a branch-line, passing near *Auerstädt* (see below). *Straussfurt*, see p. 289.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*.

43 M. *Sulza* (*Grossherzog von Sachsen*), another small place with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies *Auerstädt*. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station lies *Hassenhausen*, near which the battle of Jena, or *Auerstädt*, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct. 1806 (see above). A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. *Apolda* (*Post; Strauss; Hotel Bismarck*) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories (11,000 inhab.). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. *Weimar*, see p. 262.

**FROM WEIMAR TO GERA**, 42 M., by railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 8 M. 30, 4. 50, 3. 20. Stations *Mellingen*, 14 M. *Jena* (p. 258), *Göschwitz* (junction for *Saalfeld* and *Gross-Heringen*, p. 259); then *Roda*, *Hermsdorf*, *Kraftsdorf*, and (42 M.) *Gera* (p. 256).

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. Stat. *Vieselbach*.

72 M. *Erfurt*, see p. 265.

Branch-line from Erfurt to *Nordhausen*, see p. 289.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest (comp. Maps pp. 276, 280). Stat. *Neu-Dietendorf* (\*Rail. Restaurant) is a well-built Moravian colony.

Branch-line from Neu-Dietendorf (6 M., in 20 min.; fares 80, 60, 40 pf.) to *Arnstadt* ("Henne; Sonne"), a prettily situated town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with an ancient Rathhaus and Schloss. The "Liebfrauenkirche" of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of Count Günther of Schwarzburg and his wife, 1368. — The road from Arnstadt to *Ilmenau* (15 M.; diligence twice a day in 3 hrs.) traverses the *Plaue'scher Grund*, or valley of the Gera, and passes *Plaue* (with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg*). From the *Reinsberg*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Plaue, one of the finest "panoramic views in Thuringia may be obtained. Beyond Plaue the road quits the valley of the Gera and leads by *Neusiss* and *Martinroda* (where a road to the right diverges to Elgersburg, p. 278), to *Ilmenau* (p. 278).

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen*; viz. the *Wachsenburg* (1415 ft.), the property of the Duke of Coburg-Cotha, used occasionally as a state-prison, the *Mühlberg*, a total ruin, and the *Gleichen*, in tolerable preservation. *Schloss Molsdorf*, 3 M. to the E. of Dietendorf, is a seat of the Duke of Coburg. *Siebleben*, to

the right among trees, as Gotha is approached, is the summer residence of Gustav Freytag, the talented author of 'Debet and Credit' and other works. The train skirts the *Seeberg*.

89 M. **Gotha**, see R. 49.

Branch-lines to *Leinefelde* (p. 286) and *Ohrdruf* (p. 284).

Beyond Gotha, and particularly at the point where the line emerges from a deep cutting, a fine view is obtained of the wooded mountains of Thuringia, among which the *Inselsberg* is most conspicuous. In the foreground stands the château of *Tenneberg*, at the foot of which lies the small town of Waltershausen.

97 M. **Fröttstedt**.

FROM FRÖTTSTEDT TO FRIEDRICHRODA,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M., branch-line in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. viâ (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Waltershausen* (*Hôtel zur Eisenbahn*) and *Schnepfenthal*, where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. *Friedrichroda*, see p. 284.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.). From stat. *Wutha* a diligence runs twice daily to Ruhla (p. 281).

114 M. **Eisenach**, see R. 50. From Eisenach to Coburg, see R. 51.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (fine retrospect of the *Wartburg* on the right) to its union with the *Werra*. Stat. *Herleshausen* (pleasant excursion hence, or from Eisenach, to the \**Heil-drastein*, an eminence 12 M. to the N., near the small town of *Treffurt*, rising upwards of 1000 ft. above the *Werratal*, and commanding a magnificent view). In the distance, on the left bank, are visible the ruins of the *Brandenburg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. Stat. *Gerstungen*; to the left lies the small town of *Berka*. The train quits the valley of the *Werra*, and enters that of the *Fulda*.

136 M. **Bebra** (\**Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the railway to Frankfort viâ Fulda (R. 60).

Branch-line from Bebra to *Eschwege* on the *Werra*, viâ *Sontra* and *Hoheneiche* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M., in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.), and thence viâ *Eichenberg* (p. 285) and *Friedland* to (52 M.) *Göttingen* (p. 99).

Stations *Rotenburg*, once the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenburg, *Alt-Morschen*, *Beiseforth*, and *Melsungen*, an old and prettily situated town. At *Guckshagen*, near *Melsungen*, a beautiful view of the picturesque town, situated on both banks of the *Fulda*, and the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed) is disclosed; in the distance rises the Hercules (p. 98) on the *Wilhelmshöhe*.

164 M. **Guntershausen** (p. 310) is the junction for Giessen and Frankfort. Stat. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

172 M. **Cassel**, see p. 92.

## 47. Weimar.

**Hotels.** \*ERBPRINZ (Pl. 1); \*RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. 2); R. at both 3 M., L. 50 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ M.; ZIEGLER's HÔTEL (Pl. 5); SEEBERG's HÔTEL 2. ELEPHANTEN (Pl. 3); ADLER (Pl. 4); Pension of Dr. von Villers, Brauhause-Str. G 104 b, 7 M per day, or 180 M per month.

**Restaurants.** Stadthaus in the market-place; Werther, Theater-Platz, — \*Isleib, confectioner, Schloss-Platz. — Wine at Dimme's (Café National), Frauendorf-Str.; Freund, corner of the Schiller-Str.

**Conveyances.** Omnibus to the town (1 M. from the station) 25 pf.; cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 M.

**Theatre.** Operas on Sundays and Thursdays; plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

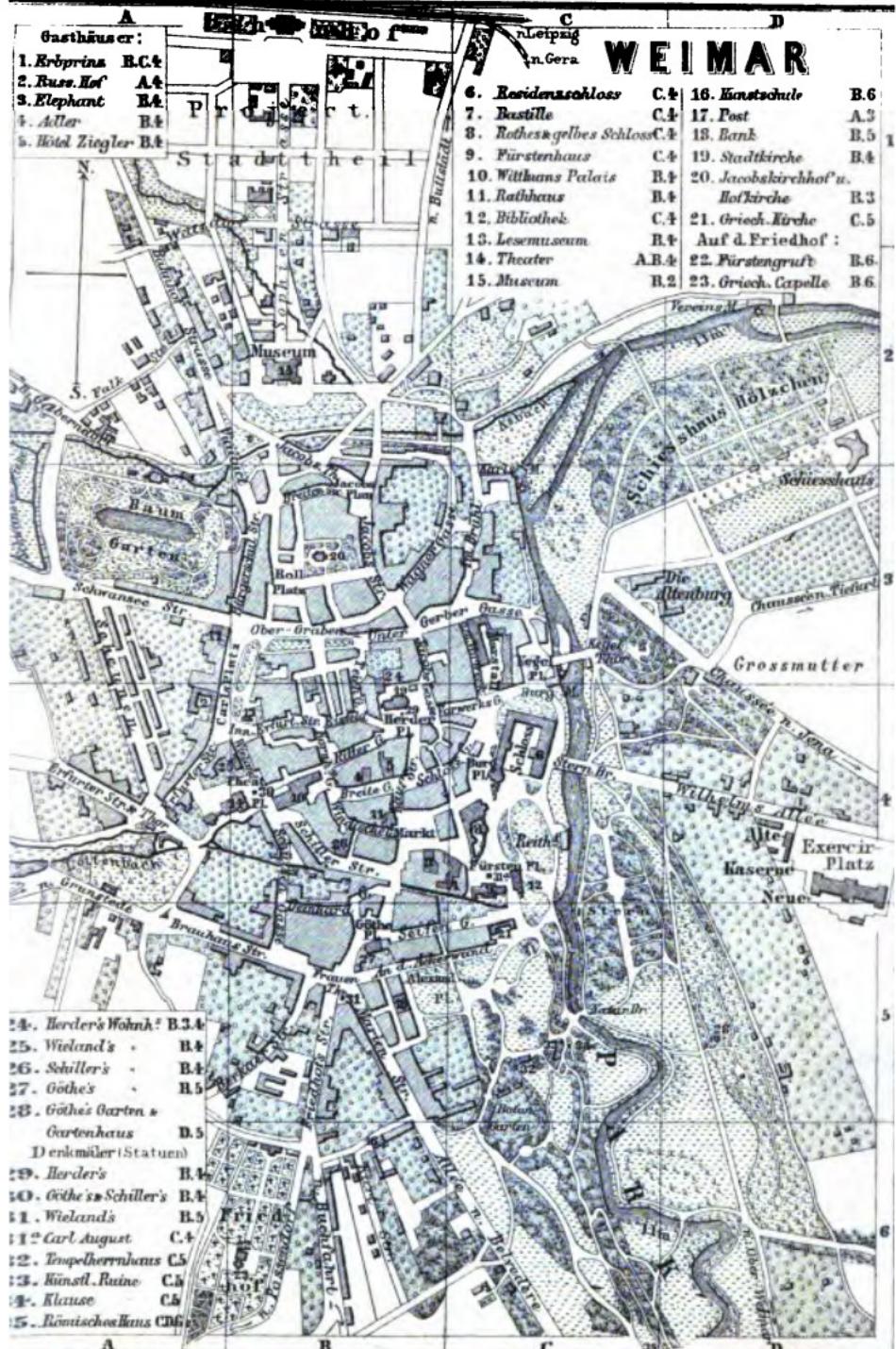
English Church Service occasionally.

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 16,000 inhab., an irregularly built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, Goethe resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries Herder and Wieland also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 Schiller, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is now the residence of several eminent painters, including Preller, Hummel, Schwerdtgeburt, and Brendel.

The \*Museum (Pl. 15), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, which we observe in approaching the town from the station by the broad Sophien-Str., is adorned with fourteen figures on the chief façade emblematical of the different branches of ancient and modern art (open from May to Sept. daily, except Mond., 10-4; on Sund. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. to April on Sund. and holidays 11-3, and Wed. and Sat. 10-3).

**GROUND FLOOR.** In the W. saloon and the N. W. pavilion are casts from the antique, chronologically arranged. Frieze in relief in three sections by Härtel of Dresden, representing the Education of the youth of Germany, the Battle of Arminius, and the Walhalla. A niche in the staircase contains Steinhäuser's colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble.

**FIRST FLOOR.** The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the three smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 62-67. by Lucas Cranach. — The N. (or Preller) Gallery contains a cycle of "Mural Paintings from the Odyseay" by Preller, representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The large landscape paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours, and rank amongst the best modern works of art, while their arrangement is most skilfully adapted to the architectural structure of the room. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by Carstens, Cornelius, Schwind, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by Schwind.





The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, woodcuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Caracci*, and *Guido Reni*. — The S. pavilion contains miniatures, artificial jewels, and impressions of gems.

In the centre of the town, in an open square, in which *Herder's House* (Pl. 24, the parsonage) is also situated, rises the *Stadt-Kirche*, built in 1440 (Pl. 19).

It possesses one of *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a "Crucifixion", containing portraits of *Luther* and *Melanchthon*, and the artist and his family. *Herder* (d. 1803) reposes in the nave of this church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto 'Licht, Liebe, Leben'. The life-size stone figure of *L. Cranach* (d. 1553), 'pictoris celeberrimi', has been brought here from the churchyard of St. Jacob and recently restored. The brass which marks the grave of Duke *Bernard* (d. 1639), is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to princes of Weimar interred here.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 29) designed by *Schaller*, erected in 1850 by 'Germans from all countries'.

To the E. of the *Stadtkirche* rises the grand-ducal \**Palace* (Pl. 6), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partially under *Goethe's* superintendence.

The *INTERIOR* (the intendant lives in the court-yard, in the corner to the right; fee  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M) is decorated with *Frescoes*: in the 'HERDEZIMMER' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger*; in the SCHILLERZIMMER scenes from *Fiesco*, *Don Carlos*, *Wallenstein*, *Mary Stuart*, etc., by *Neher*; in the GOETHEZIMMER scenes from *Egmont*, *Faust*, *Hermann und Dorothea*, etc., by *Neher*; in the \*WIELANDZIMMER *Oberon*, etc., by *Preller*. The APARTMENT OF THE GRAND-DUCHESS (accessible in her absence only) contains the original \**CARTOONS* (apostles) of *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper, the GRAND-DUKE'S ROOM is adorned with modern pictures by *Ary Scheffer*, *Wislicenus*, etc.; in the DRAWING-ROOMS are landscapes by *Preller*; the BERNHARD'S-ZIMMER contains the armour of Duke *Bernard* (d. 1639), the hero of the Thirty Years' War.

An equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus* was unveiled in the neighbouring FÜRSTENPLATZ (Pl. C, 4), in 1875; it represents the Grand-Duke in the general's uniform of that period, with his head encircled by a wreath of laurels; designed by *Donndorf* of Weimar.

The grand-ducal \**Library* (Pl. 12), established in the 'Grüne Schloss' adjacent to the *Fürstenhaus* (Pl. 9), is open to the public daily 9-12 and 2-4, except in June, and the Christmas and Easter vacations (fee 1 M).

It contains 170,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two of the most celebrated old maps of the 16th cent., drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus* and several of *Goethe*; marble bust of *Goethe* over life-size by *David d'Angers* (1831), another marble \*bust by *Trippel* of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by *Dannecker*, that of *Herder* by *Trippel*, also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland*, *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. — *Luther's* monastic gown, the belt of *Gustavus Adolphus*, *Goethe's* court uniform and dressing-gown, and other historical and literary curiosities are also shown. The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection.

In the market-place is the handsome modern Gothic **Rathhaus** (Pl. 11), which contains busts of Schiller, Goethe, Wieland, and Herder, and a statue of Goethe by Hütter. The opposite house, now a bookseller's shop, was once occupied by the painter *Lucas Cranach*, as his chosen device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates.

**Schiller's House** (Pl. 26) in the Schiller-Strasse, which has been purchased by the town, contains a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12, and 2-6, fee optional).

In front of the **Theatre** (Pl. B, 4) rises the **\*Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 30), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Riet-schel. The illustrious pair are united in a happily conceived group.— To the N.W. of the monument, in the same Platz, is **Wieland's House** (Pl. 25).

**Goethe's House** (Pl. 27) in the Goethe-Platz, in the S. quarter of the town, opposite the fountain, is not accessible. His collections are shown on Fridays in summer, 9-12 o'clock.

Farther on, near the former Frauenthör, is **Wieland's Monument** (Pl. 31), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The new **\*Cemetery**, on the S. side of the town, contains the **Grand Ducal Vault** (Pl. 22; open in summer daily 11-12 and 2-5; the custodian lives at Mostgasse 3, near the palace; fee 1 M.), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. By the W. wall, near the ducal vault, are memorial-stones to the eminent composer *Hummel* (d. 1837) and the philanthropist and satyrist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826). Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly decorated **Russian-Greek Chapel** (Pl. 23), beneath which the grand-duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred.

To the left of the cemetery is the **Grand-Ducal School of Art** (Kunstschule, Pl. 16), founded in 1860, with a permanent exhibition (11-2).

*Dr. Schwabe*, Wilhelms-Allee B 120, possesses a collection of Early German and Mediæval Antiquities, to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The **\*Park** (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Römische Haus* (Pl. 35). At the extremity of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. On an eminence beyond rises the **Belvedere** château (Pl. B, C, 6), built in 1724-32, with hot-houses and pleasure grounds, connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue (Restaurant and pretty view).

The château and park of *Tieffurt*, on the Ilm, 2 M. E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt* on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend *Sophia Brentano* (d. 1800).



# ERFURT.

1 : 18.050  
100 200 300 400 500 Meter

## Plätze.

- I Fisch Markt C 1
- II Weine Markt C 2
- III Hirschgarten C 3
- IV Hospital Pl. D 2

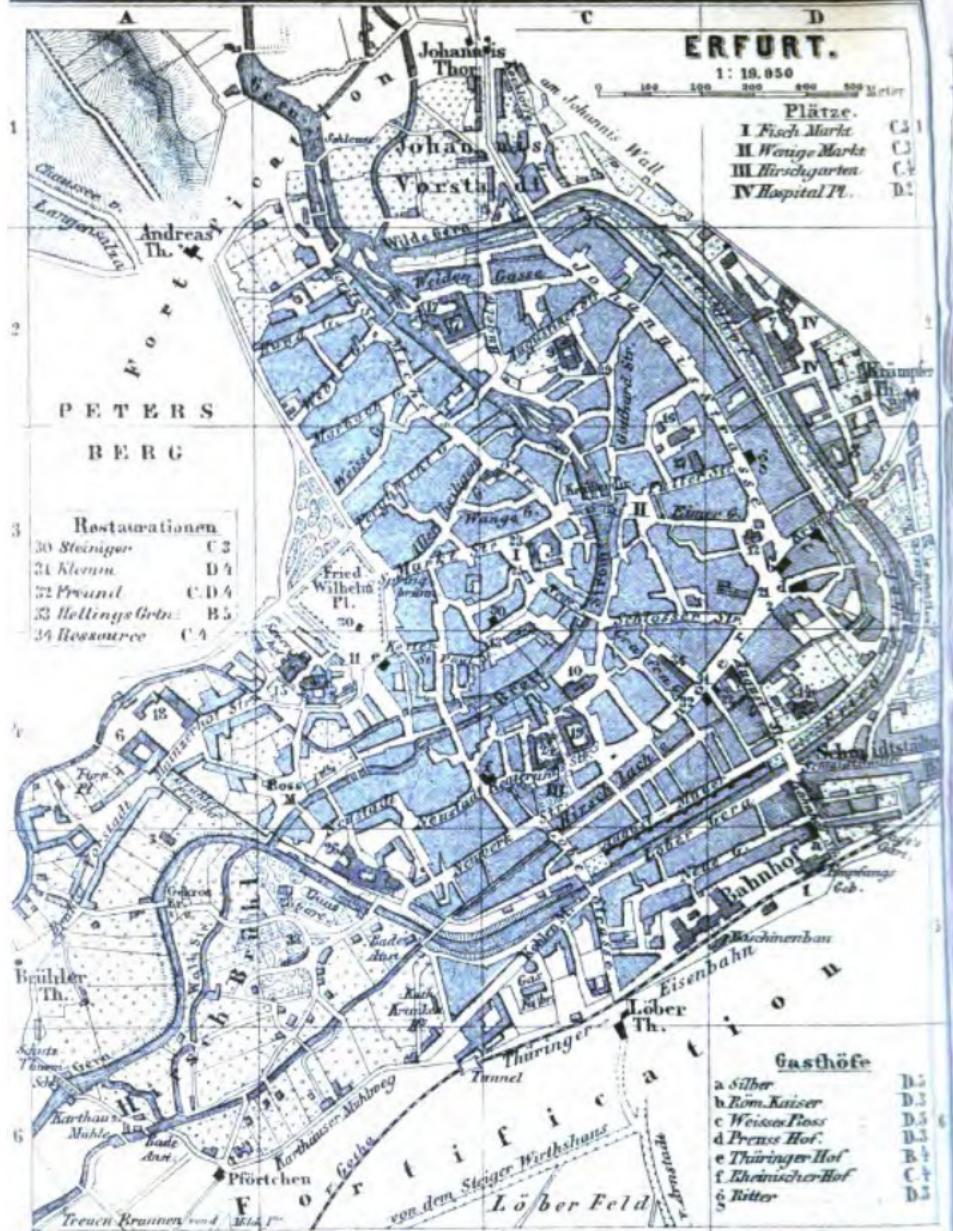
## PETERS BERG

### Restaurationen

- 30 Steiniger C 3
- 31 Klemm D 4
- 32 Preund C,D 4
- 33 Hellings Gehr. B 5
- 34 Ressource C 4

### Gasthöfe

- a Silber
- b Zm. Kaiser
- c Weissen Pöss
- d Preuss Hof
- e Thüringer Hof
- f Thürischer Hof
- g Ritter



### Denkmäler

- 3 Marienglocke D
- 4 Padouats D.
- 5 Soldaten-D.
- 6 Gewehrfabrik.
- 7 Hospital (Großes)
- 8 Hospital (Kl.)

### Kirchen

- 9 Augustinerk.
- 10 Barfüßerk.

### Büchhof

- D. 5
- D. 3
- A. 5
- D. 4
- C. 1
- A. 4
- D. 2
- D. 3
- C. 2
- C. 4

### Dom

- B. 4
- D. 3
- C. 3,4
- B. 4
- C. 2,3
- B. 2
- A. 4
- C. 4
- B. 5
- D. 3

### Packhof mit K. Bibliothek u. Zeughaus

- D. 4
- C. 1
- C. 3,4
- B. 4
- C. 2,3
- B. 2
- A. 4
- C. 4
- B. 5
- D. 3

### Rathaus

- C. 1

### Theater

- C. 1
- B. 1

\**Ettersburg*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. N. of Weimar, the grand-ducal summer residence, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, shrubs, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were frequently thus acted.

Another point of interest in the vicinity is the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of Herder. *Berka* (*Kurhaus*; *Tanne*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Weimar, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs, communicates with Weimar by diligence three times daily. Pleasant walk along the Ilm by *Hetschburg* to *Buchfahrt*, where the '*Grafenschloss*' is situated. The '*Schloss*' consists of chambers excavated in the face of perpendicular rocks, accessible by ladders only, and of unknown origin.

At Berka the road divides into two arms, both, however, leading to Rudolstadt (p. 259; diligence once daily by each route). About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. lies *Blankenhain* (1920 ft.; *Bär*; *Mohr*; *Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer retreat and small watering place. The former *Schloss Gleichen* is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

## 48. Erfurt.

**Hotels.** \**SILBER* (Pl. a), at the station, R. and B.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; \**RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. b); \**WEISSES Ross* (Pl. c); *PREUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. d); \**Thüringer Hof* (Pl. e), unpretending; *RITTER* (Pl. g).

**Restaurants.** *Steiniger*, with garden, in the Prediger Platz; *Rathskeller*, below the new Rathaus. — *Confectioner*. *Winkler*, in the Anger. *Cab* for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf.

The *Thuringian Station* lies to the S. W. of the town (Pl. C, D, 5), the *Nordhausen Station* (R. 56) at some distance from it, outside the Krämpfer Gate (Pl. D, 2); and the two are united by a junction line.

**Erfurt** (657 ft.), a very ancient town with 48,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 soldiers, was a fortress down to 1873, but the works are now being removed. The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface, the English apostle of this district. It afterwards belonged to the Hanseatic League, then to the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The quaint old town possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling houses of the early Gothic and Renaissance periods.

The principal square is the *FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk. It lies at the foot of an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the *Severikirche* form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps.

The \**Cathedral* (Pl. 11; Rom. Cath.) was begun in the 13th cent. in the transition style on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-53 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure; nave and aisles date from 1456-72. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but has been recently restored. The W. façade, which is also approached by a

flight of steps, has been adorned by a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a golden ground.

**INTERIOR.** By the first pillar on the N. side a "bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, probably by P. Vischer, being a monument '*Hennings Goeden Jurisc.*' (d. 1522). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil, occupying almost the entire surface; below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 12th cent.; curious candelabrum of the 10th cent., representing a Penitent, in bronze; modern pulpit by Schinkel; the wood-carving on the stalls dates from the 15th cent. Beautiful early Gothic Cloisters on the S. side. The towers contain ten bells, the largest of which weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (280 steps).

The church of **St. Severus** (Pl. 15; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, adjacent to the cathedral, contains a late Gothic font and an interesting reliquary.

The **Predigerkirche** (Pl. 13), erected in 1228, will interest architects; carved altar, with paintings probably by Wohlgemuth. The **Augustinian Monastery** (Pl. 9), now an orphan-asylum (*Martinstitut*), contains the cell of Luther, who became a monk here in 1505, but all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in March, 1872.

In front of the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23), which was erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building, stands a *Column* with a statue of Roland, a figure emblematical of the freedom of market-trade, and the palladium of civic privileges (p. 103). The adjacent 'Krämerbridge' is flanked with houses on each side.

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 24), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1870-71.

The **Steiger**, the path to which passes extensive and well-kept kitchen-gardens, is the favourite promenade at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *Haage Junr.*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, and *Topf* contain a great variety of flowers.

The salt-mine of *Iversgehoven* 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt, with a shaft 200 fathoms in depth, may be visited by permission of the overseer (1-1½ M.).

#### 49. Gotha.

**Hotels.** \**DEUTSCHER HOR*, R. 2 M., A. 60 pf.; \**WÖNSCHER'S HOTEL*, in the Neumarkt, with garden; \**STADT COBURG*, also a pension; *PROPHET*, unpretending; *TUFRINGER HOR*; *HÔTEL LANCK* at the station, second class.

**Restaurants.** *Heyn*, by the theatre; *Café National*, Carolinen-Platz; *Königssaal*, Bruhl; *Parkpavillon*, in the Parkallee (adm. 10 pf.). **Wine:** *Gams*; *Weigert*; *Eidam*.

**Cab** from the station to the town, each pers. 40 pf., at night 50 pf.; one pers. alone 1 M., at night 1 M. 20 pf.; box 20 pf. — *Omniaibus* to *Reinhardtsbrunn* and *Friedrichroda* at 1 p. m.

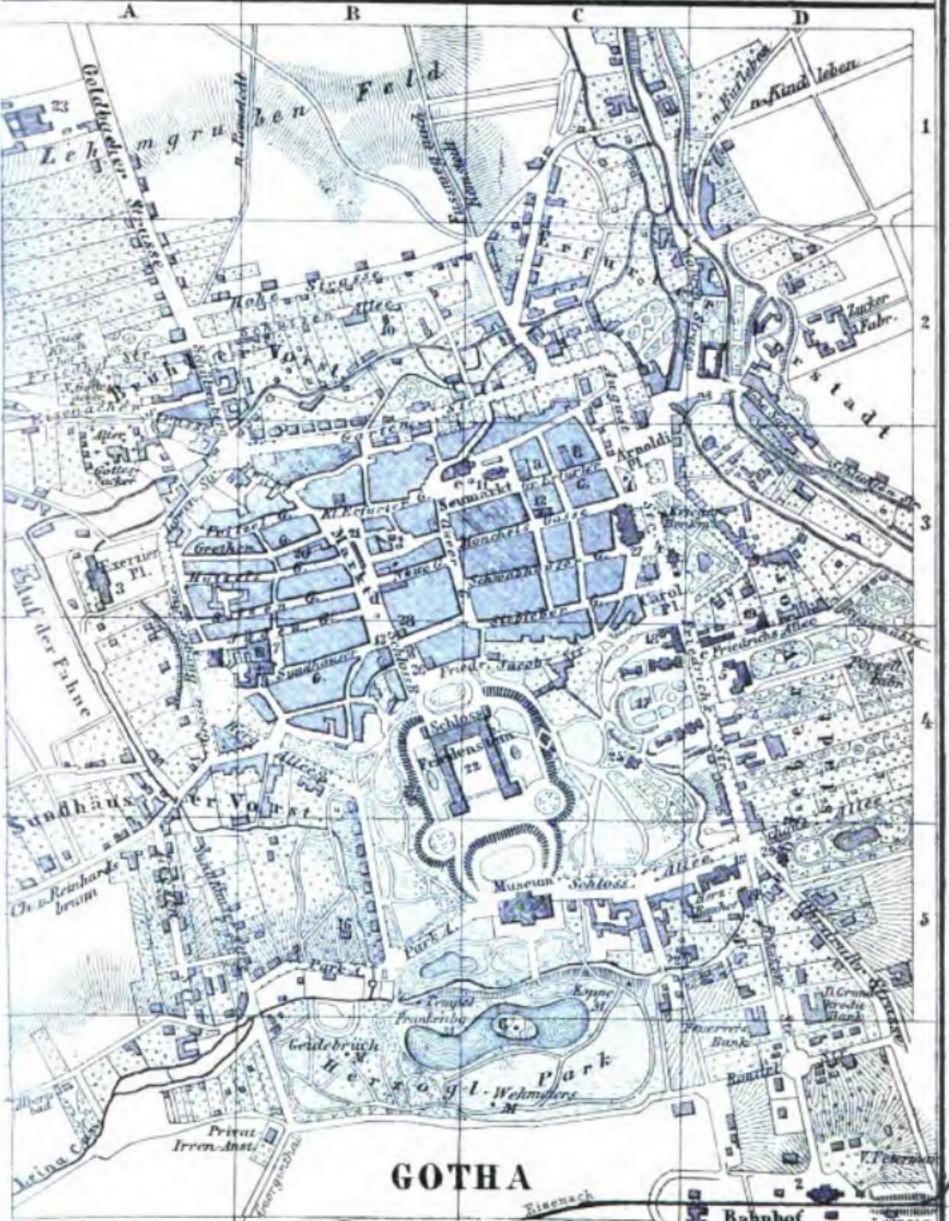
**Theatre.** Performances during the first four months of the year only.

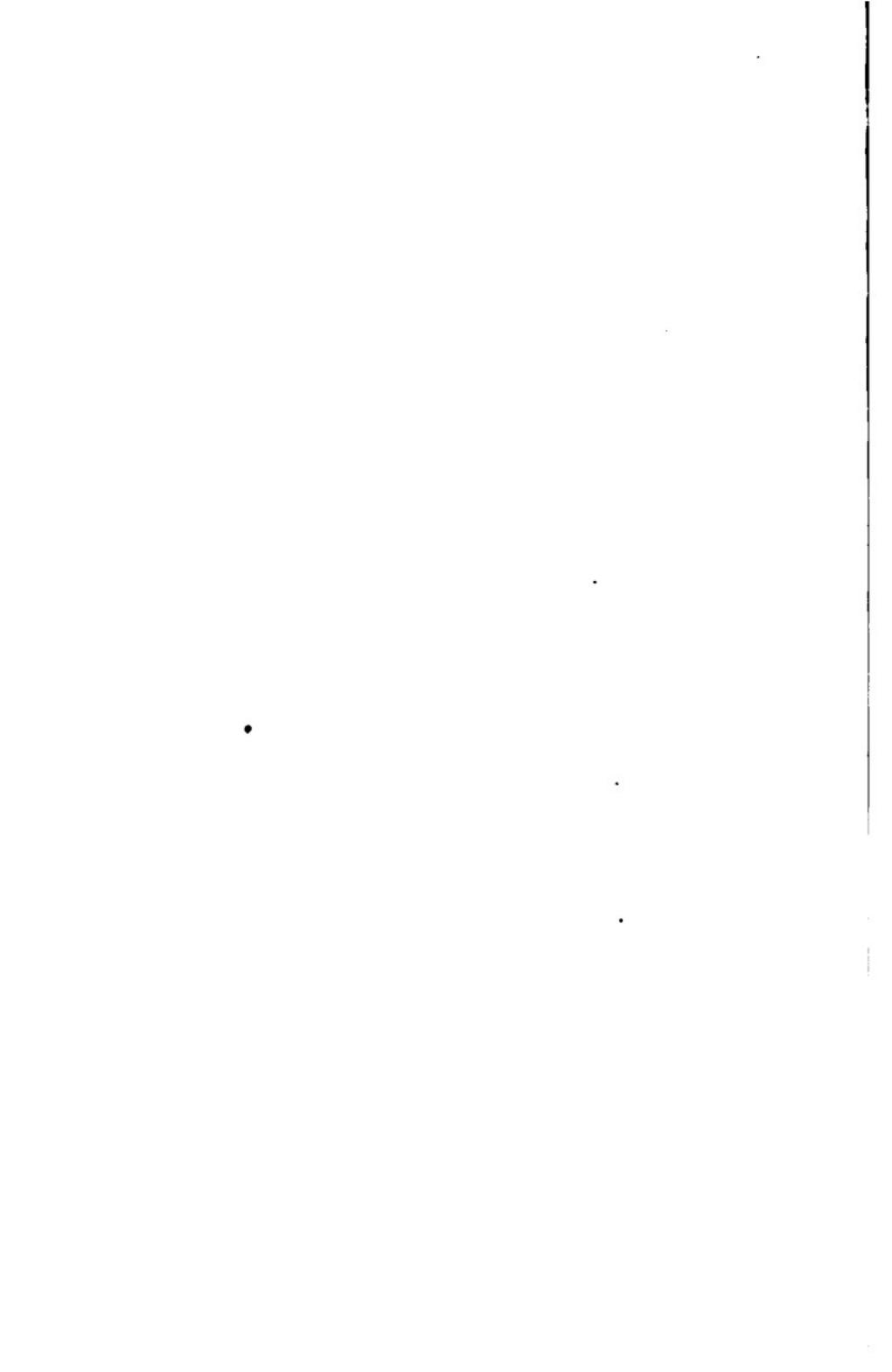
**Gotha** (961 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 23,000 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thu-

Arnolli Denkmal  
 Zeichenhof  
 Caserne  
 Feuerversicherungsbank  
 Friedrichsplatz  
 Grabstätte (Hörzogt.)  
 Kloster (Lehrer-Seminar) mit  
 Lößlbers Denkmal  
 Gouvernement Ernestinum  
 Kirchen  
 9 Kloster (Augustinerk.)  
 10 Katholische Kapelle  
 11 St. Margarethen K.

C.3. 12 Gerichtsgebäude  
 D.6. 13 Landschaftshaus  
 A.3. 14 Lebensversicherungsbank  
 C.3. 15 Marstall  
 D.4. 16 Turnhalle  
 C.6. 17 Orangerieparken  
 B.4. 18 Ministerium (Unter Palais)  
 B.4. 19 Perthes geogr. Verlag  
 B.4. 20 Post  
 B.4. 21 Rathaus  
 B.C. 22 Schloss Friedenstein  
 B.2. 23 Schlosshans  
 C.3. 24 Sternwarte

C.3. 25 Theesschlösschen  
 B.4. 26 Telegraph  
 D.3. 27 Theater  
 D.3. 28 Töchterschule  
 (Jac. Kronach'sches Haus)  
 29 Herzogl. Palais  
 Gasthöfe:  
 a Wünscher's Hotel  
 b Deutsches Haus  
 c Stadt Coburg  
 d Riese  
 e Prophet  
 C.4.  
 C.3.  
 C.3.  
 D.4.  
 B.3.  
 B.C. 3.





ringia, containing many banks and the well-known geographical institution of Justus Perthes, founded in 1786.

On the way from the station into the town we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire insurance office; on the left the *Life Insurance Office* (Pl. 14) and the *Ducal Palace* (Pl. 18), containing several good modern pictures (see 1½ M.). Farther on is the *Palais Friedrichsthal* on the right, and opposite to it the *Orangen-Garten* with its extensive hot-houses; then the *Post Office*, formerly a fire insurance office (Pl. 4), and (l.) the *Privatbank* and *Theatre* (Pl. 27), all built by Eberhard.

Opposite the theatre, to the right, rises a sandstone obelisk to the memory of natives of the duchy who fell in 1870-71. Adjoining the theatre is a monument (Pl. 1) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance offices of Gotha.

The *Abbey Church* (Pl. 9) contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*.

The *Töchterschule* (Pl. 28), or girls' school, at the corner of the market-place, was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach* and still bears his device, a winged serpent with a crown.

On a slight eminence rises the very extensive *Friedenstein Palace* (Pl. 22), which contains the following collections (open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Tuesd. and Frid. 9-1; gratis, at other times for a fee of 3 M.): —

The *Picture Gallery* is arranged according to schools. 1st Room: Animal pieces. — 2nd R.: Landscapes, etc.; 7. *Graff*, Portrait of the actor Eckhoff. — 3rd R.: 1. *Van der Helst*, Portrait. — 4th R.: 1. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of himself; 2. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Elizabeth Brant, Rubens' first wife; 5. *Rembrandt*, study of a head, 1629; 40. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his mother; 42. *Rubens*, The families of Rubens and Trenck. — 5th R.: 1, 55, 120, 121. Large screen with subjects from the New Testament, by a German master of the 18th cent. Numerous portraits by *Cranach*, who resided at Gotha; 34. *Holbein*, Portrait of a wealthy citizen of Bâle; 36, 37. *Holbein*, Portraits; 39. *Holbein*(?), Portrait of the beautiful Agnes v. Mansfeld, who was abducted from a convent (p. 78) and married by Archbishop Gebhard of Cologne in 1583; 67, 68. *Cranach*, The Fall and Redemption, Judith and Holofernes; 78. *J. v. Eyck*, Portrait of Philip the Good of Burgundy. — 6th R.: 11. *Tischbein*, Conradin of Swabia, after having heard his sentence of death, playing at chess with Frederick of Austria. — 7th R.: Nothing worthy of note. — 8th R.: 6. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 11. *Dow*, Old woman spinning (purchased for 2000fl.); \*25. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man. (latest period of the master); 29. *Potter*, Landscape with cattle; \*40. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait of a young man, carefully executed, and, like No. 25, a work of great beauty. — 10th R.: 28. *Liotard*, Duke Ernest II. of Saxe-Gotha (in crayons). — 11th R.: 4. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 54. *G. Reni*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 62. *G. Reni*, Ecce Homo; 66. *G. Reni*, Boy before a nest of doves; 70. *Palma Vecchio*, Christ; 71. *Caravaggio*, Annunciation. — The Collection of Engravings (50,000) comprises a number of the oldest Italian and German specimens. — Among the Drawings is an Entombment by *Raphael*.

The upper floor contains the Collection of Casts and Sculptures, including a fine cast of the Farnese Hercules and a Boy awaking, in marble, by *E. Müller*. — Chinese and Art Cabinet. 1st Room. Gems, utensils, and trinkets in gold and silver, carved wood and ivory. (Large antique onyx with Ceres and Jupiter, statuette of Confucius of sapphire, bust of Louis XIV. in amethyst, breviaries with valuable binding attributed to *Bene*.

*Celini*, statuettes of Adam and Eve in boxwood by *Alb. Dürer*.) — 2nd R. Curious pieces of mechanism and mosaics (by Raffaeli). — 3rd R. Porcelain and majolicas by Böttcher (p. 227). — 4th R. Egyptian, Roman, and German antiquities. — 5th R. Ethnographical collection and objects of historical interest. (Shirt worn by Emp. Maximilian I. as a pilgrim; reminiscences of Napoleon I.) — Rooms 7-10 contain a valuable collection of Chinese works of art and utensils. — The Natural History Cabinet contains valuable collections of minerals and conchylia. — The Library, open daily 11-1, contains 200,000 vols., numerous Incunabula, MSS., miniatures (book of the Gospels of Emp. Otho II.), autographs (letter of Henry VIII. of England against Luther). — The Cabinet of Coins, 75,000 in number, is well provided with Greek specimens.

Towards the W., in the Bergallee, is a monument to *E. Jacobs* (1802-66), the painter, a native of Gotha.

The New Museum on the terrace to the S. of the palace, an edifice in the French Renaissance style, is destined on its completion for the reception of some of the above collections.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive Promenades. In a grove on the E. side is the *Thee-Schlösschen*, resembling a chapel; to the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the \*Park with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. The *Leina-Canal*, which intersects the upper part of the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed by the Landgrave Balthasar in the 15th cent. In the vicinity is the Observatory (Pl. 24).

A good panoramic view may be obtained from the *Seeberg*, 1½ M. distant from the town. — The *Arnoldithurm* in the Berggarten, another point of view to the N. W. (1½ M.), affords an excellent survey of the whole range of Thuringian mountains, and of the town. The tower contains reminiscences of Arnoldi and his family (p. 267).

## 50. Eisenach and Environs.

*Comp. Map, p. 280.*

**Hotels.** \*GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN, opposite the station, R. 2 M., A. 50 pf., B. 1 M.; \*RAUTENKRANZ and \*HALBER MOND in the town, with similar charges; THÜRINGER HOF, not far from the station; DEUTSCHES HAUS; ANKE; \*MOHREN, unpretending; ZUM REICHSKANZLER, Carlsplatz; GOLDENER LÖWE, at the Frauenthor (at the entrance to the Marienthal, on the road to the *Wartburg*), good beer. — Inn at the *Wartburg*, see p. 270.

**Restaurants.** Groebler, Carlsplatz, beer; Goldener Löwe (see above). — Outside the town, in the Marienthal: Elisabethenruhe, Alm, Liliengrund, Phantasie, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging houses. Wine: \*Däche. — Confectioner: Schmitz.

Cab to or from the station, each pers. 40, at night 50 pf.; each heavy package 10 pf.; to Fischbach, Phantasie, Eichel's Villa in the Grabenthal, 1½ M., each additional person, 50 pf. — For the sole use of a carriage four times these rates are charged! — Bargain necessary for excursions. The usual charge per hour is 1½-2 M.; one-horse carr. to the *Wartburg*, with stay of 1½ hr., 6; the *Wartburg*, *Annenthal*, and *Hohe-sonne* and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 9-10 M.; the same, including *Wilhelmsthal* and 2 hrs. waiting, 12-14 M.; for each additional ½ hr. of waiting 50 pf.; tolls and driver's fees not included. — Two-horse carr. to *Ruhla*, *Altenstein*, and *Liebenstein* in 3 hrs. (pp. 281, 282) 15-20 M.

**Guides** are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 30 pf.; for a whole day 2 M.; for each night spent out of Eisenach 1 M. — The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required.

**Donkey** to the Wartburg  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., there and back  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.; Annathal, Hohesonne, Wilhelmsthal, and back,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.; per hour 2 M., per day  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. including gratuity.

**Eisenach**, a clean town with 14,000 inhab., formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar. The tower of *St. Nicholas*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is a fine Romanesque structure in good preservation. The *Palace* in the market-place was erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742; in front of it rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George. Good classical music is performed in the opposite *Marktkirche* on Sundays. At the back of the palace is a monument in memory of 1870-71. Further on, in the Lutherplatz, is the *Lutherhaus*, where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498. A memorial tablet in the Frauenplan marks the house in which *Joh. Seb. Bach*, the great composer, was born in 1685. — Beyond the station, to the N. of the town, lies the *New Cemetery* containing the grave of Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet, who died in 1874 (a bust, by Afinger, in the corner to the right).

The situation and environs of Eisenach are very picturesque. The \**Garden and Park of Herr v. Eichel* (entrance near the Nicolai-thor, not far from the station) are well laid out and command charming views (open on Thursdays only). Outside the Frauenthor and to the left of the Coburg road, leading past Marienburg, lies the grand-ducal \**Karthausgarten*, commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg, and always open to the public. — The *Marienthal* is studded with pretty villas and gardens on each side of the road. At the entrance, to the right, is the country house which belonged to Fritz Reuter; further on are the beer-gardens and lodging-houses mentioned above. A pleasant walk skirts the Prinzenteich,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. from the gate. To the Annenthal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., see p. 271.

FROM EISENACH TO THE WARTBURG there are several routes (guide unnecessary). The shortest way (35-40 min.) is a footpath, the first part of which is somewhat steep, ascending by the donkey-stand to the W. of the 'Half Moon', and past the burial-ground; it then traverses wood, passing a small white house, and leads round the *Mädelstein*, affording a charming view. A more picturesque footpath and the carriage-road diverge to the right from the Coburg road beyond the Frauenthor, opposite the entrance to the Karthausgarten, pass the villa which formerly belonged to Fritz Reuter (see above), and ascend past the Restaurant Hainstein. Farther on, the path crosses the road twice.

The \***Wartburg** (1356 ft. above the sea-level, 624 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Louis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and since 1847 has been restored in its original

shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *Hr. v. Ritgen*. — At the entrance is an *Inn*, built in the mediæval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the *Vorburg*, with the *Gateway*, the *Ritterhaus* and some stables, and the *Hofburg*, with the so-called *Dürnitz* (fitted up for a winter residence), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgraves), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, lately rebuilt), the *Landgrafenhäus* or *Palace*, the *Marstall* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us — a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the *RITTERHAUS* in the *Vorburg*. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, costume as 'Junger Georg', bookcase, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the *Hofburg*. In the *LANDGRAFENHAUS* here we first visit the *Landgrafensimmer*, embellished with seven "Frescoes by *Moritz v. Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great rival minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event, while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with frescoes by *Schwind* from the life of St. Elizabeth, daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and

with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, which contains ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by *Welter* of Cologne.

The *KEMENATE*, fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors.

The *DÜRNITZ* contains a large *Rüstkammer* or armoury, with weapons and armour of the 12th-17th centuries, the 16th being particularly well represented.

The *Bergfried* is rarely shown, but the *South Tower* commands a beautiful "View of the dark, forest-clad mountains of Thuringia and the charming valley of Eisenach.

The *Wartburg* is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenfest' of 18th Oct. 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

A visit to the *Annatal* may conveniently be combined with



the excursion to the Wartburg. Path easily found, but guide not unacceptable. It descends under the castle bridge; after 4 min., to the right round the rocks; after 8 min., to the left through an opening in the rock; after 3 min., straight on, not to the left; 5 min., the *Waidmannsröh*, a resting-place; 8 min., a stone seat, where the wood is quitted; 3 min., the *Sängerbank*, on a projecting rock; then descend by steps round the rock; 5 min., the high road (Eisenach to Coburg); follow this road and (3 min.) enter the valley by the path passing the pond on the right.

The \*Annatal, near the Coburg road, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (150 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (1400 ft.), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque \*glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. The forester's house is also an inn.

At the S. base of the Hohe Sonne, 1½ M. from this point, and about 6 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is situated the château of *Wilhelmsthal* (\*Inn) with delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by the Grand-Duke Charles Augustus. Way back by a footpath through beech-wood by the *Hirschstein* (see p. 280).

*Bad Liebenstein*, see p. 282. — From Wilhelmsthal to *Ruhla* a walk of 2 hrs.; we follow the road for ½ M., enter the wood to the left by a pond, and pursue a straight direction.

A path to the left near the entrance to the Annatal leads into the \**Landgrafenschlucht*, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Annatal, follows its course as far as a tree with a bench, and then ascends to the right to the *Weinstraße*, where a view is enjoyed. On the road to the right, ½ M. farther, is the Hohe Sonne forester's house above mentioned. To the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of 3½ hrs.; from Ruhla to stat. *Wutha* 6 M. (see pp. 261, 281).

## 51. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

95 M. RAILWAY in 4 hrs., fares 13 M. 80, 9 M. 20, 7 M. 70 pf.; to Coburg 3½ hrs., fares 11 M. 80, 7 M. 90, 6 M. 60 pf.

Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel 1/3 M. in length. Beyond stat. *Markschögl* it enters the valley of the *Werra*.

17½ M. *Salsungen* (*Curhaus; Sächs. Hof*) possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other. The village of *Möhra*, 4½ M. to the N., was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument, by Möller, was erected here in 1861.

*Immelborn* is the station for the baths of *Liebenstein* (p. 282),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. (diligence to meet each train, 70 pf.). On the opposite bank of the Werra lies *Barchfeld*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

26 M. *Wernshausen* is the junction of a branch-line to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schmalkalden* (*Adler*; *Krone*), an ancient town with walls and moats, and late Gothic houses, with lofty gables adorned with carving. The Gothic church and the two inns are in the market-place. In the 'Krone' the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1537. The articles were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in a house on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan and inscription. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Iron-wares are extensively manufactured at Schmalkalden and in the whole valley. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity.

*Steinbach-Hallenberg* (*Zur Hallenburg*), a small town with iron manufactories (nut-crackers, laundresses' irons, etc.), lies  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Schmalkalden (diligence once a day). Pleasant walk thence to *Oberhof* (see p. 286).

Stations *Wasungen*, an industrial town on the Werra, and *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of "Landsberg" looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted during the absence of the ducal family.

39 M. *Meiningen* (857 ft.; \**Sächs. Hof*; *Erbprinz*), a well-built town with 9500 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. One third of the town was destroyed by a fire in 1874, and is in process of being rebuilt.

The *Ducal Palace*, of which the left wing, recently restored, dates from the 16th cent., was almost entirely completed in 1682.

The INTERIOR contains the grand-ducal picture gallery (about 400 works) and an extensive collection of engravings. The private apartments of the duke are adorned with a number of choice paintings, including: *A. Müller*, Apotheosis of the Princess Charlotte. The principal old paintings are: *Fra Bartolomeo*, The Trinity; *S. Botticelli*, The Virgin and Child and St. John the Baptist; *Miesole*, Mary and Joseph worshipping the Infant; *Melozzo da Forlì*, Portrait of a man; *Filippino Lippi*, Adoration of the Infant; *Palmezzano*, Holy Family; *Perugino*, St. John and St. Lucia; *Taddeo Gaddi*, Christ and Mary with six saints; *Garofalo*, Virginia; *Van Dyck*, Portrait. Also many Dutch pictures of the 17th cent., and a copy of *Raphael's Madonna di Loreto*.

Near the theatre is a bust of the novelist *Jean Paul*, who resided at Meiningen in 1801-3. The greatest ornament of the town is the \**English Garden*, or park, in which the Gothic *Fürstenkapelle*, containing stained glass from Munich, is situated.

The *Grosse Dolmar* (2346 ft.), to which a road leads from Meiningen by *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — *Schiller* resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) AND SCHWEINFURT ( $50\frac{1}{2}$  M.), by railway in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. — The line skirts the Rhöngebirge to the E. — 16 M. *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian district town on the *Streu*, in the

valley of which the train descends. — 25 M. **Neustadt** (\**Goldener Mann*), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the *Saale* to *Kissingen* (3 hrs.). — Stat. *Männerstadt, Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

Next stations *Grimmenthal* and *Themar* (diligence to *Ilmenau*, see p. 278). To the W. rise the two *Gleichberge* (2162 and 2035 ft. respectively).

59 M. **Hildburghausen** (1175 ft.; \**Englischer Hof; Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the *Werra*, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. The *Schloss*, now a barrack, was erected in 1685-95. The *Schlossgarten*, adjoining it on the S., contains a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediæval Rathhaus with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large new *Lunatic Asylum* is common to several of the Thuringian principalities.

At the base of the Kleine Gleichen, 10 M. to the N.W. of Hildburghausen, lies *Römhild*, the church of which contains celebrated bronze monuments of the Counts of Henneberg, executed by P. Vischer of Nuremberg about the year 1520.

At stat. *Eisfeld* (\*Post) the train quits the *Werra*.

82 M. **Coburg**, see below.

Branch-line from Coburg (12½ M., in 50 min.) to *Sonneberg* (*Löwe; Krug's Hôtel; Electric and Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Richter), with 7000 inhab., a busy place where toys are extensively manufactured. The town (1320' ft. above the sea-level) is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer resort (not expensive). The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. From Sonneberg to *Saalfeld*, 33½ M., diligence twice daily (p. 257).

About 6 M. to the N. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the W. of Eisfeld (see above), is *Meschenbach* (Inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a cavern recently made accessible to visitors. Pleasant excursion by *Forschenge-reuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to Meschenbach, and thence by *Limbach* (Inn) to Eisfeld, about 16 M. in all.

The *Werra* Railway now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

95 M. **Lichtenfels**, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 256).

## 52. Coburg.

**Hotels.** \*HÔTEL LEUTHÄUSER; \*GRÜNER BAUM; \*TRAUBE, near the station; VICTORIA; charges at all about the same: R. 2-2½ M., A. 50 pf.

**Restaurants.** \**Herold* at the theatre; \**Schaffner*. The beer of Coburg is generally good. Beer-gardens: *Sturm*; *Vereinsbrauerei*; *Zur Capelle* (fine view from the *Platte*, near the latter).

Cab to or from the station 50 pf., with luggage.

**Theatre.** Performances on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid.

**Coburg** (902 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 17,000 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the *Main*, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the

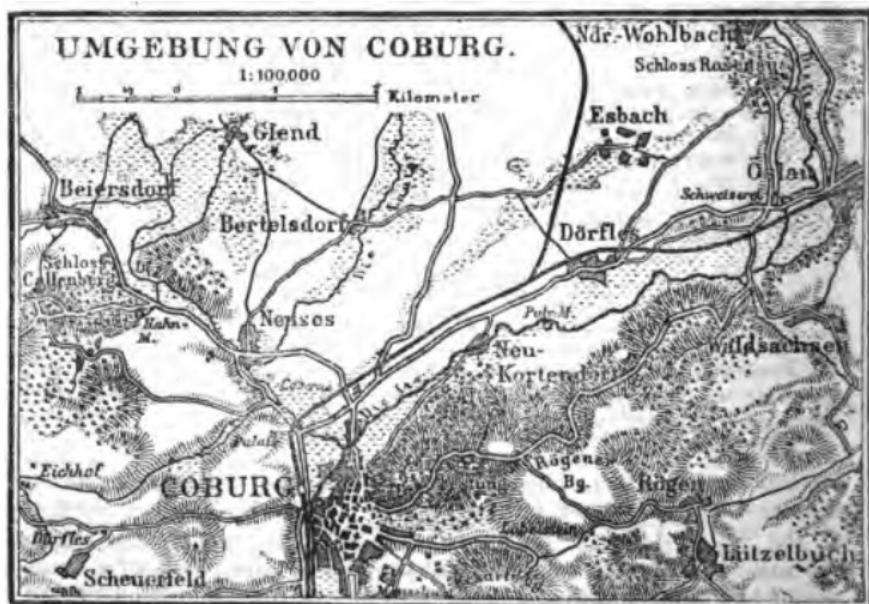
market and Schloss-Platz. Around the town a girdle of villas with gardens has gradually sprung up on the site of the old fortifications.

The MARKET-PLACE in the centre of the town is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* (d. 1861) by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria on 26th Aug. 1865. The *Rathhaus* and *Government Buildings* in this Platz, as well as the neighbouring *Arsenal* which contains the library, were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious **Moritzkirche** of the 15th cent., built in the late Gothic style, with Renaissance additions, and a lofty tower (334 ft.), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high altar. Near it the finely executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1521), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. Opposite the church is the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1604.

In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ, which is partly enclosed by colonnades and covered with pleasure-grounds, and occupies the highest site in the town, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, the *Theatre*, the *Guard-House*, the *Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh*, heir presumptive to Duke Ernest II., recently fitted up in the English style (castellan 75 pf.), and other handsome buildings. In front of the palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthalter.

The Palace, or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the



English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollects into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

**Interior.** Family portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold and his queen, etc.; and several other modern and ancient pictures, one of them by *Van Dyck*; handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

A house in the Rückert-Strasse with a medallion portrait was once occupied by the poet of that name.

A flight of steps near the palace ascends by the guard-house to the beautiful *Schlossgarten*, extending for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. along the steep slope of the hill which is crowned by the castle.

The ancient \***Castle of Coburg** (1638 ft.), 545 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., commands the entire district. It was the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon dukes, until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg in 1549 (see above). About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months, translated the prophets and psalms, and wrote 119 letters. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. It is a late Gothic structure of the close of the 15th cent. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner turrets was formerly the *Arsenal*; and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*. The castle has recently been restored and tastefully fitted up as a \***Museum**, under the able superintendence of *Hr. Rothbart*, the architect.

The castle is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the handsome open wooden staircase in the Gothic style in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the left (custodian 75 pf., for a party 2 M.). Restaurant in the Schlosshof.

The wall of the staircase is adorned with \*Frescoes by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). We next enter the CARRIAGE-Room, containing curious old state-coaches, sledges, saddles, etc. — The VESTIBULE of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. LUTHER'S ROOM remains unchanged and contains relics of the period of his residence here. The spacious ARMOURY contains a large iron stove, cast in 1480, adorned with coats of arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats of mail, etc. — The collections of FIREARMS (rooms on the staircase and on the upper floor) comprise a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions. Most of the portraits here are modern. The ROSETTE ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with 865 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets, among them one presented by Gustavus Adolphus. The BETSAAL contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, a bible by Hans Luft, printed in 1560 and furnished with coloured woodcuts by Burgkmaier, another printed at Frankfort in 1572, a parchment MS. of the 11th cent., with finely carved ivory binding. The REFORMATION ROOM contains a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; portraits of Luther, his wife, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, and other eminent reformers. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns which first embraced

the reformed faith. The HORN ROOM, a master-piece of the Renaissance period, is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of John Casimir, executed about the year 1600.

The S.W. wing contains the apartments of the architect Herr Rothbart, opposite to which, on the other side of the court, is the valuable NATURAL HISTORY CABINET, founded by Prince Albert and the reigning Duke of Coburg, and comprising a complete collection of the birds of Europe.

The N. wing contains a collection of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, including some fine early German specimens; also COINS and AUTOGRAPHS.

**\*Views.** The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastet* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastet* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself. The path to it leads to the W., outside the gate of the castle. '*Luther's Cannon*,' which is preserved here, cast at Frankfort in 1570, is artistically adorned with reliefs in allusion to the theological controversies of the day. The French cannons '*Le Sauvage*' and '*Le Sanspareil*' were brought from Mayence in 1814 by Duke Ernest I., who commanded the besieging troops.

The *Eckardtsberg*, a hill to the S. of the castle, and of about the same height, is crowned by a lofty tower built by the duke, commanding a beautiful panorama.

*Rosenau*, the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the present Duke Ernest II., where Queen Victoria spent eleven days in 1845,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E. of Coburg (Station Oeslau), and *Kallenbergs*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.W., are country seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated.

Not far from the latter, on the road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Coburg, is the village of *Weuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the Itz rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmel* (d. 1817).

The handsome *Schloss* on the right bank of the Itz, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The Cemetery on the E. side of the town contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor.

### 53. The Thuringian Forest.

The \*Forest of Thuringia, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous district 95 M. in length and 24 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the E. by Franconia, is replete with interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, from Rudolstadt to Gotha by Ilmenau and Oberhof (3 days), and the *Western*, from Eisenach to Liebenstein, and over the Inselsberg to Reinhardtsbrunn and Gotha (3 days). This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S. E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N. W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau.

The W. portion is the more beautiful, and the excursion should be made from E. to W., beginning with *Rudolstadt* and terminating with *Eisenach*, which with its environs and the Inselsberg forms the crowning point of the attractions of the district. The walk would then be as follows: 1st day, from Rudolstadt to Paulinzelle; 2nd. Oberhof; 3rd. Inselsberg; 4th. Eisenach.

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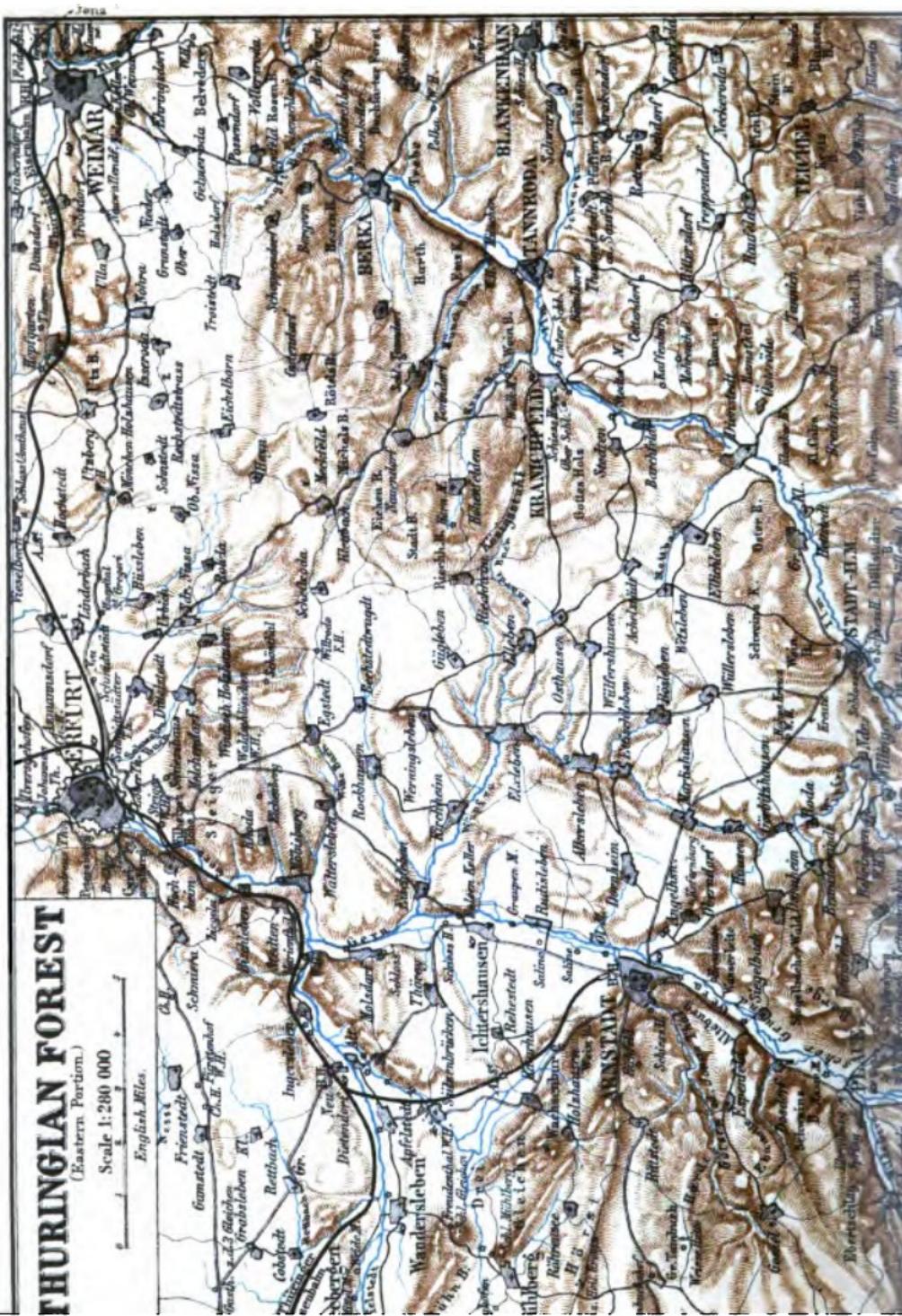
# THURINGIAN FOREST

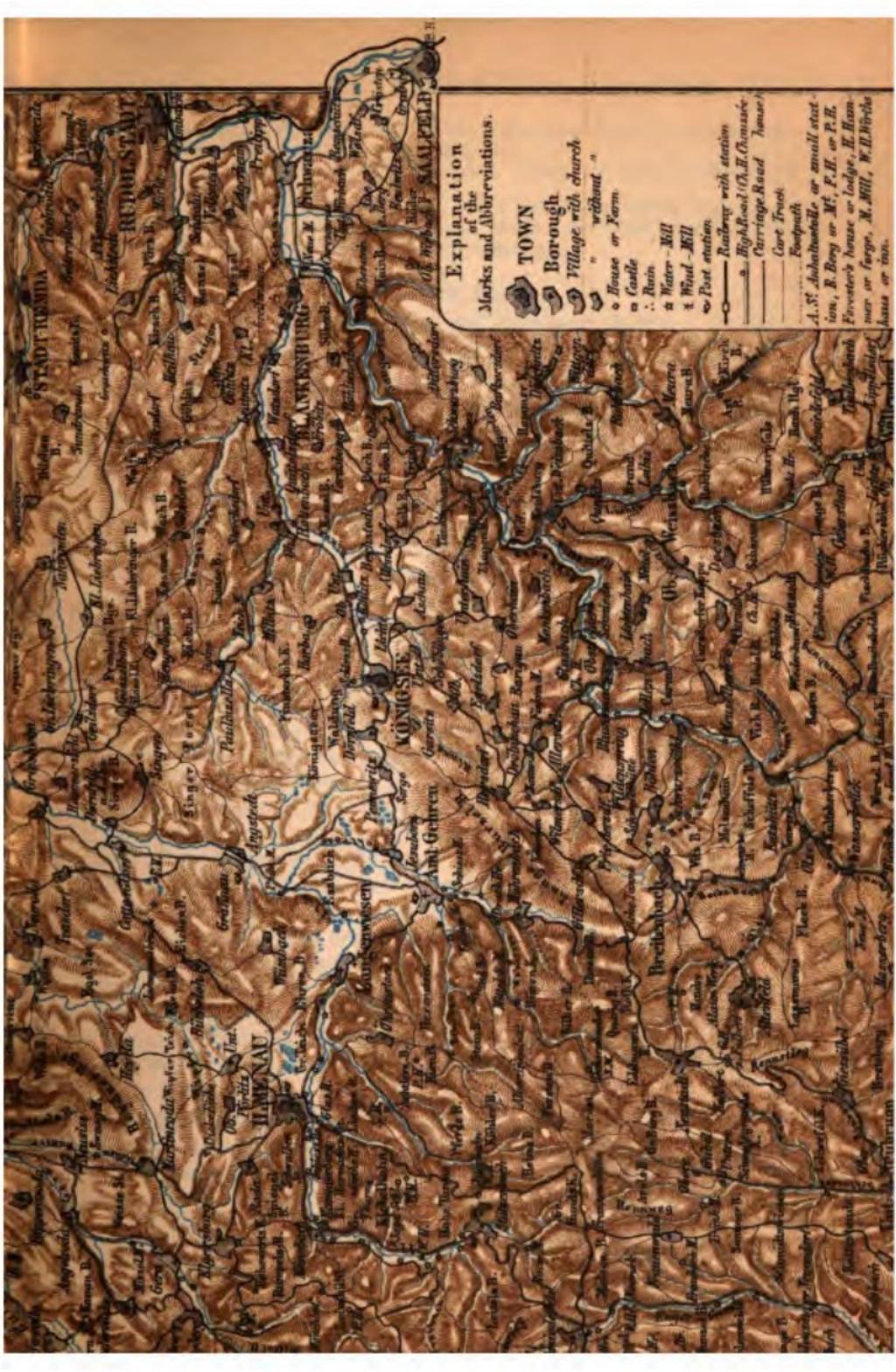
(Eastern Part)

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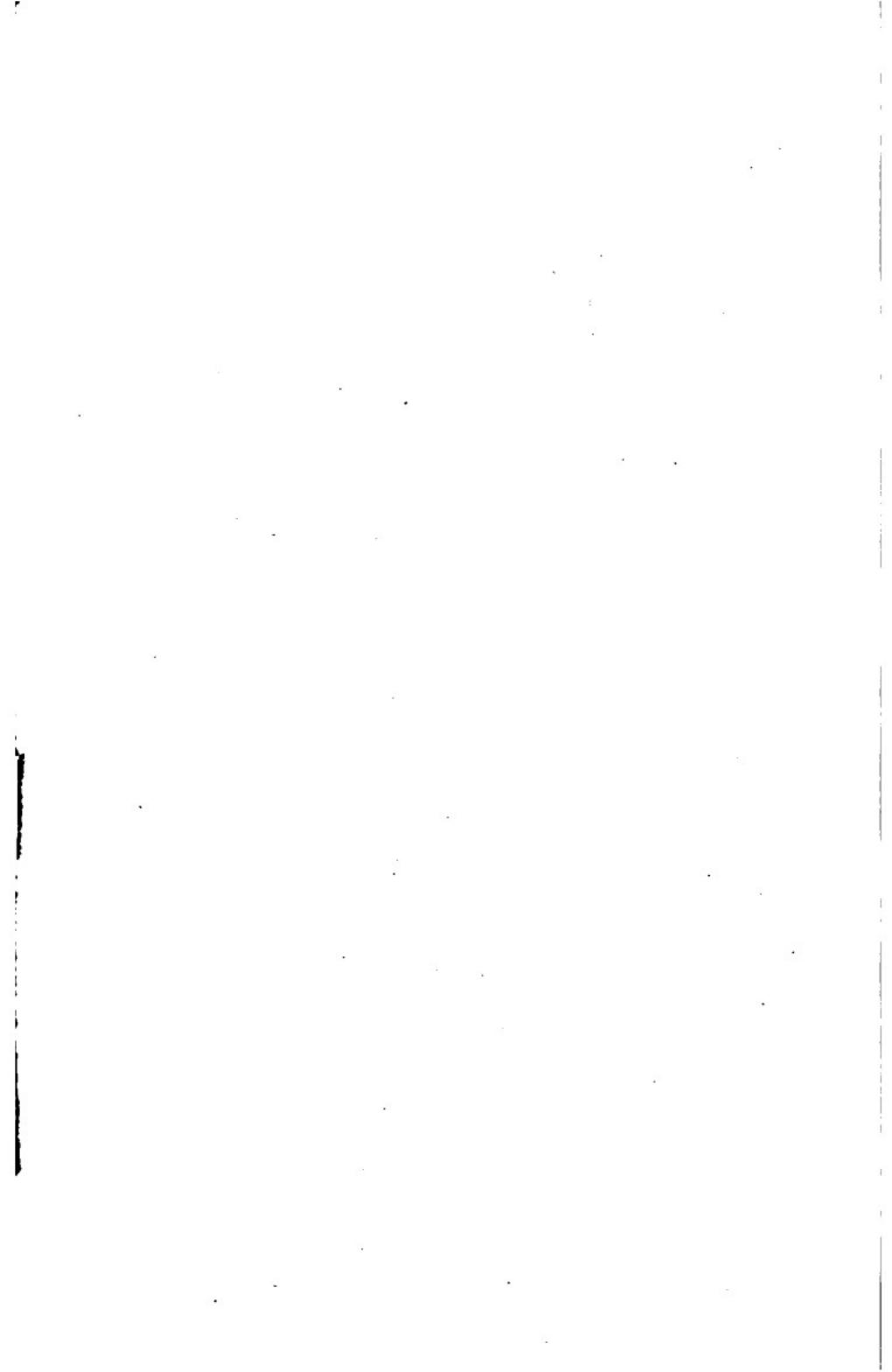
— Kilometres





Explanation  
of the  
Marks and Abbreviations.

- TOWN
- Borough
- Village with church
- without -
- House or Farm
- Castle
- Railway
- Post station
- High Road (A.H.O. Donauwörth)
- Carriage Road (Horse)
- Cart track
- Foothpath
- A.S. Abohause "or small station; R.Roy or Mf. F.H. or P.H. Foyer's house or lodge; H. Hammer or forge; W.H. Works



Inns generally good, but those at the most frequented places are often crowded in summer, and then very expensive.

*Guides* are only occasionally necessary. They all have tariffs which they are bound to show.

*Carriages* with one horse 10-15 M., with two horses 18-20 M. per day.

*Maps.* *Vogel's Map* of the Thüringer Wald, and that of *Fils*, both published by Perthes at Gotha, are recommended.

#### a. Eastern Part.

**Plan.** 1st DAY. By train to Jena and Rudolstadt (R. 46). — 2nd DAY. On foot from Rudolstadt or from Schwarza to Blankenburg and Schwarzbürg. — 3rd DAY. By the Trippstein to Paulinzelle and Ilmenau. — 4th DAY. Kickelhahn, Manebach, Schmücke, Schneekopf, Oberhof. — 5th DAY. From Oberhof through the Schmalwassergrund to Tambach. — 6th DAY. To Friedrichroda and Reinhardtsbrunn and back by railway (p. 284), — or from Reinhardtsbrunn through the Lauchagrund and the Thorstein to the top of the Inselsberg, and thence through the Trusenthal to Liebenstein and Eisenach (p. 288).

*Schwarza* (Railway Restaurant), at the influx of the Schwarza into the Saale, is a station on the Saale railway (p. 260). The road through the valley of the Schwarza leads to —

2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. Blankenburg (*Schellhorn's Hôtel*; *Löwe*; *Ross*), at the entrance to the narrower part of the Schwarzatal, with several pretty country-houses. Above the town rise the ruins of *Greifenstein*, the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of Schwarzburg.

The \*Schwarzatal (*Schwarzburger Hof* or *Chrysopras*, an inn  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Blankenburg; *Norddeutscher Hof*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther), especially between Blankenburg and Schwarzbürg (6 M.), is one of the most picturesque and beautifully wooded valleys in Thuringia. The *Eberstein*, to the left near the entrance, is a shooting-lodge of the prince. A pleasant walk may be taken to the Eberstein, by crossing the bridge to the right bank of the Schwarza (opposite the *Norddeutscher Hof*), whence a path through the woods leads to the top. From the (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Schweizerhaus* a direct path may be taken to the Trippstein (see below), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion, at the entrance to the wild boar park. About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the village of Schwarzbürg, is a memorial tablet on the right side of the road, whence a zigzag path ascends in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the Trippstein (see below), and where a view of the Schwarzbürg is obtained.

\***Schloss Schwarzbürg**, the ancestral castle of the princes of Rudolstadt, charmingly situated on an eminence (256 ft.), re-erected in 1726, contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. At the foot of the castle-hill lies the village of *Thal-Schwarzbürg*.

THÜRINGER HOF; WEISSE HIRSCH, with fine view from the back-windows. — *Carriage* with two horses to Rudolstadt 12-14 M., to Ilmenau by Paulinzelle 20 M., exclusive of tolls and gratuities. A previous bargain should always be made in each case.

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO EISFELD (26 M.) diligence daily in 6 hrs. — The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.)

**Katzhütte**, a village with iron-works. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Koppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Mellenbach*, a village on the road before Katzhütte is reached, and the descent may be made by *Meußelbach* to Katzhütte in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. On the road, 5 M. to the E. of the latter, is the *Wurzelberg* with a shooting-lodge, near which is a plantation of magnificent old pines, 300 years old. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 278.

An easier route than the above-mentioned footpath is the carriage-road which ascends from the toll and post-house through the woods to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) \**Trippstein* (1562 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of the Schwarzburg. Deer are frequently seen grazing in the meadows below. The *Kienhaus*, 20 min. farther to the N., commands a more extensive but less picturesque prospect, the charming foreground being concealed.

On the carriage-road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge adorned with antlers and surrounded by a park. — The footpath from Schwarzburg to Königsee (see below) passes this lodge, while that to Paulinzelle crosses the road between the Trippstein and the Fasanerie.

From the Kienhaus we may now (guide 1 M 20 pf.) retrace our steps for 5 min., descend by the first well defined cart-road to the right to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bechstädt*, and proceed by a road to the right across an uninteresting tract to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Ober-Rottenbach*, from which a good carriage-road to the left leads to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Paulinzelle*. Another route is from Schwarzburg to *Allendorf* and (6 M.) *Unter-Köditz*, above which a good footpath towards the N. W. leads in 1 hr. to \**Paulinzelle* (\**Menger's Inn*), a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque church, erected in 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The abbey was suppressed in 1543 in consequence of the Reformation. The \**Singerberg*, near the village of *Singen*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the N.W. of Paulinzelle, commands a beautiful panorama.

A footpath leads from Paulinzelle to the S. through the wood and across the *Galgenberg*, in 1 hr. to the old town of *Königsee* (Löwe), whence a carriage (one-horse 5-6 M) may be taken to (10 M.) *Ilmenau*. The road passes *Amt Gehren* (Hirsch) and *Langenwiesen*, where it reaches the Ilm.

**Ilmenau** (1565 ft.). \**LÖWE*, R. 2, D.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M., B. 75 pf. (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug. 1831); *CURHAUS*, the chief resort of visitors; \**TANNE*; *SCHWAN*; *SONNE*; *ADLER*. Lodgings 15 M per week. *Pension Rebs*, etc. — *Diligence* to *Themar* viâ *Schleusingen* (p. 286), and to *Arnstadt* (p. 280).

*Ilmenau* is a small town in the Duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, and possesses manganese and other mines. River baths and a fine view at the *Neuhaus*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the E. — Dr. Preller's hydropathic establishment is much frequented. Pretty walk through the wood to the *Wenzelsberg*, and to the *Schwalbenstein*, farther on.

On the Arnstadt road, 3 M. from *Ilmenau*, in the pretty valley of the *Körnbach*, lies *Bad Elgersburg* (*Curhaus*; *Hirsch*), a village belonging to Gotha with an hydropathic establishment and a porcelain manufactory. Several mines in the environs. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises an old castle, now fitted up for the reception of visitors.

TO THE KICKELHAHN AND SCHMÜCKE, a walk of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. We cross the bridge and ascend about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. on the old Schleusingen road as far as a stone marked 0,46, where we diverge by a road to the right, leading in a few minutes to the \**Jägerhaus* (tavern). The forester keeps the key of the tower, where he is generally to be found in fine weather, provided with a good telescope. The path from the *Jägerhaus* to the (20 min.) summit traverses the wood, and leads past the grand-ducal shooting lodge of *Gabelbach* (2340 ft.) to a clearing in the wood, whence a path to the right ascends in a curve to the summit of the \**Kickelhahn* (2727 ft.; 1162 ft. above Ilmenau), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Box*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept. 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1875.

We descend hence to the right to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Hermannstein*, a moss-clad, basaltic rock; and after 25 min. more, to the left to *Cammerberg* (Inn and baths) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.) in the *Manebacher Grund*, two villages separated by the *Ilm*, equally distant (3 M.) from Ilmenau and Elgersburg, and frequently visited by the summer-residents at these baths.

A rough cart-track ascends from *Manebach*, generally through wood, to the (1 hr.) carriage-road leading from Elgersburg and Ilmenau to the *Schmücke*, and we now follow this road to the left to the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schmücke* (2888 ft.), originally a farm-house, and now a much frequented \* Inn (unpretending), prettily situated amidst woods and meadows. It stands near the union of the roads to Ilmenau, Suhl, and Oberhof. The \**Adlerberg*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the S., is an excellent point of view. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the *Schmücke*, on the road to Oberhof, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) —

\**Schneekopf* (3100 ft.), the tower on which (50 pf.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia, as far as the *Brocken* and *Kyffhäuser*, S. the Franconian and *Rhön* Mts., the *Gleichberge* near *Römhild*, etc. (The summit may also be reached by a path ascending directly from the inn.) We now return by the same path to the road, which leads towards the N. round the *Beerberg* (3120 ft.). Several fine views are obtained of the *Schneekopf* and the ravines on its W. side, beyond which lie the Thuringian plains.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond the finger-post indicating the way to the *Schneekopf* we may leave the new road and follow the old, which passes *Plänkner's Aussicht*, where a fine view of *Suhl* is obtained, and rejoins the high road after 1 M.

The road to Oberhof, 6 M. from the *Schmücke*, now gradually descends towards the N.

*Oberhof* (2871 ft.; \**Inn*), p. 285. The Coburg and Gotha road descends hence in numerous windings, through magnificent pine forest, to (9 M.) *Ohrdruf* (rail.-station, see p. 284).

Pedestrians may proceed from Oberhof to the N.W. to the (7 M.) *Falkenstein*, and in the same direction through the pretty *Schmalwassergund* to (4½ M.) *Dietharz* (*Gasthaus zum Felsenthal*) and *Tambach* (*Falkenstein*). From *Dietharz* the walk may be continued to the N. to (3 M.) *Georgenthal* (p. 284), and thence by railway to *Gotha*; or from *Georgenthal* to the N.W. to (1½ M.) *Altenberga*, where a monument on a height to the left indicates the spot where St. Boniface first preached Christianity, and to (4½ M.) *Friedrichroda* (p. 284). Or from *Tambach* straight over the hills towards the N.W. by *Finsterbergen* (with guide) to *Friedrichroda* (2¼ hrs.).

### b. Western Part.

**Plan.** 1st DAY: *Eisenach*, *Wartburg*, *Annatal*, *Hohe Sonne*, back by the *Landgrafenschlucht* and the *Marienthal* (see R. 50). — 2nd DAY: To *Ruhla* via *Hohe Sonne* and *Wachstein*; thence to *Altenstein* via *Gerberstein* and *Lutherbuche*. — 3rd DAY: From *Altenstein* to the *Inselsberg*, via *Liebenstein*. — 4th DAY: From the *Inselsberg* by *Reinhardtsbrunn* to *Friedrichroda* (railway station; comp. p. 281).

From *Eisenach* to the *Hohe Sonne*, see p. 271. Thence to *Ruhla* the route cannot be mistaken, as finger-posts are attached to the trees at frequent intervals.

By the *Hohe Sonne* the *Rennsteig* (p. 285) intersects the *Coburg* road. To the right near the point of intersection a path leads from the *Rennsteig* into the wood to the (10 min.) \**Hirschstein*, an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view.

Returning thence, and following the *Rennsteig* towards the S. for ¾ hr., we reach a finger-post called the *Zollstock*, which indicates the routes to the *Wachstein* and *Ruhla*, and to *Eisenach*, *Wilhelmsthal*, *Ruhla*, and *Heiligenstein* (see below). The notices attached to the trees should be observed. The route turns to the left at this point, and a little farther ascends again to the left, through wood the whole way, leading in ¼ hr. to the \**Wachstein*, a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding a magnificent and extensive view. To the N. rise the *Harz* Mts.

From the *Wachstein* we return by the grassy path to the left, slightly ascending, and in ¼ hr. reach the carriage-road at a point about ½ M. from the *Zollstock* (the interesting circuit by the *Wachstein* being about 25 min. longer than the direct route). The road leads to the left to (½ M.) a spot in the wood with a younger growth of pines, called the *Todte Mann*, whence a road to the right descends by the *Bermer* and *Bellevue* to *Ruhla*, while that in a straight direction passes a stump serving as a direction-post and a bench, and ascends to the (20 min.) summit of the \**Ringberg*, where the wooden *Karl-Alexander-Thurm* affords a picturesque view of *Ruhla* and the Thuringian Forest. We return hence to the *Todte Mann* and descend by the enclosure to the left and past a bench, in

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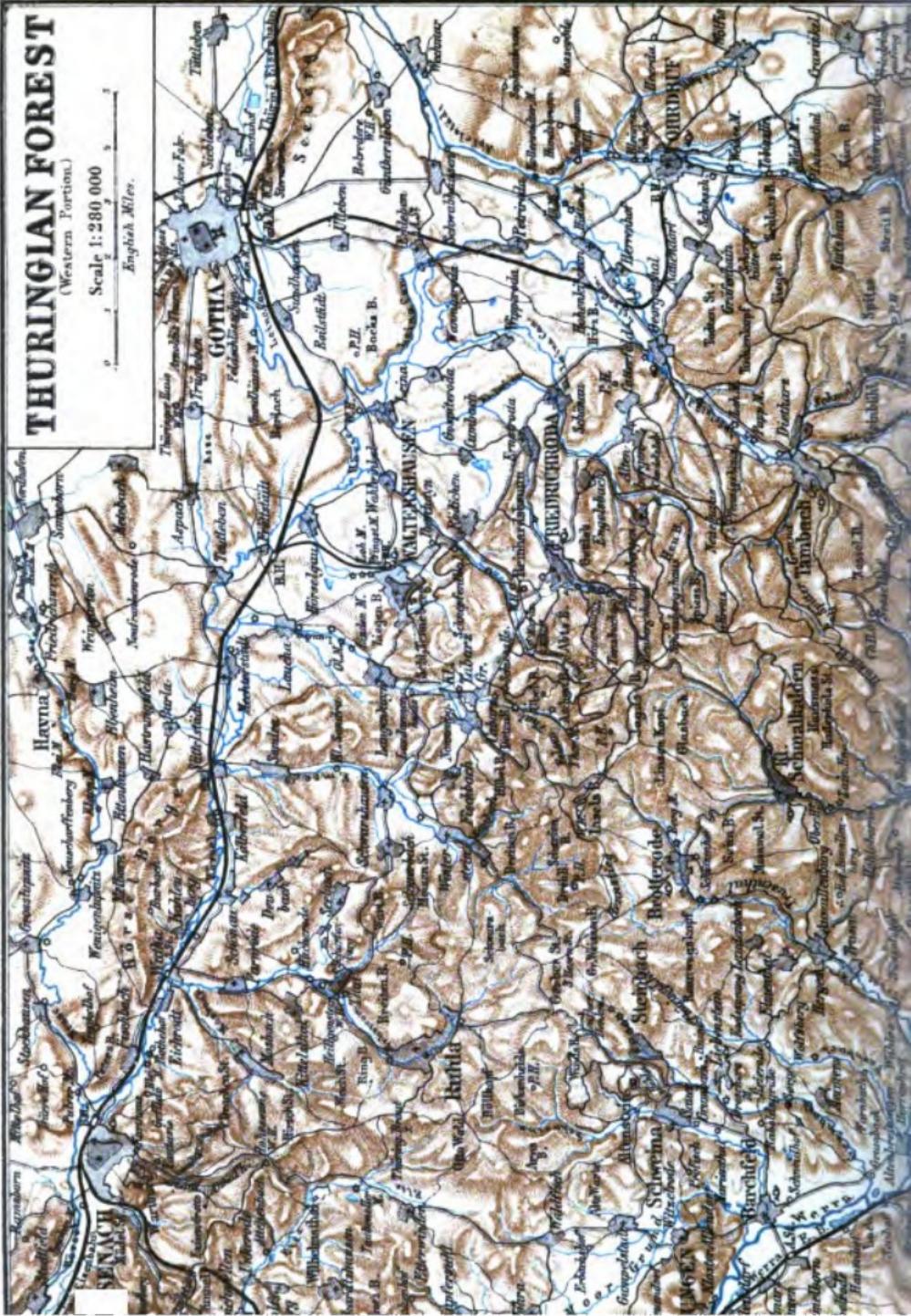
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THURINGIAN FOREST

(Western Portion.)

Scale 1:280 000  
English Miles.







the direction above indicated. After  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the grassy dale is quitted, and the wood on the S. slope entered to the right; after 10 min. we follow the path to the right at the same level for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more, and then descend to the \**Bellevue Inn* (unpretending) on the W. slope, about 100 ft. above Ruhla, a much frequented spot in summer.

**Ruhla.** CURHAUS, with reading-room; BELLEVUE (see above); KÖLLNER'S HÖTEL; TRAUBE; SCHWAN; SÄCHSISCHER HOR; ROSE; all good, and situated near each other. — MINERAL, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus*.

Carriage with two horses to Wutha 5 M., with one horse  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M.

*Ruhla*, locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the Erbstrom, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (4400) is the manufacture of tobacco-pipes of all kinds, of which 15 million are annually exported. The village feast on 2nd August presents a curious scene.

A green dale enclosed by wooded mountains leads hence by (2 M.) Heiligenstein (\*Inn) and (2 M.) Farnroda to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) Wutha, the first railway station to the E. of Eisenach, opposite the long Hörselberg (p. 261). Good road from Ruhla to Wutha (diligence twice daily in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Heiligenstein lies \*Thal (*Hôtel Tannhäuser*), with the *Louisenbad*, beautifully situated at the base of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg*. Interesting excursion hence to the *Meisenstein* (1766 ft.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the E.

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELBERG. Carriages generally make a long circuit by Winterstein and Kabarz. The attractive route for pedestrians occupies  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the Erbstrom; after 20 min. cross the brook again and regain the high road in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (40 min.) Drei-Herrenstein; or follow the high-road to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (2807 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite; thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2843 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the Rennsteig, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit of the *Inselberg* (p. 283).

FROM RUHLA TO ALTENSTEIN (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.), a good road, through wood, passing (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) a simple monument on the spot where Luther's Beech, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood, and where the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony.

\***Schloss Altenstein**, a summer residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting, but the park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. \**Inn* in the court-yard of the château.

FROM ALTENSTEIN TO LIEBENSTEIN (2 M.) a good road. At Glückesbrunn (Inn, 'Wangemannsburg'), half-way, is the \**Liebensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 160 yds. in length, easily ac-

cessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, generally on Sundays 11-12 (admission  $1\frac{1}{2} M.$ ; at other times 75 pf.)

**Liebenstein.** \*BELLEVUE, well fitted up; \*CURHAUS, with hydro-pathic and whey-cure establishment; \*MÜLLER's HÔTEL; chargea at all, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3 M.$ , B. 80 pf.; \*HÔTEL ASCHERMANN, moderate; KIRCHNER's HÔTEL, unpretending; GOLDNER HIRSCH; LÖWE, in the lower part of the village. *Dr. Hesse's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Private apartments, 9-75 M per week, are easily obtained.

*Visitors' Tax*, after the first week, 10-20 M.

*Carriages*, according to tariff.

*Theatre*, during the season. — *Music* 7-9 a. m. and 3-5 p. m.,

**Liebenstein**, a village in the Duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of stat. *Immelborn* (where a diligence meets each train, p. 272), is a beautifully situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs.

On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Promenadenweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the \**Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags to the left past the grotto and the Italian Garden. The castle was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The number 1584 over the portal indicates the date of its restoration. The \*view embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge and the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dollmar to the Ochsenkopf; then the broad valley of the Werra with its numerous villages, from Gumpelstadt towards the N. as far as Breitungen to the S.

On the outskirts of the wood near the ruin is a monument to the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. In the wood,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the N.E., is a small open space enclosed by rocks on three sides, called the *Felsentheater*.

FROM LIEBENSTEIN TO THE INSELSBERG there are several different routes. The shortest (guide required,  $2\frac{1}{2} M.$ ) leads through the *Thüringer Thal* to the Rennsteig (p. 283), traversing the forest. A more varied and interesting route is to the S.E. by the high road to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Herges*, then to the N. through the \**Trusenthal* (to which a direct footpath also leads), a picturesque, rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (Inn), to (1 hr.) the large village of *Brotterode* (Inselberger Hof; interesting excursion hence to the *Memmelstein*, 1 hr. to the S.), at the foot of the Inselsberg. A few paces beyond the inn broad steps ascend to the left (beyond the point where the road to Friedrichroda diverges to the right) to the church and past the E. side of the churchyard-wall, where the middle of the three paths is to be selected. After 10 min. ascend by a broad stony path to the right; 3 min. the insignificant footpath diverges to the left from the broad track, crosses the meadow, and in 5 min. reaches the wood; here avoid the turn to the left, and ascend the rough cart-track; 7 min., to the right; then by a well-

defined path in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the summit. (In descending to Liebenstein avoid the two paths diverging to the left, and follow that in a straight direction.)

The \***Grosse Inselsberg** (2940 ft.), the summit of which consists of granite, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., resembling the view from the Schneekopf (p. 279), but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. Two good inns on the top.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO EISENACH, 5 hrs. — We follow the *Rennsteig*, a very ancient boundary road leading from the Werra to the Saale over the Thuringian Mts. (p. 285), for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; then turn to the N. to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Ruhla*, and proceed thence by the *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to Eisenach (p. 280) in 3 hrs. The *Annatal* forms a beautiful termination to the walk.

The carriage-road descending from the Inselsberg by *Kabarz* and *Tabarz* cannot be mistaken; but the path to *Reinhardtsbrunn* by the *Uebelberg* is more difficult to trace. The following description of the route may suffice, if no guide can be procured: after 5 min. the narrow path diverges from the road to the right through pine-wood (beyond the point where the *Rennsteig* branches off); 5 min., take the path to the left; 8 min., to the left (the path to the right leads to *Brotterode*). Then traverse a large meadow, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Inselsberg, cross the high road leading from *Brotterode* to *Reinhardtsbrunn*, and again traverse a meadow through an opening in the wood to the left, where (after 5 min.), by a small fir-plantation, the broad footpath is again reached; 8 min., the path, frequently wet, passes a brook; 10 min., a pleasant grassy plateau. Then to the left, direct to the (6 min.) *Thorstein*, a 'Kuhstall' (p. 236) in miniature, affording a similar view of a deep, fir-clad valley. On the opposite rock is a wooden figure, called the 'Hölzerne Mann'. A beautiful forest-path leads hence through the *Felsenthal* and the *Lauchagrund* to *Tabarz* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*.

We next descend to the left by a winding path; 3 min. farther the path to the right for those coming in the reverse direction leads to the *Thorstein*, that to the left to *Brotterode*; 7 min., a direction-post. The path in a straight direction leads by *Gross-Tabarz* (*Tabarzer Schiesshaus*; *Felsenthal*; at *Klein-Tabarz*, the *Jagdhaus*), where a number of visitors reside in summer, to *Reinhardtsbrunn* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; but, as the view from the *Uebelberg* is the great attraction of this route, we select the longer (by  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) path which here ascends to the right to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Aschenbergstein*, where a cross has been erected to the memory of a lady who met with a fatal accident here. Picturesque survey of the dark valleys and of the plain to the N. through the *Felsenthal*. We now follow the path to the left; 18 min., a broad track is passed, whence the path to the left ascends to the summit of the \***Uebelberg** (2264 ft.) in 5 min. View similar to that from the Inselsberg, with a far more picturesque foreground.

In returning, we descend by the same path to a direction-post 5 min. below the summit, and then turn to the left; 10 min., the

footpath leads to the left through dense pine-wood in a straight direction; 10 min., near a meadow, it leads through the wood on the right, crosses another path, and reaches the carriage-road; in the long meadow a straight direction is pursued through a beautiful pine-forest, then a slight ascent, always keeping to the right.

In  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. we reach the white buildings of the *Herzog Ernst Mine*, which yields 'isinglass stone', or gypseous spar. A large grotto in the vicinity, with lofty crystalline walls, presents a curious and impressive scene when lighted by torches (fee 50 pf.).

\**Reinhardtsbrunn*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the mine, formerly a Benedictine monastery, was converted in 1827 into a château in a highly ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). Into the E. side of the old church are built ten fine old tombstones of Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, a favourite residence of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha (admittance only during the absence of the ducal family), is delightfully situated in the most beautiful part of the Thüringer Wald, and surrounded by attractive grounds. (\*Inn at the N. entrance, often full.)

**Friedrichroda** (\**Herzog Ernst*, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.; \**Schauenburg*; *Berliner Hof*; *Wagener*, R. and A.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M., B. 75 pf.; *Felsenkeller*) is a small town with 2000 inhab., and a pleasant and favourite summer retreat. Rooms may be procured at the \**Schweizerhaus*, *Villa Grothe*, etc.

\*WALK of 4-5 hrs.: to the *Tanzbuche* in the *Ungeheure Grund*, to the *Felsenthal* and *Thorstein* (p. 283), and back by Tabarz and Reinhardtsbrunn. Or by the *Gottlob*, the *Spießberg* (tavern), commanding a fine view, the *Tanzbuche*, the ducal shooting-lodge, and through the *Ungeheure Grund*, or over the *Abtsberg* (view similar to that from the *Uebelberg*), to Reinhardtsbrunn.

FROM REINHARDSBRUNN TO THE INSELBERG (guide necessary,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.), a walk of 3 hrs., through wood almost the whole way. (The route from the Inselberg to Liebenstein by Brotterode affords little shade.)

RAILWAY from Friedrichroda to *Fröttstedt* and *Gotha*, see p. 261.  
— *Altenberga*, *Georgenthal*, *Tambach*, etc., see p. 280.

#### 54. From Gotha through the Thuringian Forest to Hildburghausen.

*Comp. Map*, p. 280.

51 M. Railway to Ohrdruf; diligence thence once daily in  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (Railway by Eisenach and Meiningen, see p. 266 and R. 51.)

*Gotha*, see p. 266). — Stations *Emleben*, *Georgenthal* (\*Inn; *Schützenhof*, a restaurant  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the village, with pleasant view; see p. 280).

11 M. *Ohrdruf* (\**Anker*; *Thüringischer Hof*) is a small agricultural town. The road gradually ascends the wooded mountains of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful wooded valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohrthal* is the deserted iron-forge of *Louisenthal*. The villages of *Stutzhäus* and *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on

the right;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther the *Triefstein* is passed, and the ducal shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley.

$20\frac{1}{2}$  M. Oberhof (\**Zur Domäne; Thüringer Hof*) is a poor village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge. Oats thrive here in warm seasons only, and potatoes grow but scantily. Fine view from the \**Louisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the Schlossbergkopf, 5 min. to the N.

A beautiful walk may be taken from Oberhof to the 'Ausgebrannte Stein',  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. towards the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, by Ober- and Unter-Schönaу to *Steinbach-Hallenber*g (p. 272), about 3 hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Gr. Hermannsberg*) are most striking, their unique character recurring nowhere else in the Thuringian Forest.

The road soon crosses the *Rennsteig*, or *Rennweg*, a very ancient frontier road leading from the Werra to the Saale across the Thuringian Mts., and separating Thuringia from Franconia. Near it, at the highest point of the road, rises an obelisk in commemoration of the construction of the latter. The road then descends by *Zelle* to—

30 M. Suhl (\**Deutsches Haus; Krone*), the capital of the Prussian part of the County of Henneberg, which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter* at the base of the *Domburg*, and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein* which commands a fine view (Café on the top).

$39\frac{1}{2}$  M. Schleusingen (*Grüner Baum*) was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583, and whose ancestral seat was the ancient Bertholdsburg. A chapel by the church contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th cent., one of which is pierced with a bullet in memory of a count who fell at the storming of Tiraschka in Piedmont in 1587. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. The Schloss is now occupied by the authorities of the district. Pine-cone baths have been in use here since 1852 as a remedy for rheumatism and paralysis.

The road now ascends for a considerable distance, affording fine prospects.

48 M. Hildburghausen, see p. 273.

## 55. From Cassel to Halle via Nordhausen.

135 M. RAILWAY in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares 17 M. 50, 13 M. 10, 8 M. 80 pf.

From Cassel to (15 M.) *Münden*, see p. 99. The train diverges here to the S.E. and ascends the pretty valley of the *Werra* to *Hedemünden* and *Witzenhausen*, a prettily situated little town on the left bank. It then quits the stream and turns to the N.W. to (29 M.) *Eichenberg*, the junction for *Göttingen* (p. 100) and *Bebra* (p. 261).

The broad *Leinetal* is now ascended to *Heiligenstadt* (\*Preuss. Hof; Eichsfelder Hof), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th cent. —  $49\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Leinefelde*.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO GOTHA, 42 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (5 M. 30, 4 M., 2 M. 70 pf.). Stations *Dingelstädt*, *Dachrieden*, and (17 M.) *Mühlhausen* (*Weisser Schwan*; *König v. Preussen*), an ancient town with 20,900 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the Church of St. *Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperöder Quelle* and the (3 M.) *Weisse Haus*. The seditious fanatic Thomas Müntzer, leader of the Wiedertäufer, or German Anabaptists, was defeated and captured in the vicinity, and executed at *Mühlhausen*, the principal scene of his enormities. — Next station (23 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Langensalza* (*Kreuz*; *Mohr*), a busy town with cloth and other factories. The sulphur baths of that name are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverian army in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Merxleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 266.

Stations *Gernrode*, *Sollstedt*, *Bleicherode*, *Wolframshausen*.

$75\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nordhausen* (\*Röm. Kaiser; \*Engl. Hof; \*Berliner Hof; \*Prinz Carl; \*Erbprinz), with 23,600 inhab., situated on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 58), possessing extensive distilleries and chicory and chemical manufactories, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The Church of St. *Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an *Ecce Homo*, and the *Funeral of Nain*, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the Rathhaus rises a Roland's Column (p. 103). The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. — Route to the Harz Mts., see p. 302; to Erfurt, see p. 289.

At *Nordhausen* begins the fertile *Goldne Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to *Sangerhausen*. Stations *Heringen* and (88 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rossla* (Deutscher Kaiser), with a château of Count Stolberg.

To the S. of *Rossla* rises the wooded *Kyffhäuser* (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by *Sittendorf*, beyond which the road from *Tilleda* to *Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The last part of the ascent is by a footpath. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consists of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory. Inn at the top.

To the N.W. of the *Kyffhäuser* lies the ruin of *Rothenburg* (1053 ft.). The route to it is by a broad forest-path from the *Kyffhäuser* to the (40 min.) *Frankenhausen* and *Kelbra* road; then by the latter to (5 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. (view and tavern at the top). — At the foot of the *Rothenburg* on the N.W. side lies the small town of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Kelbra* (*Sonne*; *Preussischer Hof*), with numerous breweries. *Rossla* is 3 M. distant by the road. — The castles are most conveniently visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the *Kyffhäuser* through beautiful woods in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to —

*Frankenhausen* (\**Mohr*; \**Thüringer Hof*), a small town with salt-baths and salt-works, yielding 2700 tons annually, from which *Sondershausen* (p. 239) is 12 M. distant. On the road to the latter, near the (3 M.) village

of Rottleben, is situated the \**Falkenhöhle*, sometimes called the *Barbarossa* or *Kyffhäuser Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (adm. 50 pf.). Bengal lights may be purchased of the apothecary in the market-place at Frankenstein. The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about half-way between Kelbra and Frankenhausen.

Next stations *Wallhausen* and *Sangerhausen* (*Löwe*). A stone-slab over the door of the Ulrichskirche records that it was erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him at the Giebichenstein (p. 253). Beyond stat. *Riestädt* several distant views of the Harz Mts. are obtained.

112 M. **Eisleben** (*Goldnes Schiff*; *Gold. Löwe*), a town with 14,378 inhab., was the birthplace of Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), near the post-office, now a school for poor children, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer. The *Andreaskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. The Church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptised, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood. At *Wimmelburg*, in the vicinity, is an interesting cavern, 1000 yds. in length.

*Martin Luther*, born at Eisleben in 1483, became an Augustinian monk in 1505, and professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1508. In 1510 he visited Rome on business connected with his order, and in 1512 became a doctor of theology. In 1517 he strenuously opposed the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel, in condemnation of which he affixed his famous 95 Theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. His antagonism to the see of Rome now steadily increased, and in 1520 he was formally excommunicated by the pope. Luther in his turn solemnly renounced all connection with Rome, and publicly burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was summoned by Emp. Charles V. to the Diet of Worms, where he vigorously defended his doctrines, but was nevertheless declared an outlaw. On his return he was surprised and ostensibly taken prisoner in the Forest of Thuringia, by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, and carried to the Wartburg, where he passed ten months disguised as a young nobleman, and was known as 'Junker Georg'. During this period he worked assiduously at his translation of the Bible, of which, on his release, the New Testament first appeared in 1522 (the entire translation not till 1534). He then returned to Wittenberg, where he as firmly checked the intemperate zeal of the Puritanical image-breakers, as he had opposed Roman Catholic abuses. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, who had previously been a nun and escaped from her convent. After a life of unremitting labour as a reformer, divine, translator of the Bible, and even as a poet and musician, he died at Eisleben, 18th Feb. 1546. Luther is justly regarded by the Germans not only as the illustrious founder of their religious liberty, but as the talented linguist and grammarian who developed and first established the use of pure modern German.

Beyond Eisleben the train turns to the S. to stat. *Ober-Röblingen*, on the S. bank of the *Mansfeld Lake*, and afterwards crosses the Saale and the Magdeburg line.

135 M. **Halle**, see p. 252; thence to (155 M.) **Leipsic**, p. 253.

## 56. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt by Börssum (*Harzburg, Goslar*).

**133 M. RAILWAY.** To *Nordhausen* in  $4\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (fares 11 *M.* 30 pf., 8 *M.*, 5 *M.* 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (fares 6 *M.* 60, 4 *M.* 90, 3 *M.* 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (fares 8 *M.* 60, 2 *M.* 70, 1 *M.* 80 pf.; to *Goslar*, 31 M., in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (4 *M.* 10, 3 *M.* 10, 2 *M.* 10 pf.).

*Brunswick*, see p. 76. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Richmond and Williamscastle. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 68).

**7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Wolfenbüttel** (*Knust's Hotel*), an old town, is famous for its library (300,000 vols. and 8000 MSS.), of which Lessing was once librarian. Luther's Bible, with annotations in his own handwriting, his drinking-glass, inkstand, portrait by Cranach, etc., are shown here.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel to *Schöppenstedt, Jerxheim* (p. 72), and *Oschersleben* (p. 294).

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) **Börssum**, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Kreiensen lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and *Oker*.

The **HARZBURG LINE** follows the course of the *Oker*, towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At *Vienenburg*, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (p. 288), it divides, the branch to the left leading to *Harzburg* (p. 305), that to the right to *Goslar* (p. 303).

From Börssum to **Seesen** (\**Kronprinz*), 40 M. from Brunswick, see p. 72. The *Nordhausen* line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 294). Stat. *Gittelde*, station for Grund (diligence twice a day, p. 309). — 52 M. **Osterode** (*Englischer Hof*) on the *Söse*, a town with many picturesque old houses. Several monuments in the Marktkirche. Extensive white-lead and small shot factories. On the high road, to the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern. Diligence from Osterode to (9 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 309) twice daily.

60 M. **Herzberg** (\**Peimann's Hotel*, R. and B.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  *M.*, A. 25 pf.; *Weisses Ross*), on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 100), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634, when they transferred their seat to Hanover. The old *Schloss* was founded in 1024. From Herzberg through the \**Sieberthal* to *Andreasberg*, see p. 310.

**Scharzfeld** is the station for (4 M.; post-omnibus) **Lauterberg** (*Deutscher Kaiser; Krone; Rathskeller; Kur- und Logirhaus*), a small town with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, and adapted for a prolonged stay.

To the left of the road between Scharzfeld and Lauterberg rises the beautifully situated ruin of **Scharzfels**. Near it is the *Einhornhöhle*, or *Schiller's Cavern*, where the name of the poet, written by himself, is still pointed out. The *Steinkirche*, another grotto, is partly artificial. — The

*Hausberg* commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the considerably higher *\*Kummel* (easily ascended in 1 hr.), embracing Lauterburg, the Oderthal, the valleys of the Lutter, and the plain towards the S. — Another excursion is through the *Gerade Lutterthal* and the *Bärenthal* (somewhat steep), or by the new road to Sieber (p. 310) as far as the top of the pass, and thence to the left in 15-20 min. to the summit of the *Grosse Knollen*, 3½ hrs. from Lauterberg, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. — Excursion by the *Schloßgraben* to the *Königstein* and *Jagdkopf*, and back, 5-6 hrs. — Through the *Wiesebecker Thal*, with the pictureque *Wiesebecker Teich* (Restaurant) to the *\*Ravenskopf* (2067 ft.; Inn at the top), 2 hrs. from Lauterberg, recently adorned with pleasure-grounds, whence (1 hr.) *Sachsen* (Rathskeller; *\*Schützenhaus*), and (4½ M. by the high road) *Walkenried* (see below) may be reached.

Stations *Tettenborn* and *Walkenried* (Gold. Löwe), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey of that name, a church of the 13th and 14th cent., and fine early Gothic cloisters of the same period. (Footpath to Ellrich, see below.) The train passes through a tunnel and reaches —

75 M. *Ellrich* (*\*Schwarzer Adler*; *König von Preussen*), a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*, whence a diligence runs once daily through the Harz Mts. to Wernigerode and Halberstadt. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgaberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* (near which is a fine cavern, discovered in 1868) to (1 hr.) *Walkenried*. Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (1¼ hr.; see p. 302).

Stat. *Niedersachswerfen* (for Ilfeld, see p. 302).

85 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 286), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway.

Beyond stat. *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*, and reaches —

99 M. *Sondershausen* (*Hôtel Mönch*; *Tanne*; *Deutsches Haus*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the *Wipperthal*. The *Schloss* contains a few antiquities, among which is the 'Püsterich', a bronze idol, 2 ft. in height. Fine view from the *Goldner* and from the *Possen*, the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1 hr. to the S.

Stations *Greussen*, *Straußfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 260), *Gebesee-Ringleben*, *Walschleben*, and (133 M.) *Erfurt* (p. 265).

## 57. From Berlin by Cöthen to Ballenstedt, Thale, Vienenburg (*Harzburg*, *Goslar*).

RAILWAY to *Ballenstedt*, 135 M., in 6 hrs. (fares 17 M. 80, 13 M. 25, 9 M. 40 pf.); to *Thale*, 147 M., in 6½ hrs. (fares 19 M. 10, 14 M. 30, 9 M. 60); to *Vienenburg*, 164 M., in 7 hrs. (fares 19 M. 50, 14 M. 80, 9 M. 80 pf.). — From Berlin by Magdeburg and Oschersleben to Vienenburg and Thale, see p. 294.

From Berlin to (59½ M.) *Wittenberg*, see p. 249; change of carriages.

The line runs near the Elbe. First stat. *Coswig*, with a ducal château.

Next stations *Kliecken* and (79 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Rossbau*.

From ROSSLAU TO ZERBST by railway, 8 M., in 25 min., viâ *Tornau* and *Jütrichau*. *Zerbst* (*Löwe*; *Hôtel d'Anhalt*), an old town with 12,000 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1793, possesses a large Schloss and extensive riding-school. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445, recently restored, and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, which is said to be the emblem of some of the municipal privileges of the town. The *Rathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81, which dates from the 15th cent., but was disfigured by additions in 1610, contains a bible printed on parchment, with woodcuts coloured by Lucas Cranach. The handsome *Nicolaikirche* of the 15th cent. has been judiciously restored. The *Franciscaneum* is a grammar-school of high repute.

— The line proceeds viâ *Gommern* to (21 M.) *Magdeburg* (p. 69).

At Rossbau the line turns towards the S., crosses the *Elbe* and then the *Mulde*, and soon reaches —

82 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Dessau* (118 ft.). \*GOLDNER BEUTEL, \*GOLDNER HIRSCH, both in the *Stein-Strasse*, not far from the Ducal palace; SCHIFF and SCHWAN in the *Kleine Markt*.

*Cab* with one horse, for one person, per drive 50 pf., with two horses 1 M.; for each additional person 20 or 40 pf.; each trunk 20 pf.

*Dessau*, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, with 17,000 inhab., and the residence of the Duke, lies on the left bank of the *Mulde* in a grassy and partially wooded district. The town has recently been considerably extended in the vicinity of the railway-station. It contains broad streets and well-built houses, and boasts of a number of villas, gardens, fountains, and several art-collections of some importance.

The DESSAU COLLECTIONS are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among seven different places, viz. the *Palace* at Dessau, the *Amalienstift*, the *Georgenhaus* near Dessau, the Gothic House and the Palace at *Wörlitz*, the château at *Oranienbaum*, and the *Fräuleinstift* at *Mosigkau*. The pictures, moreover, are for the most part imperfectly arranged and unfavourably hung. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau from Princess Amalia of Nassau Orange, wife of the stadholder Frederick Henry, who died in 1675, and additions more numerous than valuable were made in the 18th century.

The Ducal Palace and the Grosse Markt, adjoining the Schloss-Platz, on the N.W., with the Schlosskirche, form the centre of the town.

The *Ducal Palace*, erected in 1748-61 by Knobelsdorf of Berlin on the site of earlier buildings, and consisting of a central edifice, restored in 1872-74, with two wings, is situated on the bank of the *Mulde*.

The INTERIOR contains a PICTURE GALLERY professing to boast of works by the most famous Italian masters, but of no great value. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*), and there are several good modern works. — The so-called GYPSKAMMER on the ground-floor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and historical relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer', and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plates captured near Belle Alliance. (Fee 2 M.).

The *Schlosskirche*, which was erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., contains some good pictures by Cranach, the finest of which is the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation. Luther frequently preached in this church.

Opposite the palace, to the right, extend the promenades of the *Lustgarten*, at the end of which are situated the *Ducal Stables*.

A military band plays four times a week in the Schloss-Platz in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, usually beginning with the Dessau March ('*Ça donc, ça donc*'), the favourite air of Prince Leopold. A statue to that general, by Kiss, was erected in the Grosse Markt in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 38).

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we next reach the Kleine Markt, with the *Rathhaus* and a marble monument by Schubert, erected in 1867 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of *Duke Leopold Frederick* (d. 1871).

No. 12 in the Zerbster Strasse, a broad adjacent street, is the *Amalien-Stiftung*, founded by the daughter of Prince Leopold, who died in 1792, for the reception of poor old women.

The PICTURE GALLERY (custodian in the court, to the right) on the upper floor, numbering about 600 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Pesne, Liscewski, Schulz, Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait group, 1668; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Rejection of *Hagar*; *Avercamp*, Village feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour scene; *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

This building was formerly the seat of the *Philanthropin*, a famous school, conducted for twenty years by Basedow (1774-93), where Campe, Salzmann, and other distinguished Germans were educated.

The Poststrasse leads to the left to the small Neumarkt, planted with trees, which contains the Lutheran Church of St. John and is embellished with a statue of *Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817), by Kiss. — Farther on, in the grounds near the railway-station, rises a monument to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71, by Spiess of Wiesbaden.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgengarten* (restaurant). The Château contains upwards of a hundred pictures, chiefly copies, and a few sculptures. (Cab with one horse there and back  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.)

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W. of Dessau, on the Köthen road, lies the village of *Monigkau*, with a CHÂTEAU erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains the most valuable of the Dessau picture-galleries: *Rubens*, Zephyr and Flora; *Snyders*, Boar hunt; *Van Dyck*, Life-size portrait of Prince William II. of Orange at the age of two years; *Th. Rombouts*, Musical party; *K. Dujardin*, Herd of cattle; *S. Koninck*, Philosopher. There are also works by *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Honde-*

*Koester, G. Honthorst, O. Netscher, Lairesse, etc.* (Cab with one horse there and back  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.)

Diligence daily from Dessau eastwards to (6 M.) *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn), the château of which contains a collection of all kinds of rococo ornaments and other valuables, and (11 M.) Wörlitz. (Walkers and carriages may reach Wörlitz by a shorter road than the diligence route. Beyond the bridge by the pleasure-grounds at Dessau we turn to the left, pass the small château and park of *Louistum*, traverse shady plantations part of the way, and reach Wörlitz after a walk or drive of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. Cab with one horse there and back 6 M. — From the Koswig railway-station Wörlitz is 2 M. distant; see p. 280.)

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*, outside the town, at the entrance to the gardens), a town with 2000 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park.

The extensive and well-kept ducal "GÄRDENS and PARK were laid out at the end of last century by Duke Leopold Frederick Francis of Dessau. They are embellished with many foreign trees, chiefly from N. America, and with several sheets of water, and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the Eichenkranz, 1 M) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. The park is adorned in the style of last century, but also contains some good works of art. — The PALACE contains a portrait of Count Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and landscapes by *Hackert*. — The GOTHIQUE HOUSE (see 1-3 M) contains weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early Flemish School an admirable Madonna by *Memling* is noteworthy. The early German School is well represented, but the works attributed to *Amberger* (portrait), *Gritewald* (Magdalene), and *Schäuffelin* (Visitation) are of questionable authenticity. The *Cranach's*, however, are genuine, and are better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravestein*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bot*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckeboom* and *Artois*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with in this gallery alone: Portrait group of five daughters of Princess H. Catharine of Dessau; Portrait of the 'Beautiful Gabrielle', chiefly interesting in an historical point of view. — The PANTHEON, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), and the FLORA may also be visited.

FROM DESSAU TO BITTERFELD by a branch-line in 50 min.; thence to *Leipsic*, see p. 251.

The scenery between Dessau and Cöthen is attractive. Stat. *Elsnigk*. At (95 M.) Cöthen (p. 251) the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway is crossed (R. 44). Stat. *Biendorf*.

108 M. Bernburg (*Goldne Kugel*), a cheerful town with 16,000 inhab., possesses a handsome old Schloss dating partly from the 14th cent., and partly from the 16th-18th, and a late Gothic Church of St. Mary. From stat. *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (p. 251).

121 M. Aschersleben (*Gold. Löwe; Deutsches Haus*), an ancient town with 16,000 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of a line to Halle.

FROM HALLE TO ASCHERSLEBEN,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  M., railway in 1 hr. 9 min. or 2 hrs. 24 min. (4 M. 60,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.). Stations: *Trotha* on the Saale, *Wallwitz*, *Nauendorf*, *Cönnern*; then across the Saale to *Sandersleben*, on the Wipper;  $35\frac{1}{2}$  M. Aschersleben. This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Vienenburg, Harzburg, Goslar). Express from *Leipsic* to *Ballenstedt* in 3 hrs., to *Thale* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to *Vienen-*

*berg* in 4 hrs. (return tickets available for three days). From Leipzig to Hanover in 5½ hrs.

126 M. Frose is the junction for (9 M.) Ballenstedt (p. 296).

The main line passes stations Nachterstedt, Gatersleben, and (137 M.) Wegeleben, where the line to (10 M.) Thale diverges. Stations on the latter Ditsfurth, Quedlinburg (p. 295), Neinstedt, and Thale (see p. 299).

The next station on the main line (comp. Map, p. 294) is —

141 M. Halberstadt (\*Prinz Eugen; \*Hôtel Royal; \*Goldenes Ross, unpretending; Ufermann's Restaurant, in the Domplatz), an old town with 27,800 inhab. on the Holzemme, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed in consequence of the Reformation. The town possesses a number of interesting mediæval edifices. The \*wood-architecture of the 15th and 16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich plastic ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the Market, which is divided by the Rathaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic Rathaus dates from the close of the 14th cent., but was restored in the 18th, when it received some Renaissance additions. The Roland (p. 103) here dates from 1435. The old Episcopal Palace opposite is now the custom-house. The late Gothic Rathskeller in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the Fischmarkt are Tetzl's House of 1529 and the Schuhhof, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The \*Cathedral (St. Stephen's), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, having been destroyed by fire in 1181, was re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The towers and the façade, still retaining traces of Romanesque articulation and enrichment, are the most ancient part of the edifice. The W. part of the nave was erected in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1490. The gradual development of the Gothic style is distinctly traceable in the flying buttresses. The church was restored in 1850.

INTERIOR. Rich late Gothic Screen separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a Wood-sculpture of the 13th cent.; at the altar an Alabaster-sculpture of the same subject, dating from about 1500. Then a Crucifixion by Joh. Raphon of Einbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive Domplatz, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late Romanesque Liebfrauenkirche, erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the period of the foundation, and one of the chapels contains a mural painting of the 15th cent.

Gleim's collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' at the back of the cathedral.

On 29th July, 1809, Halberstadt was the scene of a fierce

struggle between the Duke of Brunswick with his black dragoons and a Westphalian regiment in the French service, which terminated in the defeat of the latter and their expulsion from the town. Several balls are built into the *Kühlingerthorthurm*, the gate of the road to Quedlinburg, in commemoration of the battle.

The *Spiegelschen Berge*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S., afford fine views. A monster cask here holds 28,000 gals. The *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther, and the *Hoppelsberg* are also pleasant objects for an excursion.

Branch-line (in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) to OSCHERSLEBEN (12½ M.), where the railway divides: to the right (E.) to *Magdeburg* (and *Berlin*, in  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -8 hrs.); to the left (W.) to *Jerxheim* (*Brunswick*, p. 288).

Branch-line to BLANKENBURG (p. 301), 12 M., in 1 hr.; fares 1 M. 60, 1 M. 20, 80 pf.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From stat. *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to *Wernigerode* (p. 307). Stat. *Wasserleben*; then (164 M.) *Vienenburg*, where the line unites with that from Brunswick (p. 288). The line divides here, one branch leading to *Harzburg* (p. 305), the other by *Oker* (p. 305) to *Goslar* (p. 303).

## 58. The Harz Mountains.

**Plan.** About eleven or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz, which is now rendered accessible by a network of railways in every direction. The most suitable starting-points are *Ballenstedt* and *Goslar*, but the mountains may also be approached from *Thale*, *Quedlinburg*, *Blankenburg*, *Wernigerode*, or *Harzburg*. The following plan, which embraces the most interesting points, may easily be extended or abridged at pleasure, and may be begun or terminated at almost any one of these railway stations. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selketal, Alexisbad; *2nd*. Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd*. Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bodetal, Rosstrappe; *4th*. Blankenburg, Rübeland, Wernigerode; *5th*. Steinerne Renne, Brocken; *6th*. Ilsethal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th*. Environs of Harzburg, Okerthal, Goslar.—The finest points in the *Ober-Harz*, or *S. Harz*, may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* Diligence to Clausthal, walk to Andreasberg; *9th*. Lauterberg, Ravenskopf, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th*. Ilfeld, Neustadt and Hohenstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th*. Either over the Josephshöhe to Alexisbad, Mägdesprung, Selketal, and Ballenstedt (in this case the *1st day's* route should be omitted, and the tour begun at Thale in the way indicated at p. 298); or by diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 286). The places of interest in the *S. Harz* are Stolberg and the Josephshöhe, Hohnstein, Ilfeld, Walkenried (p. 289), and the Ravenskopf (p. 289).

**Carriages.** Two-horse about 18 M. per day; tolls extra; fee 2 M. per day. One-horse 10-12 M. In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

**Guides**, unnecessary except on the less frequented routes, 3 M., or without food 4 M. per day, and 75 pf. per Germ. M. (about 15 pf. per Engl. M.) for return-fee.

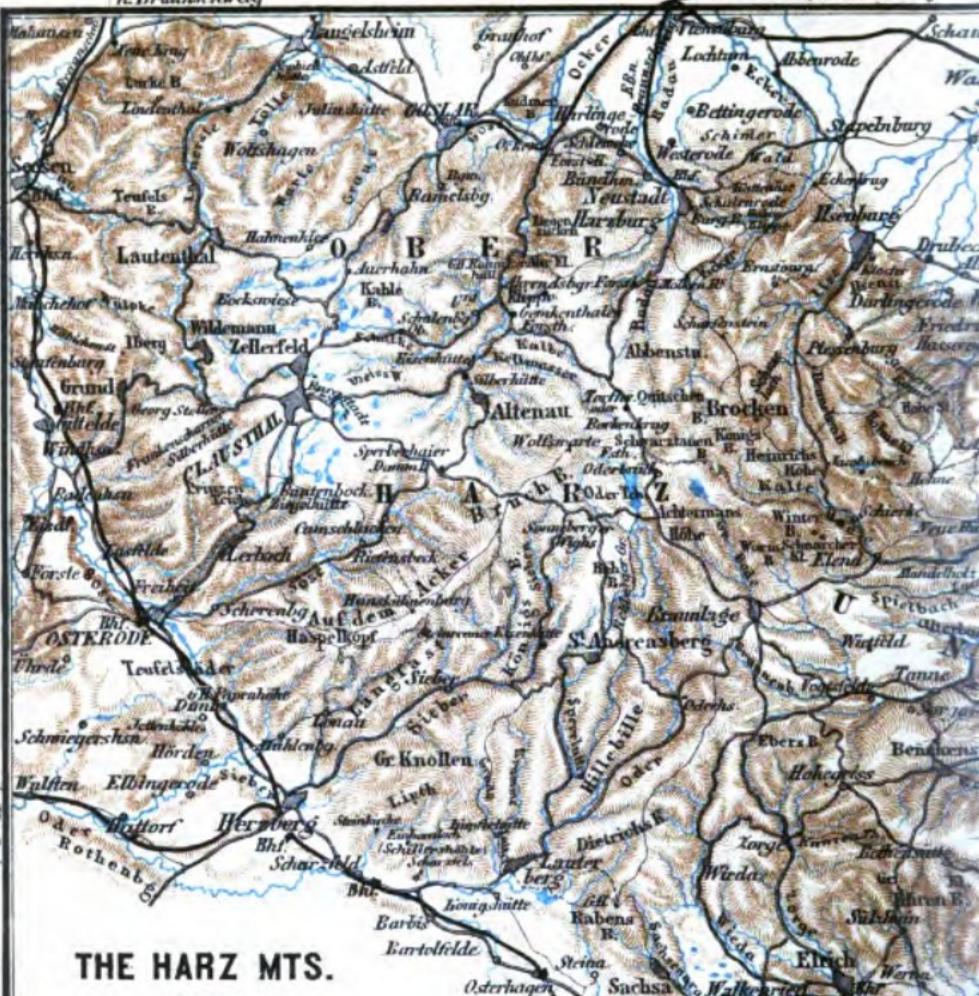
**Inns** tolerable, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. 2-3 M., A. 50 pf., B. 1 M., D. 2-3 M., wine  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle. The inferior and less frequented inns are cheaper.

The **Harz**, the most northern mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, belongs chiefly to Prussia. This range is entirely isolated, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lauterthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes,



n. Braunschweig

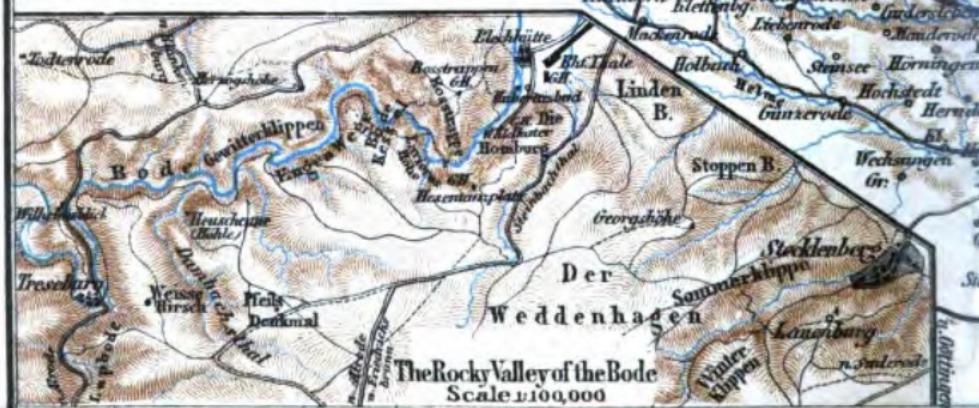
n. Börssen, Braunschweig



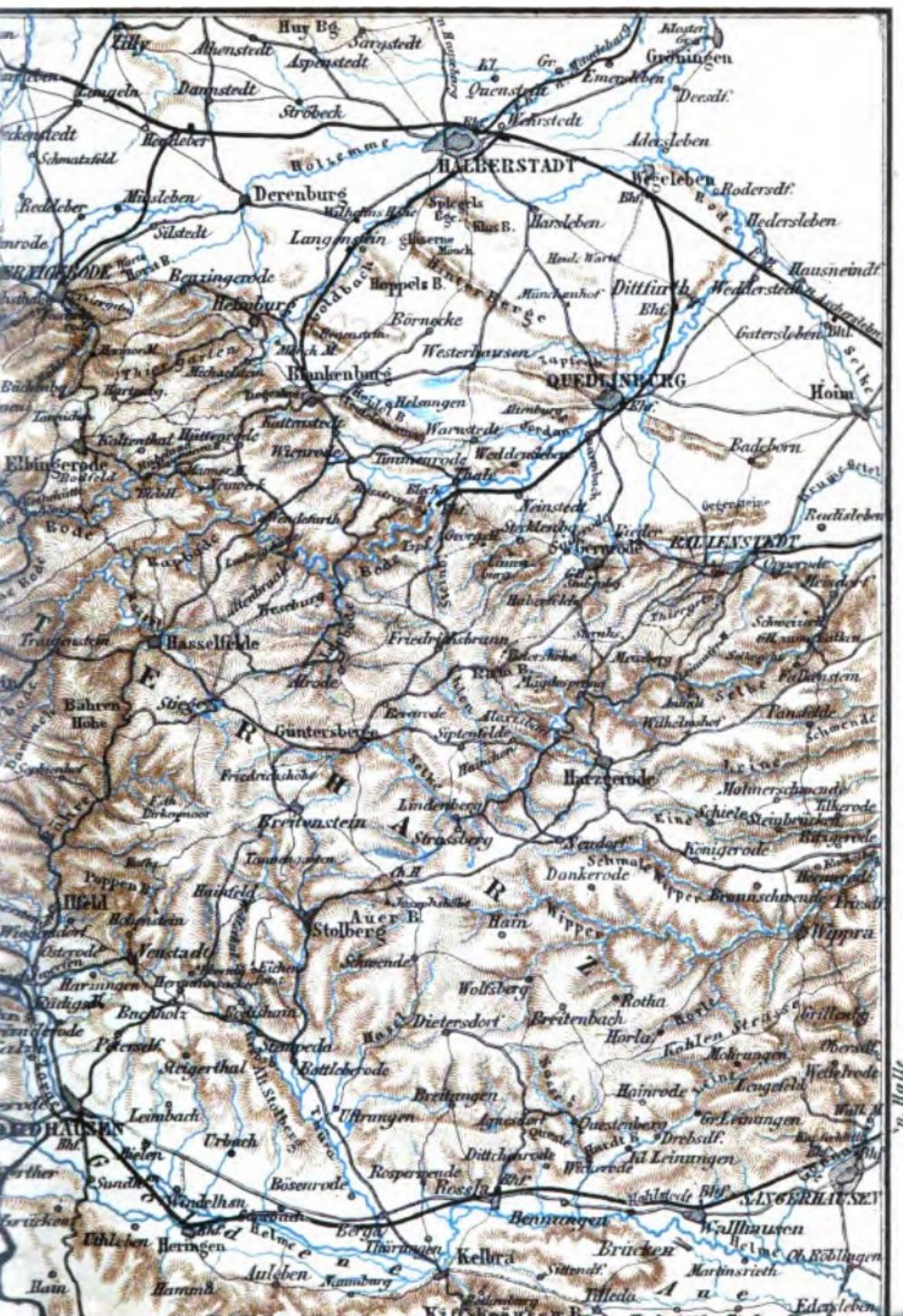
## THE HARZ MTS.

1 : 400,000

English Miles.



The Rocky Valley of the Bode  
Scale 1:100,000



1  
Haben

ith Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the Vorharz, while the strict to the E. of Wernigerode and Elrich belong to the Unterharz. The Brocken is situated on the boundary between the Ober- and Unterharz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent rauwacke and clay-slate.

### I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

#### a. Quedlinburg.

RAILWAY from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) via Wegeleben to Thale, see p. 292 and R. 57. Diligence from Quedlinburg to Ballenstedt three times daily; to Gernrode, Alexisbad, Stolberg, and Nordhausen, once daily. — Post-Omnibus to Suderode, 6 M., several times daily (25 pf.).

**Quedlinburg** (463 ft. above the sea-level; \*Zum Bären, in the Markt-Platz; Kronprinz: Goldner Ring; Lamm), an old agricultural town with 17,044 inhab., recently increased by the foundation of the suburb of Suderstadt, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry the Fowler in 929, and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, after which it was under the protection of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and is commanded on the W. side by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

The *Rathaus* in the market, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 103), is a late Gothic structure, with alterations of the 18th cent.

The INTERIOR contains a remarkable collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (e. g. fragments of the 'Itala', the first Latin translation of the Bible, of the 5th cent., and imperial charters of 1088 and 1134), seals, portraits, etc., and a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The church of *St. Aegidius* contains some good old oil paintings. The modern *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, possesses a valuable library comprising 8000 vols. Following the street in the corner of the market-place, obliquely opposite the Bär Hotel and the Rathaus, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenheerd*, a small Platz where Henry the Fowler is said to have received the deputation announcing his election to the imperial dignity, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, near the *Schlossberg*. The house in which *Klopstock* was born (in 1724, d. at Ottensen in 1803) situated in this Platz, has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns. To the right is the dwelling of the sacristan of the *Schlosskirche*, to whom application may now be made.

The *Schloss*, situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Otho the Great in 937 and afterwards attained to great prosperity, but declined in importance

after it embraced the Reformation in 1539, and was at length suppressed in 1803. Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred in the abbey-church. The Schloss is now partially fitted up as a residence for the Crown-prince of Prussia. Adjacent to it is situated the —

\**Abbey Church*, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored in 1862.

The *Crypt*, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent. is built over an ancient mortuary chapel containing the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda, the first abbess. The treasury contains objects of great artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I. and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'.

Fine view of the town and environs from the terrace, which is shown by the castellan.

Opposite the Schlossberg rises the *Münzenberg*, with the ruins of the convent of St. Mary.

The *Brühl*, a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the crypt of the ancient monastery of *Wipertus*, which perhaps originally belonged to the palace of Henry I., and is the most ancient relic of Christian architecture in Saxony.

Quedlinburg is noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories.

*Gernrode* (p. 298) is 5 M. distant by the high road, *Ballenstedt*, 8 M. (diligence, see p. 295).

#### b. *Selketal. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg.*

*Two Days.* 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., visit to the Falkenstein  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to the Selkemühle  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Mägdesprung  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Gernrode  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Suderode  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Thale or Hexentanzplatz  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

**Ballenstedt** (689 ft. above the sea-level; \**Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schlossgarten; \**Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allee; *Weisser Schwan* and *Deutsches Haus* in the town, the latter unpretending), the terminus of the railway in this direction (p. 293), a prettily situated town with 4400 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful Schlosspark, with fine views of the mountains; on the N. side are the *Gegensteine*, a fragment of the 'Devil's Wall'.

A finger-post at the S. end of the town indicates the route to the right to the Selkemühle (see below), and that to the left to *Opperode* and *Metsdorf*. The latter is the high road to the Selketal, but

pedestrians follow it as far only as ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the first road diverging to the right, on which, a little way farther, is a direction-post on the left indicating the way to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) forester's house of *Kohlenschacht*. The same road next leads through the wood to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) inn *Zum Falken* (706 ft.) in the Selkethal, at the foot of the Falkenstein.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath to the left ascends to \**Schloss Falkenstein* (1083 ft.), situated on a lofty rock. The castle, which is well preserved and partially restored, contains old weapons, curiosities, etc.; fine view from the tower. A knight of Falkenstein is mentioned in Bürger's ballad of 'the pastor's daughter of Taubenheim', which is said to be founded on fact. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque *Selkethal* to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle*, or *Leinufermühle* (\*Zur Burg Anhalt, unpretending), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from Ballenstedt. On the hill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Mägdesprung*; but a slight digression to the \**Meiseberg*, with a forester's house and fine view,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

The foundries of *Mägdesprung* (968 ft.; \**Schmelzer*, R. and A.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) are picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selkethal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. The place is indebted for its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that the daughter of a giant once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. An iron cross in the vicinity is to the memory of Duke Alexius (d. 1834). — Gernrode (p. 298) is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant.

About 2 M. farther up the attractive Selkethal lies the chalybeate *Alexisbad* (1034 ft.; *Hotel Alexisbad & Goldene Rose*; *Hôtel-Pens. zur Klostermühle*), surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 302) is by *Strassberg* and the *Auerberg* (p. 303). The high road leads by *Harsgerode* (Stadt Bernburg; *Schwarzer Bär*), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad.

The path to the Victorshöhe quits the road to the left, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Güntersberge* and Gernrode road, which we follow for  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) \**Victorshöhe* (1952 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive prospect from the wooden tower, more picturesque than from the Brocken.

A stone post by the *Teufelsmühle* indicates the descent to the right to *Friedrichsbrunnen*, *Alexisbad*, *Tanzplatz*, *Treseburg*,

and Thale; to the left to the Sternhaus, Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (see below) to (4½ M.) Gernrode.

**Gernrode** (729 ft.; \*Inn on the Stubenberg, see below; Deutsches Haus and Deutscher Kaiser in the town; private apartments easily procurable), a town with 2200 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg, 4½ M. from Quedlinburg, and 3¾ M. from Ballenstedt, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque \*Abbey Church of the 10th cent., with its two round W. towers, recently restored, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. The tomb of the founder St. Gero, Margrave of Lusatia, was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partially preserved.

The \*Stubenberg, or *Stufenberg* (922 ft.; Inn at the top), which rises above the town and may be ascended in ¼ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

**Suderode** (493 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, at the end of the village next to Gernrode; *Hôtel & Pension Behrens*; *Graun's Curhaus*; \*Michaelis; *Markwurt*; *Mohr*; \**Goldene Weintraube*, unpretending. — *Omnibus* to Quedlinburg, see p. 295), formerly an insignificant village, which has recently become a favourite watering-place on account of its salt-springs and its sheltered situation, and extends with its villas (in most of which apartments are let) and gardens for upwards of a mile along the wooded slope of the hill. Pretty walks to the *Preussen-Platz*, the *Saalsteine*, the *Beringer Quelle*, and the *Tempel* at the W. end of the village.

Several routes lead hence to the W. to (2 M.) Stecklenberg. Pedestrians may take that which passes the Schulzenamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of *Stecklenberg* (Palm's Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg* to the (25 min.) \**Lauenburg* (1149 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (\*Inn).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1½ M.) *Neinstedt*, the nearest railway station. — To *Thale* (p. 299) 3½ M.; several finger-posts. The \**Georgshöhe*, see p. 900.

### c. *Bodetal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.*

**One Day.** From Thale in the Bodenthal ascend to the Teufelsbrücke, ½ hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe, 20 min.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogahöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg 1¾ hr.; by the Weisse Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz 2½ hrs.; back to the station ¾ hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz 1½ hr., Weisse Hirsch and Treseburg 1¾ hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back ¾ hr.), through the Bodetal to the Jungfernbrücke 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the Rosstrappe, ½ hr.; to the station 40 min. — *Guide unnecessary, but desirable from Treseburg to the Weisse Hirsch and Tanzplatz (1-1½ M.).*

The rocky \***Valley of the Bode**, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

At the entrance to the valley lies **Bahnhof Thale** (633 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 300); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 300).

**Hotels.** \***ZEHNPFUND**, opposite the station; \***WALDKATER**, pleasantly situated in the Bodetal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the station; \***HUBERTUSBAD**, a salt-bath with pension on an island in the Bode,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station, pension 4-5 M a day for those whose stay extends to a fortnight; **ZUR BLECHHÜTTE**, at the N. end of the Blechhütte, with garden; **Forsthaus ZUR KÖNIGSRUHR**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. above the Waldkaier; the two last unpretending. — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see p. 300.

**Restaurants** at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the station (good beer); *Rati. Restaurant*.

**Baths** below the Blechhütte.

**FROM THALE TO TRESEBURG THROUGH THE BODETHAL.** A few paces to the right of the station at Thale lies the *Blechhütte*, a foundry on the right bank of the Bode. The road to the left leads past the *Actienbrauerei* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Waldkater Inn* (696 ft.; which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the Hubertusbad on the left bank). A very steep and fatiguing path with steps ascends hence to the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 300). We follow the road through the picturesque Bodetal. The ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Jungfernbrücke* crosses to the left bank, where the inn *Zur Königsruhe* is prettily situated, and the road is then carried round the foot of the cliffs by two wooden galleries. Beyond the second is the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Rosstrappe* with its inn. A few paces farther in the valley is the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the \**Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks through which the stream is precipitated. The road then leads through beautiful woods to —

**Treseburg** (916 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch*, D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.; *Wilhelmsblick*), a village  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Thale, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Lupbode*, on a rocky eminence on which the castle of that name formerly stood. A road between the inns leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bodetal), and through a short tunnel to the high road which leads to the N. to Blankenburg, and to the E. to the Rosstrappe. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the \**Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A steep footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge; a longer route through the *Tiefenbachthal* quits the road farther on (see Map, p. 294).

**From Treseburg to Blankenburg**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. The road diverges to the left,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the tunnel above mentioned, from that to the Rosstrappe, and leads past *Wienrode* and *Cattenstädt*. To the right rise the huge sandstone masses of the *Heidelberg* (or 'devil's wall'). Pedestrians may turn to the left at the first bend in the road beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* to (1 hr.) *Wienrode*.

*From Treseburg to Rübeland*, see p. 302.

**FROM THALE TO THE ROSSTRAPPE.** The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bodetal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass between the buildings of the Blechhütte (p. 293) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn to the right, and then, near a second bridge (5 min.), ascend by a somewhat steep path to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \*Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe, near which is the Bülowshöhe.

The \*Rosstrappe (1317 ft.), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. It commands an imposing view of the wild Bodetal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley at this point. To the right is the Schurre (p. 299).

Proceeding to the N.E. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the high road from Thale, which leads by the Herzogshöhe (view) and the Wilhelmsblick (see above) to (5 M.) Treseburg (see above).

**FROM THALE TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ.** Near the brewery (p. 299) a path diverges to the left from the Bodetal road, skirts the hill, and leads to the (10 min.) road from the village of Thale to Friedrichsbrunn, which is ascended for about 1 M., and then quitted by a flight of wooden steps to the right. In 20 min. more we reach the \*Gasthaus auf dem Hexentanzplatz, the road to which diverges from the high road  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on.

The \*Hexentanzplatz (1526 ft.) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

**FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG** by the Weisse Hirsch. We follow the path along the slope to the right, pass through a gate, and turning to the right reach the (10 min.) Laviéreshöhe, a point of view opposite the Schurre (p. 299). We then turn slightly to the left, and reach the high road leading to Treseburg. The latter soon passes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester Pfeil, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. At a bend in the road,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther, a stone post indicates the path to the right to the (20 min.) Weisse Hirsch (p. 299), from which a new path leads to Treseburg in 8 min.

**FROM THALE TO SUDERODE** (p. 298) AND GERNBODE (p. 298), 6 M. a pleasant road, passing (4 M.) Stecklenberg, etc. (comp. p. 298). — The circuit by the Georgshöhe, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Stecklenberg is recommended (guide desirable, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.). At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the \*Georgshöhe (tavern), the wooden tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A foot-path descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster mill, and reach Stecklenberg  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the Georgshöhe 1 hr.: follow the road descending from the inn to the S. E. to the high road, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

*d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode.*

From Blankenburg to Regenstein and the Ziegenkopf  $\frac{4}{5}$  hrs., thence to Rübeland  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Baumannshöhle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. (From Elbingerode to the Brocken 3 hrs., see p. 308.) — The parts of the route between Blankenburg and Rübeland and between Rübeland and Elbingerode or Elend (p. 302) are not sufficiently attractive to repay the pedestrian.

**Blankenburg** (749 ft.; \*Weisser Adler; \*Römischer Kaiser; \*Krone; Engel; Deutsches Haus; Reuleke's Hôtel; Forsthaus, unpretending; Inn on the Ziegenkopf, see below), a town with 4000 inhab. and a garrison of 800 soldiers, a favourite summer resort, and connected with Halberstadt by a branch-railway (p. 294), is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. The approach to the latter passes the handsome old Rathaus, into which five balls are built to commemorate the bombardment by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War. The Schloss (1097 ft.), which is occupied by the duke in the shooting season, contains reminiscences of the empress Maria Theresa, who spent her youth here, pictures, and various other objects of interest (castellan 1 M.; admission to the wild deer park 50 pf.). On the Schnappelnberg stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) rises the \*Regenstein, or Reinstein, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 918, and afterwards considerably strengthened. In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by Wallenstein, and in 1670 was taken possession of by the Elector of Brandenburg as a forfeited fief of Halberstadt. The works were dismantled by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by a rock-hewn gateway on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Heimburg (Deutsches Haus), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of Michaelstein (Zur Waldmühle), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg. — The Heidelberg, or Teufelsmauer (p. 299) is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Blankenburg.

**FROM BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSSTRAPPE.** The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) Wienrode, a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the Rosstrappe (p. 300) is reached.

**FROM BLANKENBURG TO RÜBELAND**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. The road should be followed for about a mile, and then quitted by a path to the right leading to the (10 min.) \*Ziegenkopf (1408 ft.; \*Inn), an eminence commanding an admirable view of Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the rocky pinnacles of the Teufelsmauer, and the extensive plain. The road then ascends to (2 M.) the village of Hüttenrode (1598 ft.), turns to the right, and gradually descends. At the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Marmormühle it reaches the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the Bode, which it ascends to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Rübeland.

The road crossing the Bode by the iron bridge near the Marmormühle descends the valley to the foundry of Neuwerk (Inn), the village of Wendenfurth, and Altenbrack (Weisses Ross), a village and foundry with a sulphur spring, from which a path leads to Treseburg in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. By this route Treseburg is about 10 M. distant from Rübeland.

**Rübeland** (1290 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*; *Grüne Tanne*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lies in the valley of the Bode. On the left bank of the stream, 150 ft. above it, is the \***Baumannshöhle** (ascent near the two inns), a stalactite cavern which has been known for centuries. Opposite to it, on the right bank, is the smaller **Biels-höhle**, where the stalactites are finer. A visit to one of these occupies an hour (1-2 pers.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., 3 pers.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  M., each additional person 40 pf. more, Bengal lights included). On a precipitous rock opposite the Tanne Inn rises the ruin of **Birkenfeld**.

At Rübeland the road quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a mill valley with curious rock formations to (3 M.) **Elbingerode** (1536 ft.; \**Blauer Engel*; *Goldner Adler*), an important iron-mining town with 6000 inhab. Most travellers either begin the ascent of the Brocken here or at **Elend** (*Deutsche Eiche*), 7 M. farther (diligence thither in the afternoon).

From **ELBINGERODE** TO **WEERNIGERODE** (p. 307),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M., a diligence also runs. Pedestrians should walk over the Büchenberg (p. 307), by a path to the left, diverging  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Elbingerode.

#### e. *Ilfeld. Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein. Stolberg. Josephshöhe.*

From *Nieder-Sachsverfen* to **Ilfeld** 3 M., **Neustadt**  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M., by Eichenforst to **Stolberg**  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., by the Josephshöhe to **Alexisbad** 4 hrs.

From **Nordhausen** (p. 286) to **Stolberg** 13 M. (diligence daily). The high road, at first uninteresting, unites near **Rottleberode** with that from **Rossla** (p. 286), and then ascends the picturesque **Tyra-thal** towards the N.

Pedestrians should proceed from station *Nieder-Sachsverfen* (p. 289) to (3 M.) **Ilfeld** (837 ft.; *Goldne Krone*), a village at the entrance to the romantic **Behrethal** (Zur Tanne). The Præmonstratensian abbey founded here by Count Hohnstein in 1196 was converted in 1544 into a school which still enjoys a high repute. A road to the W. leads hence by *Osterode* to (3½ M.) the village of **Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein** (860 ft.; *Amtsschenke*; *Frau Schmidt's Inn*), overshadowed by the ruins of the castle of **Hohnstein** (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693. A footpath leads hence (guide necessary) by the lofty ruin of **Ebersburg** to the (3½ hrs.) *Eichenforst* forester's house (view) and (1 hr.) —

**Stolberg** (945 ft.; \**Freitag's Hôtel*; \**Eberhardt*, unpretending), a place with many antiquated houses, charmingly situated in the valley of the **Tyrabach**, and frequently visited as summer-quarters, especially since the establishment of a chalybeate bath in 1870. On an eminence rises the Château of Count Stolberg, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library and armoury, surrounded with pleasure grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*.

From **STOLBERG** TO **HARZGERODE** AND **ALEXISBAD**, 13½ M., diligence daily. Pedestrians should quit the road, 2 M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the (½ hr.) summit of the

**Auerberg**, called the \***Josephshöhe** (1976 ft.; Inn), the wooden tower on which (100 ft. in height) commands a fine panorama. Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Victor-Friedrichs-Silberhütte*, and down the Selkenthal to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 297).

## II. The Western Harz.

### f. Goslar. Okerthal.

Spend half-a-day at Goslar, take train to *Oker*, walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen* to (4 hrs.) *Harzburg*.

**Goslar** (844 ft.). KAISERWORTH, an old Gothic house in the market, see below; HÔTEL DE HANOVRE, Breite-Str.; PAUL's HOTEL, near the station; RÖMISCHER KAISER, in the market; *Hannibal's Hôtel*, new; similar charges at all: R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M and upwards. — KRONPRINZ ERNST AUGUST, in the market, unpretending.

*Goslar*, an ancient town with 9800 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous Rammelsberg (p. 304). The numerous towers and partially preserved ramparts impart an air of importance to the place.

*Goslar* was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver mines in the vicinity (p. 304). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1188 the diet was held at Goslar under Frederick Barbarossa at which the Guelph Henry the Lion was condemned to three years' exile. In 1204 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. After a slow recovery from this disaster, it became a member of the Hanseatic League, and prospered about the year 1500. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of *Neuwerk*, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; picture of the 13th cent. in the apse. Opposite to it rises the *Paulsturm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated \*Market, with the Rathaus and Kaiserworth, and adorned with a large fountain basin in metal, said to date from the 12th cent.

The *Rathhaus*, a simple Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps, round the corner to the left; visitors ring in the passage), contains a hall adorned in 1490 with \*paintings by Wohlgemuth and his pupils. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are also shown. A small chapel adjacent contains a richly decorated tankard of 1407 and two chalices of 1519. Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated.

The *Kaiserworth*, formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from the end of the 15th cent., and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. Passing between the Rathaus and the Kaiserworth, we reach the *Marktkirche*, a late Roman-

esque church, with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The library of the church contains MSS. of Luther and others. The *Brusttuch*, opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of the 16th cent., restored in 1870, is adorned with representations of satyrs in carved wood.

From the Marktkirche a street leads to the left (S.) to a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

The so-called \**Domekapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. in 1039, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Emp. Conrad II., his wife Gisela, and SS. Matthew, Simeon, and Jude. The richly sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice. The Gorgon's head which adorns the capital is a reminiscence of the ancient use of such heads for the purpose of warding off evil influences.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, including that of the Empress Gisela, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Crodo Altar*', an oblong box made of plates of brass, borne by four stooping figures, and containing numerous round apertures. It was formerly supposed to be an altar of the idol Crodo, but was probably a reliquary, adorned with precious stones. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75, 5-6 pers. 1 *M.*; the custodian also keeps the key of the Kaiserpfalz.

On an eminence to the right rises the \**Kaiserpfalz*, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry II. and extended by Henry III. (1039-56). It consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, formerly connected by a wing. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the spacious imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows, and was formerly approached by a broad flight of steps. The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court. The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. It is now undergoing judicious restoration.

The *Zwinger*, a round tower at the Breitenthor, on the S. E. side of the town, now containing a tavern, commands a fine survey of the town. A walk through the streets, which contain a number of mediæval dwelling houses, and round the ramparts is recommended.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III.

The *Rammelsberg* (2041 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town on the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold (5-6 lbs. per annum only), silver (25 cwt. per annum), copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed with shafts and galleries in every direc-

tion, but the output of the mines is much less considerable than formerly. The mines, which present no difficulty, and may be explored even by ladies, are shown daily except Sundays. The whole expedition takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the W. of Goslar, lies the village and railway-station of *Oker* (679 ft.), which belongs half to Brunswick and half to Prussia, and possesses important foundries. It lies at the entrance to the wild *\*Okerthal*, the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the (6 M.) *Romkerbrücke* (*\*Hôtel Romkerhalle*) and leads to (6 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 309). A finger-post to the left, 1 M. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 306).

#### *g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.*

*Two Days* (or, including the Brocken, three days). Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

**Harzburg.** Hotels. *\*BRAUNSCHWEIGER HOF*, at the station; *\*LINDENHOF*, opposite the station, 1 M. from the foot of the Burgberg; *STADT HAMBURG*, second-rate, near the station. — *\*BELLEVUE*, *\*BELVEDERE*, and *LÖHR'S HÔTEL* (also pension), all at the foot of the Burgberg. Here, too, are the much frequented salt-baths of *JULIUSHALLE*, with the *Kurhôtel*, surrounded by pleasant gardens (charges according to tariff; baths, 15 M per dozen). *HÔTEL LUDWIGSLUST*. — *\*BURGBERG HOTEL*, on the hill, 40 min. from the Juliushalle, where a flag is hoisted when rooms are still to be had; fine view. — On the Schmalenberg, farther up the Radauthal, and to the W. of the Burgberg, is the large *ACTIEN-HÔTEL*, opened in 1874, commanding a view in every direction, and capable of accommodating 250 visitors; R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., B. 1 M., A. 50 pf., L. 50 pf. (all extras to be paid for in ready money). Lodgings and pensions for the summer are also easily obtained.

**Carriages.** From the station to the Juliushalle or to the Kurhaus, two-horse,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., one horse 1 M.; to the Actien-Hôtel 2 M. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M., from the station to the Burgberg 6 or 4 M., to the Radaufall 5 or 3 M., Ilsenburg 9 or 6 M., Romkerhalle and back 11 or 7 M., Wernigerode 18 or 10 M., Andreasberg or Clausthal 8 or  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , Brocken 24 or 18 M.; return-fare one-third or one-half more; for waiting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. per hour. Tolls and additional horses (for the Brocken) extra. According to the tariff the driver's gratuity is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. per day.

**Mules**  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. per day, attendant's fee  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.; to the Brocken 5 M., exclusive of a gratuity of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the driver and the animal's food.

**Guides** per day 2 M., or, including food and small articles of luggage,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.

**Harzburg**, or *Neustadt-Harzburg* (771 ft.), the terminus of the railway (p. 294) in this direction, at the entrance to the Radauthal, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim*, *Schulenrode*, *Schlewecke*, and the *Burgberg*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is a favourite summer resort, with pleasant promenades which extend far into the Radauthal and up the adjoining heights.

The finest point in the environs is the *\*Burgberg* (1556 ft.; Hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. At the foot of the hill are the salt-baths of *Juliushalle*, with Cur-

haus (see above). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which are enlivened by a café and shopkeepers' stalls.

The road leads thence to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Radaufall*, a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schnalenberg* (view from the *Wilhelmsblick*). Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley: to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.), the *Kästenklippe* in the Okerthal,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther, and the *Silberborn*, near the Elfenstein. On the E. side: to the *Sennhütte* (whey) on the Mittelberg, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Sachsenhöhe* with its tower (see also below).

Roads lead from Harzburg to (5 M.) *Oker* (p. 305), and to ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Ilseburg*. Omnibus by Oker to Romkerhalle twice daily.

From Harzburg to the Okerthal by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen* 4- $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — A little above the Juliushalle the path ascends the *Breitenberg* and is indicated by numerous way-posts (comp. Map, p. 294). Refreshments at the ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus*. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is however preferable.

FROM HARZBURG TO ILSENBURG by the *Rabenklippen*, 3 hrs., guide desirable. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, the broad 'Kaisерweg' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way to the left to the *Sachsenhöhe* (see above), to the right to the Molkenhaus and the Brocken (p. 308), and in a straight direction to the *Kattendie* and the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Rabenklippen* (the path to the latter, marked RK, turning to the right towards the end), where a fine \*view of the Eckerthal and the Brocken is enjoyed. Whe then return to the point where the path turned to the right, and descend by a zigzag path towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Eckerthal*, from which a road leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Eckerkrug*. Thence by a forest path to the right (S.E.) to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Ilseburg.

*Ilseburg* (781 ft.; \**Drei Rothe Forellen*, with pleasant garden; \**Deutscher Hof*; *Stadt Stolberg*), a busy village at the mouth of the Ilsethal, with Iron Works of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured, is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the count, on an eminence to the S.E.

FROM ILSENBURG TO THE RABENKLIPPEN,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., by Eckerkrug, see above, and comp. Map.

The \**Ilsethal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. Road through the valley, p. 308; footpath, see below. The former leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) foot of the \**Ilsestein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Prinzess Ilse* tavern at the foot several paths lead to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The best survey of the Ilsestein itself is obtained from the benches, a few hundred paces above the tavern. The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its

pretty \*Waterfalls for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 308) is not contemplated. — A footpath direct from Ilsenburg to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the top of the *Ilsenstein* diverges from the road to the left, a few paces beyond the village, and crosses a bridge.

In descending from the *Ilsenstein* a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilsethal, lead to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. Road hence, marked St. R., to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Steinerne Renne*. — Another road from the *Plessenburg* to Wernigerode leads by *Altenrode* (see below).

**FROM ILSENBURG TO WERNIGEROODE, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.** The road leads by *Drübeck*, with its ancient but much altered Romanesque church, and *Altenrode*. Diligence twice daily.

**Wernigerode** (771 ft.). \*WEISSEN HIRSCH and GOTHISCHES HAUS in the market; \*DEUTSCHES HAUS and KNAUF'S HOTEL in the Burg-Strasse; PREUSSISCHEM HOF, near the Burghor; LINDENBERG, on the Lindenberg, with view; GOLDNER HIRSCH, in the suburb *Nöscherode*. Omnibus several times daily between Wernigerode and Hasseroode.

**Wernigerode**, the terminus of the branch-line mentioned at p. 294, with a loftily situated *Schloss*, containing an extensive library of 72,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. and park of the Count of Stolberg Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. The *Bathhaus*, of the 14th cent., recently altered, and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures. The \*Thiergarten or park, the *Hartenberg*, the *Christianenthal* near the suburb *Nöscherode*, and the *Lindenbergs* (Hotel), to the S. of the town afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne*. The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme*, by *Friedrichsthal*, to (2 M.) *Hasseroode* (*Hôtel Hohnstein*; *Zur Steinernen Renne*), a village much visited as a summer resort. At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to *Schierke*, *Hohnstein*, and *Hohne*, and to the right to the *Steinerne Renne*. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther by a path to the left, past the inn *Zur Steinernen Renne*. The road now ascends the beautiful, pineclad valley of the *Holzemme*, or \**Steinerne Renne*, which gradually becomes more imposing, especially when the brook is high. At the farthest bridge, 6 M. from Hasseroode, there is a small inn, near which is the *Wodanshöhe*, commanding a fine view. A little beyond it a broad path to the left leads to the *Hohenstein* (see below), and one to the right to the *Plessenburg* in 1 hr. (see above). From this inn to the *Brocken*, see below.

By the path just mentioned the traveller may, with a guide, ascend the (1 hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and proceed by the *Hohneklippen* (2977 ft.) to the *Schierke* road, or to *Hohne*, and then return by the road to Hasseroode.

To **ELBINGERODE**, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, through the suburb of *Nöscherode* and up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. A finger-post 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Wernigerode indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg*, a fine point of view (inn). Thence to Elbingerode  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (comp. p. 302).

## h. The Brocken.

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HARZBURG (p. 306)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus*, see p. 306. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend slightly to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Dreihernbrücke* across the *Ecker*; after 10 min. avoid ascent to the left; 10 min., diverge to the left; 3 min., to the right; ascend the steep *Pesekenkopf*; 7 min., a small meadow; 10 min. the *Scharfenstein* cattle-shed. Here pass between the two houses and follow the path; after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. turn to the right; 5 min., a small circular plateau;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., the road is crossed, the *Pflasterstoss* and *Kleine Brockenklippen* rocks are passed, and the *Brockenhaus* (see below) soon reached.

FROM ILSENBURG (p. 306)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., by the carriage road, more picturesque than from Harzburg. To the Ilsestein 2 M., see p. 306. At a finger-post, 3 M. farther, the route to the Brocken diverges to the right; after  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. another post indicates two paths to the Brocken. That to the left leads through wood to an open space where charcoal-burners pursue their avocations (boy to show the way 30-50 pf.). Then ascend to the right, skirting the brook for 20 min., and again enter the wood;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., union of the Harzburg and Ilsenburg paths; 12 min., *Brockenhaus* (see below).

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 307), through the Steinerne Renne,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (carriage road via Plessenburg). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see above),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; thence ascend by the new road, which passes above this bridge, for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., and turn to the right in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more. Then (guide desirable; one of the charcoal-burners will point out the way in case of doubt) ascend to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); 10 min., the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more.

FROM ELBINGERODE (p. 302)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — A little way from the village the footpath enters the wood to the right and at ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Schierke* reaches the road described below.

FROM ELEND (p. 302)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — The road diverges to the right from the high road at a turnpike and leads to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Schierke* (1850 ft.), a scattered village, the highest among the Harz Mts. The road crosses the bridge and ascends to the left. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque forms. To the right, above, are the *Hohneklippen*; to the left, looking back, we see the *Schnarcher* on the opposite *Bahrenberg*. Occasional short cuts are indicated by finger-posts. An iron finger-post (3 M.) is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 3 M. more, but the last bend of the road may be cut off by a footpath.

FROM ANDREASBERG to the Brocken, 5 hrs., see p. 319.

The Brocken, or *Blocksberg*, the *Mons Bructerus* of the Romans, 3417 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. Inn at the top.

The Tower commands an extensive \*view in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Leipsic, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Göttingen, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible, but an unclouded horizon is unfortunately rare. The traveller should attain the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. Although the Brocken attracts numerous visitors, it is by no means one of the finest points of the Harz Mts.; these are rather to be sought for on the E. and S. slopes.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have

received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of Mayday.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

### i. Clausthal. Andreasberg.

From Goslar to *Clausthal* 12 M., thence to *Andreasberg* 13½ M., or to *Elbingerode* 18½ M. (diligence in each case).

The road ascends from Goslar through an uninteresting district, and passes several large ponds.

**Clausthal** (1840 ft.; \**Krone*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, new; *Rathhaus*; *Stadt London*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (\**Deutsches Haus*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 12,800 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergschule*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

**MINES.** The *Caroline* and *Dorothea* mines, 1½ M. from Clausthal, are less easy of access than those of the Rammelsberg. Permission from the superintendent necessary. The *Georg Wilhelm* mine is 2135 ft. in depth. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Georgsstollen*, a channel 6 M. long, terminating near *Grund*.

To *Gittelde* (p. 288), 11 M., a diligence runs from Clausthal daily, passing the extensive *Frankenscharner Silberhütte* (silver smelting-house) and the small town of *Grund* (*Zum Rathaus*, *Schützenhaus*), prettily situated and visited for its baths; diligence hence to Gittelde twice a day.

Pleasant walk from Clausthal through the valley of the *Inneste* by *Wildemann* (*Zum Rathaus*; view from the *Ernst-August-Höhe*), to (3½ hrs.) *Lautenthal* (*Rathhaus*), and thence over the hills in 2 hrs. to *Seesen* (railway station, p. 288).

To *Osterode*, another railway-station, 8¾ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, e. g. the inn at the foot of the *Heiligenstock*, 1¼ M. beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (\*Inn); it then descends to the straggling village of *Lerbach* (*Zum Schützenhaus*, *Glückauf*) and *Osterode* (p. 288). The old road is shorter for pedestrians.

FROM CLAUSTHAL TO ANDREASBERG, 13 M. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (3 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. At the (7 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* the road turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to *Braunlage* (p. 310). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the *Oderteich*, an artificial reservoir, whence a \*footpath leads to *Andreasberg* in 1½ hr. along a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*. Fine view to the left of the rocky bed of the *Oder*, to the right of the precipitous *Rehberger Klippen*.

**Andreasberg** (1825 ft.; *Rathskeller*; *Schützenhaus*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak region, between steep, scantily wooded slopes, possesses mines which were formerly very valuable. The

*Samson* silver-mine, the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2871 ft.) is easy of access. — Diligence by *Braunlage* to (18½ M.) *Elbingerode* (p. 302) daily. — To stat. *Lauterberg* (p. 288), 8 M., diligence twice daily.

To *Hersberg* (p. 288), 9 M., from *Andreasberg*, a pleasant road leads by (3½ M.) *Sieber* (Inn) and through the pretty *Sieberthal*.

To THE BROCKEN. The road from *Andreasberg* leads by *Braunlage*, *Elen*, and *Scherke* (p. 308); the footpath, far more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderteich* (see above), and thence by *Oderbrück* (\*forester's inn) to the (3 hrs.) summit (p. 308).

## 59. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4½ hrs.; fares 17 M. 30, 13 M. 30 pf.; ordinary trains in 6-8 hrs.; fares 16 M., 12 M., 8 M.

*Cassel*, see p. 92. At stat. *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 98). 8½ M. *Guntershausen* (\*Rail. Restaurant; *Belle-vue*) is the junction of the *Eisenach* (R. 46) line. The Frankfort line crosses the *Edder*. Near *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the *Edder*, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern* with on old château is the station for *Wildungen*.

Diligence and omnibus twice daily from *Wabern* to *Wildungen*, 13 M. to the W. The road ascends the valley of the *Edder*, leading first to (5 M.) *Fritzlar*, an old town with 3200 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The \**Cathedral*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1200 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with an ancient crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower fell in 1869. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc. of the 14th cent. and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. — The \**Church of the Minorites* (now Prot.) dates from the 14th cent. — At *Geismar*, situated above *Fritzlar*, about ½ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Thor in 732.

The road follows the right bank of the *Edder*, crosses the frontier of the principality of *Waldeck* beyond the village of *Ungedanken*, and reaches —

*Wildungen* (*Hôtel de Russie*, at the entrance to the town; *Hof von Waldeck*, in the centre; *Post* at the exit towards the springs, D. 1¾ M.), or *Nieder-Wildungen*, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein*, commanding a survey of the pretty, wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at *Nieder-Wildungen* contains the marble monument of Count *Josias* of *Waldeck* (died in Candia, 1660), a formidable antagonist of the *Turks*, and a good winged altar-piece painted by *Conrad von Soest* in 1402. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and carbonic acid gas, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (1500 patients annually). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, on the road to *Hundsdorf*, ½ M. distant, where there are pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (*Hôtels Goecke*, *Zimmermann*, *Villa Krüger*, *Stöcker*, *Schreiber*, *Schaefer*, etc.); \**Europäische Hof*, the property of a company; *Badehaus*, *Kurhaus*, etc.). Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to the *Zickzackberg* and the

*Helenens Ruh* above it, and back,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; ascent of the *Homburg* and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the high road as we quit the town leads to the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs. Pleasant walk thence to the *Thal-Quelle* and the *Stahl-Quelle*, from which we may return to the town by the high road, passing the *Georg-Victor-Quelle* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. in all). — On the hill to the N. of the town are remains of Swedish intrenchments dating from the Thirty Years' War. — About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Wildungen is situated the small town of *Waldeck*, with an old château.

Stations *Borken*, *Zimmerrode*, and *Treisa*, where the *Schwalm* is quitted. The ruin of *Ziegenhain* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. Stat. *Neustadt*. On a wooded eminence to the left of stat. *Kirchhain* lies the ancient town *Amöneburg*, the venerable church of which was founded by St. Boniface.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Marburg (\**Ritter*; \**Hôtel Pfeiffer*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 9600 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *University*, now attended by 450 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the \**Church of St. Elizabeth*, erected in 1235-83 in the finest German early Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style, by its pure simplicity and noble proportions. W. towers 310 ft. in height. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.).

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 270; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees, caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly decorated silver-gilt sarcophagus. The Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy near the high altar. In 1810 the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures by Dürer (?); in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures by Dürer at the four side-altars. Numerous monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 14th and 15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1243) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the *Steinweg* (Café *Quentin* with a Renaissance portal), in the *Wettergasse*, in the Market place, in which is situated the *Rathhaus* (1512), in the *Ritter-Str.* (Zum *Hirsch*, a timber building of 1576), and in several others. — The *Observatory* and the *Anatomic*, and other academical institutions, chiefly in the Gothic style, are all modern.

The extensive and well preserved *Schloss* (876 ft.), to which a

steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It is now judiciously restored and contains the valuable Hessian archives (formerly in Cassel), and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved a failure owing to the tenacity with which Luther adhered to the precise words, 'Hoc est corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the wall. Beautiful views from the Schloss and in descending to the town by the other side (1/2 hr.).

**ENVIRONS.** Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelstuhl* (1201 ft.), a height above the station, is ascended in 40 min.; morning lights most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, 5 M. distant, another good view, towards Schöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1203 ft.) and the *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.) with a ruined castle.—On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1060 ft.), from which forest paths lead to the quarries of *Wehrda*.

From Marburg a diligence runs daily via *Münchhausen* to *Frankenberg*, 22 1/2 M. to the N.W., with the beautiful Gothic "Liebfrauen-Chapel" (1386), erected on the S.E. side of the Marienkirche which dates from 1300.

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn* till Giessen is reached. On an eminence beyond stat. *Fronhausen*, to the left, rise the ruins of *Stauffenberg* (a fine point of view, 1 1/4 M. from Lollar). Beyond stat. *Lollar* the castle of *Gleiberg* is seen to the right; still farther distant, *Fetsberg*. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hessen, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order (extensive view).

83 M. **Giessen** (\**Kuhne*, near the station; \**Einhorn*; *Rappe*; *Prinz Carl*; beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), on the Lahn, a town chiefly of modern origin, with 10,241 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (300 stud.).

FROM GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, railway in 3 3/4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM GIESSEN TO FULDA, 66 M., in 3 1/2 hrs. (fares 7 M. 60, 6 M. 45, 4 M. 30 pf.), a route of no great interest. *Alsfeld* (*Schwan*), the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15th and 16th cent., most of which are in the market-place. *Fulda*, see p. 314.

FROM GIESSEN TO GELNHAUSEN, 44 M., in 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 5 M. 60, 4 M. 20, 2 M. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Nidda*, near which is the small bath of *Salzhausen*. *Gelnhausen*, see p. 314.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of stat. *Butzbach*, a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view.

**100 M. Nauheim** (*Hôtel de l'Europe; Bellevue; Alter Kursaal; Hôtel Ibburg; Deutscher Hof; Darmstädter Hof; Engel*). Restaurants: *Neuer Cursaal, Café Germania, Café de Paris*), a town with 3000 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract upwards of 5000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water of the *Riesen-sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°) and the *Gas-Sprudel* (84°) are used for the various baths which are admirably fitted up. The springs used for drinking are the *Curbrunnen*, the *Carlsquelle* (resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen) and the *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline water). The amenity of the *Trinkhalle*, at the E. extremity of the town, is increased by several hothouses adjoining it. Opposite the station at the foot of the Johannisberg is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace.

The *Teichhaus*, at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the Cursaal commands a fine view. Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald, Hof Haseleck, Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.), the ruin of *Münzenberg*, etc.

The train skirts the *Gradirhäuser* (brine-works), and by a high viaduct reaches —

**103 M. Friedberg** (*Hôtel Trapp*), a Hessian district town with 5000 inhab., once a free Imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The protestant *Liebfrauenkirche*, a Gothic edifice, was built in 1290-1350; the towers date from the 15th cent.; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The ancien walls surrounding the town have been removed at the E. end in order to make way for the railway buildings. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, near which is the beautiful Palace garden.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — *Bonames* is the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

**124 M. Frankfort**, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

## 60. From Bebra to Frankfort on the Main.

**102 M. RAILWAY.** Express in 3½-4 hrs.; fares 14 M 40 pf., 11 M, 7 M 80 pf.; ordinary trains in 4¼ hrs.; fares 13 M 20, 9 M 60, 6 M 60 pf. — From *Leipzig* to *Bebra*, 136 M., express in 5 hrs.; fares 19 M, 14. 20; ordinary trains in 6¾ hrs.; fares 18 M 90, 12. 70, 8. 50 (comp. R. 46). — From *Berlin* viâ *Halle* to *Bebra*, 187 M., express in 7¾ hrs.; fares 33 M 80, 25. 90; to *Frankfort*, 289 M., express in 11½ hrs.; fares 48 M 50, 36. 80.

*Bebra*, see p. 261. The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to stat. *Hersfeld*, formerly an abbey of the empire, now a small manufacturing town with 6800 inhab., at the confluence of the *Haun* and *Fulda*. Stations *Neukirchen, Burghausen, Hünfeld*.

**35 M. Fulda** (\**Kurfürst; Sonne; Post*), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 10,800 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating

district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744, but now contains little to interest the traveller. Its numerous towers and other public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral*, with a dome 108 ft. in height, was erected in the 18th cent. in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure, of which the only remnant is the now restored crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokum in Westfriesland in 754.

The small *Church of St. Michael*, adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period the crypt probably belongs. The present structure, dating from the 11th cent., and used as a burial-chapel, is an imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

In front of the *Schloss* rises a \**Statue of St. Boniface*, in bronze. Fine views of the town and environs are obtained from the *Frauenberg*, immediately beyond the gate of the town, and the *Petersberg*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant.

*Gersfeld*,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Fulda (diligence once daily), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Frohburg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhöngebirge*. The most attractive are to *Milseburg*, where a delightful view may be obtained, and to the *Teufelsstein* and *Steinwand*, both remarkable for their peculiar rock-formation.

#### BRANCH-LINE FROM FULDA TO GIessen (p. 312).

Next stations (43 M.) *Neuhof* (with handsome government buildings), *Flieden*, and *Elm*.

FROM *ELM* TO *GEMÜNDEN*, 28 M., railway in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (fares 3 M. 80, 2 M. 90 pf., 1 M. 90 pf.). The train enters the Kinzigthal at stat. *Vollmerz*, above which rise the scanty ruins of the *Steckelburg*, the family seat of the reformer Ulrich von Hutten, who was born here in 1488. Beyond stat. *Sterbfritz* the train enters the valley of the *Sinn*, which it now ascends. To the left of the entrance to the valley rises the castle of *Schwarzenfels*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Stations *Jossa* (diligence to *Brückensau*), *Mittelsinn*, *Burgsinn*, *Riseck*, and *Gemünden*, on the railway between Frankfort and Würzburg (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

The train descends to the valley of the Kinzig.  $57\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Schlüchtern*, then (61 M.) *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a Schloss of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of stat. *Salmünster* (Post). Then stations *Wächtersbach* and —

76 M. *Gelnhausen* (*Hess. Hof; Hirsch*), once a town of the empire, situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, near the entrance coming from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* erected about the year 1144 by Frederick I., parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family,

sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. The Emp. Frederick Barbarossa held a great assembly here in 1180 to pronounce the imperial ban against Duke Henry the Lion.

The handsome and richly decorated \**Pfarrkirche*, erected in the transition style, in 1230-60, contains an interesting early Gothic screen, late Gothic choir stalls, and stained glass windows of the 13th cent. The spire of one of the towers is out of the perpendicular. The building is at present being restored.

*From Gelnhausen to Giessen*, see p. 312.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. Stat. *Meerholz*, with a château of Count Isenburg-Meerholz; then *Langenselbold*, with a handsome Schloss. The line next intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on their retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Russians, and Austrians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

90 M. Hanau (*Carlsberg*; *Riese*; *Adler*), a pleasant town with 22,700 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their handicrafts, the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, and of gold and silver wares, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (d. 1863) and *Wilhelm* (d. 1859) *Grimm*; the house is indicated by an inscription. On the *Main*, near the town, is situated the palace of *Philippssruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Princess of Hanau, erected at the beginning of last century.

The train crosses the *Main* and passes stat. *Klein-Steinheim*, and *Mühlheim*, from which *Rumpenheim*, a village with a château of the Landgrave Frederik of Hessen-Cassel, is visible to the right.

97 M. Offenbach (*Stadt Cassel*), 22,000 inhab., a pleasant and busy town with a handsome château of Count Isenburg built in 1572, owes its origin to a settlement of French refugees at the end of the 7th and beginning of the 18th century. The fancy articles manufactured here rival those of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. There are also extensive foundries and engine-factories here.

At Stat. *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the *Main*, and soon enters the W. station at —

#### 102 M. Frankfort (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

Another line from Hanau to Frankfort, now used for local traffic only, passes stations *Wilhelmsbad*, *Dörnigheim*, *Hochstadt*, and *Mainkur*, all of which are much visited by excursionists from Frankfort, and enters the E. station at Frankfort.

# I N D E X.

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|--|--|---|
| <p>Aalbeck 165.<br/>Abtsberg, the 284.<br/>Achim 191.<br/>Adelsbach 204.<br/>Adendorf 114.<br/>Adersbach 201.<br/>Adlerberg, the 279.<br/>Adlerhorst, the 175.<br/>Adzernallig 190.<br/>Agnetendorf 195.<br/>Ahlbeck 160.<br/>Ahlen 61.<br/>Ahrendsberger Klippe 308.<br/>Ahrensburg 133.<br/>Albendorf 202.<br/>Albrechtsburg 230. 242.<br/>Alexandrinenbad 157.<br/>Alexandrowka 57.<br/>Alexisbad 297.<br/>Alfeld 100.<br/>Alle, the 181.<br/>Allendorf 278.<br/>Aller, the 101. 113.<br/>Almelo 89.<br/>Alsen 190.<br/>Alsen-Sund, the 190.<br/>Alsfeld 312.<br/>Alster, the 116. 120.<br/>Alt-Carbe 168.<br/>Altens 75.<br/>Altenbeken 73.<br/>Altenberga 280.<br/>Altenbrack 301.<br/>Altenbruch 124.<br/>Altenburg 254.<br/>Altenburg, the (Hessen) 310.<br/>Altenessen 59.<br/>Altenhundem 75.<br/>Altenkirchen(Rügen)167.<br/>Altenrode 307.<br/>Altenstein 281.<br/>Altenzella 242.<br/>Altfelde 177.<br/>Alt-Heikendorf 128.<br/>Alt-Kemnitz 187.<br/>Alt-Morschen 261.<br/>Altona 123.<br/>Alt-Paka 211.<br/>Alt-Bahlstedt 133.<br/>Altvater, the 205.</p> | <p>Altwasser 187.<br/>Amager, island 143. 147.<br/>Ameisenberg 202.<br/>Amöneburg 311.<br/>Amsegrund, the 235.<br/>Amt Gehren 278.<br/>Anciam 161.<br/>Andreasberg 306.<br/>Angeln 129.<br/>Angermünde 157.<br/>Anhalt, ruin 297.<br/>St. Anna, chapel of 196. 199.<br/>Annaberg (Saxony) 289.<br/>— (Silesia) 207.<br/>Annatal, the 271.<br/>Apenrade 131.<br/>Apolda 280.<br/>Appenrode 289.<br/>Arcona 166.<br/>Ardey-Gebirge, the 61.<br/>Arnau 211.<br/>Arnhem 88.<br/>Arnis 129.<br/>Arniel 190.<br/>Arnsberg 90.<br/>Arnsburg 64.<br/>Arnsdorf 181. 183. 196. 208.<br/>Arnstadt 280.<br/>Arolsen 92.<br/>Ascheberg 138.<br/>Aschenbergstein 283. —<br/>Aschersleben 292.<br/>Aue 240.<br/>Auerbach 264.<br/>Auerberg, the 303.<br/>Auerstädt 280.<br/>Augustenburg 190.<br/>Augustenb. Fjord 130.<br/>Augustusburg 239.<br/>Augustveen 110.<br/>Aupa, the 200. 211.<br/>Aupegrund, the 200.<br/>Aurich 113.<br/>Aussig 233.</p> | <p>Baltrum 106.<br/>Banteln 100.<br/>Bans 256.<br/>Barchfeld 272.<br/>Bardewieck 114.<br/>Bärensteine, the 232.<br/>Bärenthal, the 289.<br/>Bargteheide 133.<br/>Barmen 76.<br/>Barneck 256.<br/>Bastei, the 234.<br/>Bauerbach 272.<br/>Baumannshöhle, the 302.<br/>Bautzen 206.<br/>Bebra 261.<br/>Bechstädt 278.<br/>Beckum 61.<br/>Beeke, the 73.<br/>Beerberg, the 279.<br/>Begerburg 237.<br/>Behrethal, the 302.<br/>Beisefördt 261.<br/>Belt, the Great and Little 142.<br/>Bentheim 89.<br/>Bentschen 182.<br/>Berga 254.<br/>Berge-Borbeck 59.<br/>Bergedorf 156.<br/>Bergen 167.<br/>Bergheim 62.<br/>Bergwitz 251.<br/>Berka 265.<br/>Berkel, the 88.<br/>Berlebeck 62.<br/>Berkowitz 233.<br/>Berlin 1.<br/>  Abgeordneten-Haus 42.<br/>  Academy of Architecture 41.<br/>  Academy of Arts 124.<br/>  Agricultural Museum 33.<br/>  American Chapel 9.<br/>  Anatomical Museum 15.<br/>  St. Andrew 45.<br/>  Anhalt Gate 40.<br/>  Antiquarium 22.<br/>  Antiquities, Northern 1.<br/>  Aquarium 13.<br/>  —, Microscopic 7.<br/>Arsenal 16.</p> |
|--|--|---|

**Berlin:**  
 Bank of Prussia, see Reichsbank.  
 St. Bartholomew 45.  
 Baths 5.  
 Bau Academie 41.  
 Belle-Alliance-Platz 40.  
 Bellevue 50.  
 Bethanien 43.  
 Beuth - Schinkel - Museum 41.  
 Blankensee's Picture Gallery 8.  
 Boden-Credit-Bank 15.  
 Börse 46.  
 Borsig's Engine Factory & hothouses 47. 48.  
 Botan. Garden 39.  
 Brandenburg Gate 12.  
 Cabs 3.  
 Cadettenhaus 45.  
 Campo Santo 18.  
 Casts, Collection of 30.  
 Cathedral 18.  
 Cemeteries 41. 47. 48.  
 Chamber of Deputies 42.  
 Chancellor of the Empire, Office of the 37.  
 —, Resid. of the 37.  
 Charité 47.  
 Charlottenburg 50.  
 Christian Museum 15.  
 Circus 6.  
 Column of Peace 40.  
 Commandant, Resid. of the, 16.  
 Concerts 5.  
 Consulates 5.  
 Cornelius, cartoons of 33.  
 Criminal Court 44.  
 Diet, Imperial 38.  
 Dönhofs-Platz 42.  
 Dorotheenstadt Church 13.  
 Dreifaltigkeits - Kirchhof 41.  
 Egyptian Museum 32.  
 Embassy, American 5.  
 —, English 5.  
 —, French 13.  
 —, Russian 13.  
 English Chapel 9. 48.  
 Engravings, Collec. of 33.  
 Ethnographical Collection 32.  
 Exchange 46.  
 Exhibitions of Art 8. 14.  
 Flora 51.

**Berlin:**  
 Foreign Office 38.  
 French Church 37.  
 Friedens-Allee 48.  
 Friedensäule 40.  
 Friedrichshain, the 45.  
 Friedrichstadt 34.  
 Friedrichstrasse, the 36.  
 Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium, the 16.  
 Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hospital 45.  
 Friedrich-Wilhelms-Stadt 47.  
 Garrison Church 46.  
 General Staff 49.  
 Gendarmenmarkt 37.  
 Gesundbrunnen 51.  
 Gewerbe-Akademie 44.  
 Guard House, Royal 15.  
 Halle Gate 40.  
 Hasenhaide 41.  
 Hauvoigtei 42.  
 St. Hedwig's Church 15.  
 Hegel, Bust of 16.  
 Hercules-Bridge 46.  
 Herrenhaus 39.  
 Hippodrome 50.  
 Histor. Museum 46.  
 Hospital, Municipal 45.  
 Hotels 1.  
 Humboldt's House 47.  
 Humboldthafen 48.  
 Humboldthain 45.  
 Imperial Diet 38.  
 Industrial Academy 44.  
 Industrial Museum 39.  
 Industriegebäude 42.  
 Invalides, House of the 47.  
 Israelite Temple 47.  
 St. James 43.  
 Jerusalem Cemetery 41.  
 St. John 48.  
 Jury-Court 45.  
 Kaiser-Gallerie 13.  
 Kammergericht 40.  
 Kaulbach's frescoes 29.  
 Klosterkirche 45.  
 Königin-Augusta-Hospital 48.  
 Königs-Platz 48.  
 Königsstadt 45.  
 Königsstrasse 43.  
 Königswache 15.  
 Kreuzberg, the 40.  
 Kroll's Establishment 6. 50.  
 Kunstkammer 33.  
 Kunstverein, Picture Gall. 13.

**Berlin:**  
 Künstler-Verein 42.  
 Kurfürsten-Brücke 43.  
 Lagerhaus 44.  
 Leipziger Platz 39.  
 Leipziger Strasse 38.  
 Library, Royal 15.  
 —, University 15.  
 Linden, the 12.  
 Louisestadt 43.  
 Louiseninsel 50.  
 St. Luke 40.  
 Lustgarten 16.  
 St. Mark 45.  
 Market-Hall 47.  
 St. Mary 44.  
 Matthäi-Kirchhof 41.  
 St. Matthew 39.  
 St. Michael 43.  
 Military Academy 46.  
 Mineral Cabinet 14.  
 Mint, the 41.  
 Moabit 48.  
 Molken-Markt 44.  
 Monbijou 46.  
 Monument of Frederick the Great 14.  
 — of Schiller 37.  
 — of Stein 42.  
 — of Victory 48.  
 Museum, New 29.  
 —, Old 18.  
 Music, Classical 5.  
 National Gallery 33.  
 Navy Office 39.  
 New Church 37.  
 St. Nicholas 43.  
 Northern Antiquities 31.  
 Observatory 40.  
 Omnibuses 4.  
 Opera House 6. 15.  
 Oranienburg Gate 47.  
 Packhof 34.  
 Palace, Royal 17.  
 — of Emperor William 14.  
 — of the Crown-Prince 16.  
 — of Prince Adalbert 39.  
 — of Prince Albert 40.  
 — of Princes Alexander and George 37.  
 — of Prince Charles 38.  
 — of Count Arnim 13.  
 — of Prince Bismarck 38.  
 — of Prince Blücher 13.  
 — of Prince Pless 38.  
 — of Count Redern 13.

Copenhagen :  
 Statue of Fredereck VI.  
 — 153.  
 — of Frederick VII.  
 — 149.  
 — of Holberg 153.  
 — of Orsted 153.  
 — of Oehlenschläger  
 — 153.  
 Theatres 148. 148.  
 Thorvaldsen Museum  
 — 149.  
 Tivoli 146. 153.  
 Town-Hall 148.  
 Trinity Church 152.  
 University 148.  
 Vor Frelsers Kirke 152.  
 Zoolog. Garden 154.  
 Corbeta 257.  
 Corvey 72.  
 Cosel 207.  
 Cossen 239.  
 Coswig 212. 241. 290.  
 Cöthen 251.  
 Cottbus 184.  
 Cottmar, the 209.  
 Cracow 205.  
 Crampas 165.  
 Cranz 181.  
 Cranzahl 239.  
 Crempe 126.  
 Crimmitzschau 254.  
 Crossen 182. 256.  
 Cudowa 206.  
 Culm 169.  
 Culmbach 255.  
 Cummerower See 142.  
 Cunnersdorf 208.  
 Cursdorfer Koppe, the  
 — 278.  
 Cüstrin 167.  
 Cuxhaven 124.  
 Cybina, the 168.  
 Czerwinski 169.  
 Czeschhaus 204.  
 Czorneboh, the 208.  
 Dachrieden 286.  
 Dahlien 241.  
 Dahmsdorf 167.  
 Dalimeritz 211.  
 Dambitzen 177.  
 Dambrau 206.  
 Damm 158. 168.  
 Dammesche See, the 158.  
 Dannewerk, the 128.  
 Dangast 110.  
 Dänholm, the 162.  
 Dannstadt 294.  
 Dantsic 170.  
 Daubitz 208.  
 Dechenhöhle, the 75.

Deistergebirge, the 73.  
 Delitzsch 251. 258.  
 Delmenhorst 108.  
 Demker 251.  
 Dennewitz 212.  
 Desenberg 91.  
 Dessau 290.  
 Detmold 62.  
 Deuben 237.  
 Deutschenbora 242.  
 Deutz 76.  
 Dieksee, the 138.  
 Diemel, the 91.  
 Dietendorf 280.  
 Diethars 280.  
 Dietrichsburg, the 90.  
 Divenow, the 180.  
 Dingelstedt 286.  
 Dirschau 170.  
 Ditfurth 293.  
 Ditmarschen, the 126.  
 Dittersbach 187. 208.  
 Dobberan 142.  
 Dobrilugk 212. 258.  
 Dockenhuden 123.  
 Doebehn 242.  
 Dohna 230.  
 Dollahn 165.  
 Dollart, the 106.  
 Dollbergen 68.  
 Dolitz 249.  
 Döllens 168.  
 Dolmar, the 272.  
 Domberg, the 285.  
 Dörnberg, the 92.  
 Dornburg, the 258.  
 Dorndorf 258.  
 Dörnigheim 315.  
 Dortmund 60.  
 Dösengrund 202.  
 Dosse, the 157.  
 Dragör 143.  
 Dransfeld 99.  
 Dreiecker, the 205.  
 Drei Gleichen 260.  
 Dreiherrnbrücke 308.  
 Drei-Herrenstein 281.  
 Drei Steine, the 199.  
 Drensteinfurt 110.  
 Dresden 213.  
 Academy of Art 217.  
 Anna Fountain 227.  
 Annenkirche 227.  
 Antiquities, Collection  
 — of 228.  
 — Museum of 230.  
 Bridges 217.  
 Brühl Terrace 217.  
 Bürgerwiese 228.  
 Cabinet of Coins 228.  
 Cemeteries 290.  
 Court Church 217.  
 English Church 228.

Dresden :  
 Engravings, Collect. of  
 — 225.  
 Frauenkirche 227.  
 Friedrichstadt 227.  
 Gallery of Arms 219.  
 Grosser Garten 229.  
 Green Vault 218.  
 Hauptwache 219.  
 Japanese Palace 228.  
 — Garden 229.  
 Körner-Museum 229.  
 Kreuzkirche 227.  
 Kreuzschule 228.  
 Kunstverein 217.  
 Library 229.  
 Maurice Monument 217.  
 Moreau's Monument  
 — 230.  
 Museum 196.  
 — of Casts 226.  
 — Historical 226.  
 — Johanneum 227.  
 —, Nat. Hist. 226.  
 —, Mineral. 226.  
 —, Physical - Mathem.  
 — 226.  
 Neumarkt 227.  
 Neustadt 228.  
 Orangery 227.  
 Palace 218.  
 Picture Gallery 220.  
 Polytechnic School  
 — 228.  
 Porcelain, Collect. of  
 — 227.  
 Post Office 227.  
 Prinzen-Palais 227.  
 Rietschel Museum 230.  
 — Monument 217.  
 Rietschel's House 228.  
 Russian Chapel 228.  
 Sophienkirche 227.  
 Statue of Weber 219.  
 — of Fred. Aug. 220.  
 — 227.  
 — of Aug. the Strong  
 — 228.  
 — of Körner 228.  
 Synagogue 217.  
 Theatres 214. 219.  
 Town Hospital 227.  
 Zoolog. Garden 230.  
 Zwinger 219.  
 Driburg 72.  
 Driesen 168.  
 Dronninggaard 155.  
 Drübeck 307.  
 Drüggelte 74.  
 Dubberworth 167.  
 Ducherow 161.  
 Duisburg 59.  
 Dünsburg 181.

- Dune, the 73.  
 Dunkelthal 300.  
 Düppel 130.  
 Düringshof 168.  
 Dürrenberg, the 257.  
 Dürrohrsdorf 208.  
 Düsseldorf 59.  
 Düsternbrook 127.  
 Düvelsbeck 127.  
 Dybbol 130.
- Ebenhausen 278.  
 Ebenheit 232.  
 Ebersbach 207.  
 Ebersburg 302.  
 Ebersdorf 273.  
 Eberstein, the 277.  
 Ecker, the 306. 308.  
 Eckernförde 129.  
 Edder, the 310.  
 Eger 255.  
 St. Egidien 240.  
 Eglitz, the 196.  
 Ehrenburg, Schloss (Coburg) 274.  
 —, ruins 260.  
 Eichenberg 100. 261. 285.  
 Eichicht 267.  
 Eichow 253.  
 Eichsfeld the 286.  
 Eider, the 126.  
 Eiderstedt 131.  
 Eidinghausen 63.  
 Eilenburg 263.  
 Eilenriede, the 88.  
 Eilsen 64.  
 Eilsleben 68. 72.  
 Eimbeck 100.  
 Eisbergen 73.  
 Eisenach 268.  
 Eisenbrod 211.  
 Eisfeld 273.  
 Eisleben 287.  
 Elsen 72.  
 Eistrup 100.  
 Eken Sund, the 130.  
 Elbbrunnen, the 198.  
 Elbe, the 60. 114. etc.  
 Elberfeld 76.  
 Elbfall, the 198.  
 Elbing 177.  
 Elbing, the 177.  
 Elbingerode 302.  
 Eldena 161.  
 Elend 902.  
 Elfenstein, the 306.  
 Elgersburg 278.  
 Eli abethenhöhe 202.  
 Elisenhöhe, the 175.  
 Ellenser-Damm 110.  
 Ellerbeck 127.  
 Ellrich 289.  
 Elm 314.
- Elmen 251.  
 Elmshorn 126.  
 Elsinore 155.  
 Elsnigk 292.  
 Elster 255.  
 Elster, the 244. 254.  
 Elsterwerda 212.  
 Elze 100.  
 Emden 113.  
 Emleben 284.  
 Emmer, the 73.  
 Ems, the 61. 89. 106.  
 Emsdetten 112.  
 Ennepe, the 75.  
 Enschede 89.  
 Eppendorf 122.  
 Erbstrom, the 281.  
 Erdbeerenberg 129.  
 Erdmannsdorf 97. 289.  
 Eresburg 91.  
 Erfurt 265.  
 Erkner 182.  
 Erkrath 76.  
 Erlau 241.  
 Ermeland 177.  
 Erzgebirge, the 239.  
 Eschede 114.  
 Eschwege 261.  
 Esrom Sö 155.  
 Essen 59.  
 Ettersberg, the 265.  
 Ettersburg 265.  
 Eulengebirge, the 188.  
 Eutin 137.  
 Eutritzschen 248.  
 Eversberg 91.  
 Externsteine, the 62.  
 Eydtkuhnen 181.
- Fährbrücke 240.  
 Fahrenberg 165.  
 Falkenberg 212. 258.  
 Falkenberge, the 197.  
 Falkenhöhle, the 287.  
 Falkenstein (Harz) 297.  
 — (Silesia) 197.  
 — (Thuringia) 254. 280.  
 Fallersleben 66.  
 Falster 144.  
 Falsterbö 143.  
 Farnroda 281.  
 Fehrbellin 157.  
 Felsberg 310.  
 Felsenmeer, the 75.  
 Ferdinandstein, the 235.  
 Fetzberg 312.  
 Fichtelberg, the 239.  
 Finkenheerd 182.  
 Finkenwalde 159.  
 Finnentrop 75.  
 Finow-Canal, the 157.  
 Finsterbergen 280.  
 Fischbach (Silesia) 197.
- Fischbach (Saxony) 208.  
 Fischbeck 73.  
 Fischhausen 180.  
 Flensburg 129.  
 Flensburg Fjord, the 130.  
 Fliesen 314.  
 Flinsberg 186. 202.  
 Flöha 239.  
 Flöha, the 239.  
 Flottbeck 123.  
 Führ 132.  
 Forschengereuth 273.  
 Forst 184.  
 Frankenbergs 239. 312.  
 Frankenhausen 286.  
 Frankensharn 309.  
 Frankenstein 188.  
 Frankfort on the Main 313. 315.  
 Frankfort on the Oder 182.  
 Franzensbad 265.  
 Frauenberg, the 312. 314.  
 Frauenburg 177.  
 Frauendorf 159.  
 Freder 100.  
 Fredensborg 155.  
 Fredericia 142.  
 Frederiksberg 143. 153.  
 Frederiksdal 156.  
 Frederiksborg 155.  
 Freiberg 238.  
 Freiburg (Silesia) 187.  
 Freiburg on the Unstrut 258.  
 Freiheit 211.  
 Frellstedt 68.  
 Freudenstein, Schloss 238.  
 Freyenthal 157.  
 Friedberg 313.  
 Friedeberg 168. 186. 206.  
 Friedenau 52.  
 Friedensburg, the 281.  
 Friedland 201. 210. 261.  
 Friedrichroda 284.  
 Friedrichsort 128.  
 Friedrichsrueh 157. 204.  
 Friedrichstadt 131.  
 Friedrichsthal 307.  
 Friedstein 211.  
 Friesack 157.  
 Friesensteine, the 197.  
 Frisian Islands, the 106. 131.  
 Fritzlar 310.  
 Froburg 240.  
 Frohse 251.  
 Fröndenberg 90.  
 Fronhausen 312.  
 Frose 298.  
 Fröttstedt 261.  
 Fuchsturm, the 259.  
 Fulda 314.

- Fulda, the 93. 99. 201.  
313. etc.  
Fünen 142.  
Fürstenberg 72. 182.  
Fürstenburg, the 205.  
Fürstenstein 208.  
Fürstenwalde 182.  
Fuur-Sö, the 155.  
Fyen 142.
- Gabelbach 279.  
Gadebusch 157.  
Galgenberg, the 205. 278.  
Galtgarben, the 181.  
Gandersheim 72.  
Gardelegen 66.  
Garz 167.  
Gaschwitz 253.  
Gassen 183.  
Gatersleben 293.  
Gebesee 269.  
Geeste, the 105. 124.  
Geestemünde 105.  
Gegensteine, the 296.  
Geierstein, the 187.  
Geismar 310.  
Geithain 240.  
Gelnhausen 314.  
Gelsenkirchen 60.  
Gemünden 314.  
Gensungen 310.  
Genthin 69.  
Georgenswalde 181.  
Georgenthal 280. 284.  
Georgshöhe 108. 300.  
Gera 256.  
—, the 265.  
Gerberstein, the 281.  
Gernrode 298.  
Gerresheim 76.  
Gersfeld 314.  
Gerstungen 261.  
Gertrudenberg 89.  
Gieseke 74.  
Gesenke, the 206.  
Gesundbrunnen 61.  
Gettorf 128.  
Gevelsberg 75.  
Giant Mts., the 193.  
Giebichenstein 253.  
Giersdorf 196.  
Giersleben 251.  
Giessen 312.  
Gifhorn 66.  
Gittelde 288.  
Gjentofte 155.  
Glatz 205.  
Glauchau 240.  
Gleiberg 312.  
Gleichberge, the 273.  
Gleichen, the Drei 260.  
Gleiwitz 207.  
Gleschendorf 137.
- Gleiwitz 181.  
Glienicker 57.  
Glogau 182.  
Glöven 157.  
Glowe 166.  
Glücksbrunn 281.  
Glücksbrunn 190.  
Glückstadt 128.  
Gnadau 251.  
Gnadenberg 183.  
Gnadenfrei 188.  
Gnesen 169.  
Godelheim 72.  
Gohfeld 68.  
Gohlis 248.  
Göhren 239.  
Gohrisch 236.  
Golcha-Quelle, the 166.  
Goldberg 184.  
Goldene Aue, the 286.  
Goldene Höhe, the 290.  
Goldner, the 286.  
Göltzschtal, the 254.  
Golzow 167.  
Gommern 290.  
Goor 166.  
Görbersdorf 201.  
Gorkau 188.  
Görliitz 185.  
Göschwitz 259. 260.  
Gose, the 308.  
Gosek 257.  
Goslar 303.  
Gössnitz 254.  
Gotha 266.  
Gottesberg 187.  
Göttingen 99.  
Gottliebetal 256.  
Gottorp 129.  
Götzige Berge, the 68.  
Gotzlow 159.  
Gräbersteine, the 196.  
Grabow 159.  
Gräfenberg 206.  
Gräfenhainichen 251.  
Grafenort 206.  
Granitz, the 164.  
Graudenz 169.  
Gravenstein 130.  
Grebenstein 92.  
Greifenstein 277.  
Greiffenberg 160. 186.  
Greiffenstein 186.  
Greifswald 161.  
Greifswalder Bodden, the  
161.  
Greis 254.  
Gremmühlen 188.  
Grenzbauden, the 199.  
Greussen 289.  
Greven 112.  
Grevenbrück 75.  
Grevismühlen 188.
- Grimma 242.  
Grimmenthal 273.  
Grizehne 251.  
Grohnde 72.  
Gross-Aupa 200.  
Grossbeeren 212.  
Grossbothen 242.  
Grosse Knollen, the 289.  
Grossenbaum 56.  
Grossenhayn 212.  
Grosse Pehrd, the 165.  
Gross-Görschen 257.  
Gross-Heringen 258.  
Gross-Kreus 68.  
Grossröhrsdorf 206.  
Gross-Salze 251.  
Gross-Skal 211.  
Gross-Steinberg 243.  
Gross-Strelitz 164.  
Grossvaterstuhl, the 202.  
Gross-Zicker 165.  
Grotenburg, the 62.  
Grottau 210.  
Grunau 177.  
Grünau 184.  
Grünberg 182.  
Grund (Harz) 309.  
Grüne, the 76.  
Grunewald 51.  
Grümannshöhle, the 76.  
Grüssau 206.  
Guben 182.  
Guckshagen 261.  
Gudensberg 310.  
Güldenboden 177.  
Güntersberge 297.  
Guntershausen 310.  
Güsen 69.  
Gusow 167.  
Güsten 251. 292.  
Güstrow 149.  
Gütersloh 61.
- Haan 76.  
Haase, the 89.  
Habelschwert 205.  
Habichtsgrund, the 286.  
Hachen 76.  
Hadersleben 131.  
Haff, the Grosse and  
Kleine 160.  
—, the Frische 177. 180.  
—, the Kurische 181.  
Hagen 75.  
Hagenohsen 72.  
Hagenow 157.  
Haidemühle, the 236.  
Hain 198.  
Hainfall, the 196.  
Hainleite, the 289.  
Hainsberg 287.  
Halbau 188.  
Halberstadt 293.

Halbestadt 232.  
 Halle 252.  
 Halligen, the 131.  
 Hamburg 115.  
 Hämelerwald 67.  
 Hameln 73.  
 Hamm 61.  
 Hanau 315.  
 Hanover 84.  
 Hansdorf 188.  
 Harburg 114.  
 Hardenberg 100.  
 Harra 255.  
 Hartaberg, the 205.  
 Hartau 204.  
 Hartenfels 258.  
 Hartenstein 240.  
 Harvestehude 122.  
 Harz Mts., the 294.  
 Harzburg 305.  
 Harzgerode 297.  
 Haspe 75.  
 Hassberg 188.  
 Hassenhausen 260.  
 Hasserode 307.  
 Haste 64.  
 Hattorf 100.  
 Haun, the 313.  
 Hausberg, the 184. 259.  
     289.  
 Havel, the 52.  
 Haynau 188.  
 Haynichen 239.  
 Hedemünden 285.  
 Hedwigsburg 288.  
 Heerberg, the 195.  
 Hehlen 72.  
 Heidecksburg 259.  
 Heidelberg, the 211. 299.  
     301.  
 Heiligenbeil 177.  
 Heiligenberg 810.  
 Heiligendamm 142.  
 Heiligenstadt 286.  
 Heiligenstein 281.  
 Heiligenstock 809.  
 Heimburg 301.  
 Heinrichau 204.  
 Heinrichsburg 196.  
 Heinrichsrude 265.  
 Hela 175.  
 Helba 272.  
 Heldrastein, the 261.  
 Heligoland 123.  
 Helikon, the 194.  
 Hellbach, the 203.  
 Hellebek 166.  
 Hellerup 155.  
 Helmarshausen 92.  
 Helme, the 286.  
 Helmstedt 68.  
 Helsingborg 156.  
 Helsingör 156.

Hempelsbaude, the 199.  
 Hengelo 89.  
 Heppens 110.  
 Herdecke 61.  
 Herdersruhe 265.  
 Herdringen 90.  
 Herford 61.  
 Herges 282.  
 Heringen 286.  
 Heringsdorf 160.  
 Herischdorf 194.  
 Herlasgrün 254.  
 Herleshausen 261.  
 Hermannsbad 186.  
 Hermannsdenkmal 62.  
 Hermannsruh 186.  
 Hermannstein 279.  
 Hermsdorf 195. 260.  
 Herne 60.  
 Herrenhausen 88.  
 Herrnhut 209.  
 Herrnskretschken 237.  
 Hersfeld 313.  
 Herthaburg 166.  
 Hertha See, the 168.  
 Hersberg 212. 286.  
 Herzog-Ernst-Mine 284.  
 Herzogshöhe, the 300.  
 Hessenstein 188.  
 Hetschburg 265.  
 Heubude 174.  
 Heudeber 294.  
 Heufuder, the 187.  
 Heuscheuer Mts. 202.  
 Hever, the 131.  
 Hexen-Tanzplatz 300.  
 Heydekrag 181.  
 Hiddensee 167.  
 Hiddesen 62.  
 Hilbersdorf 237.  
 Hildburghausen 278.  
 Hildesheim 64.  
 Hilgenrieder Siehl 106.  
 Hillerod 166.  
 Hils, Mts. 72.  
 Himmelfahrt, mine 239.  
 Himmelkron 255.  
 Himmelreich 239.  
 Hirschberg (Silesia) 193.  
     (Saxony) 255.  
 Hirschstein 280.  
 Hochdahl 76.  
 Hochhlgord, the 166.  
 Hochkirch 208.  
 Hochmoor, the 110. 213.  
 Hochstadt 256. 315.  
 Hochstein, the (Silesia)  
     187. 196.  
 Hochwald, the (Bohemian)  
     210.  
 Hockstein, the 235.  
 Hof 255.  
 Hofgeismar 92.

Höganäs 156.  
 Hohe Liebe, the 236.  
 Hohe Mense, the 206.  
 Hohenboka 209.  
 Hoheneiche 261.  
 Hohenelbe 211.  
 Hohenfriedberg 183.  
 Hohenstein 170.  
     , the 73. 907.  
 Hohenstein-Ernstthal  
     240.  
 Hohen-Syburg 75.  
 Hohen-Zillerthal 197.  
 Hohensoller, the 205.  
 Hohe Rad, the 198.  
 Hohe Sonne, the 271.  
 Hohgulje, the 184.  
 Hohne 307.  
 Hohneklippen, the 307.  
 Hohnstein (Harz) 302.  
     (Saxony) 235.  
 Hohnstorf 114.  
 Hökendorf 159. 237.  
 Höllengrund, the 195.  
 Holm, the 174.  
 Holte 155.  
 Holtenau 127.  
 Holzdorf 212.  
 Holzemme, the 293. 307.  
 Holzminden 72.  
 Holzwiede 74.  
 Homberg, the 311.  
 Homburg 313.  
 Höinne, the 75.  
 Hoppegarten 51.  
 Hoppelsberg, the 294.  
 Hoppke, the 91.  
 Horka 185.  
 Horn (near Hamburg)  
     122.  
     (near Detmold) 62.  
 Hörsel, the 261.  
 Hörselberg, the 261.  
 Horst 126.  
 Horstberge 168.  
 Hörtel 89.  
 Hosterwitz 231.  
 Höxter 72.  
 Hoyer 132.  
 Hubertusbad 299.  
 Hubertusburg 241.  
 Hude 109.  
 Hüge-Berg, the 130.  
 Hugolje, the 184.  
 Humlebek 155.  
 Hümme 92.  
 Hummelshain 256.  
 Hünfeld 313.  
 Hunte, the 109.  
 Hüsten 90.  
 Husum 131.  
 Hutberg, the 209.  
 Hüttenrode 301.

- Hveen 155.  
 Hylde, the 161.  
 Ibbenburg 89.  
 Idstedt 190.  
 Ihme, the 86.  
 Ihna, the 168.  
 Ilfeld 302.  
 Ilm, the 200. 282.  
 Ilmenau 278.  
 Ilse, the 288. 306.  
 Ilsenburg 306.  
 Ilsenstein, the 306.  
 Ilversgehoven 266.  
 Immelborn 272.  
 Indelukket 155.  
 Innerste, the 64. 309.  
 Inselbad, the 74.  
 Inselsberg, the 283.  
 Insterburg 181.  
 Iser, the 210.  
 Iserkamm, the 187.  
 Iserlohn 76.  
 Itz, the 273. •  
 Itzhoe 126.  
 Jacobsberg, the 63.  
 Jade, the 106. 110.  
 Jägersborg 154.  
 Jannowitz 187.  
 Jasmund 166.  
 Jatznick 161.  
 Jauer 183.  
 Jena 258.  
 Jerxheim 68. 72.  
 Jeschken, the 210.  
 Jeschenthal, the 175.  
 Jessnitz 183.  
 Jettenhöhle, the 288.  
 Jever 110.  
 Johann-Georgenstadt 241.  
 Johannesbad 211.  
 Johannisberg (near Bielefeld) 61.  
 — (near Trautenau) 211.  
 — (near Nauheim) 318.  
 — (near Dantsic) 175.  
 Jordan, the 63.  
 Josephinenhütte, the 195.  
 Josephshöhe, the 308.  
 Josephstadt 208.  
 Jossa 314.  
 Jübeck 129.  
 Juliushalle 305.  
 Jungfernbrücke 299.  
 Jüterbog 212.  
 Jütrichau 280.  
 Kabarz 281.  
 Kabel 75.  
 Kabla 259.  
 Kahlberg 177.  
 Kaiserswerth 59.  
 Kalau 209. 253.  
 Kallenberg 276.  
 Kaltenberg, the 207.  
 Kamenz 208.  
 Kamitz, the 237.  
 Kandrin 207.  
 Kanzlergrund, the 285.  
 Kapellenberg, the 211.  
 Kappenberg 63.  
 Karlsberg 206.  
 Karpenstein 206.  
 Kästenklippe, the 306.  
 Kattern 206.  
 Kattowitz 207.  
 Katzbach, the 188.  
 Katzhütte 278.  
 Keilhau 260.  
 Keitum 132.  
 Kelbra 286.  
 Kellерsee, the 137.  
 Kellinghusen 126.  
 Kemnade 72.  
 Keesselberg, the 198.  
 Kesselkoppe, the 200.  
 Kettwig 61.  
 Keuschberg, the 257.  
 Kickelhahn 279.  
 Kieköwer 186.  
 Kiel 126.  
 Kienhaus, the 278.  
 Kieritzsch 240. 258.  
 Kinzig, the 314.  
 Kirchhain 212. 253. 311.  
 Kirchlengern 90.  
 Kirchnüchel 138.  
 Kirchröde 88.  
 Kirchspitze, the 312.  
 Kirnitzsch-Thal, the 236.  
 Kissingen 273.  
 Kjöge 144.  
 Kjöge-Bugt 143. 144.  
 Klampenborg 154.  
 Klassengrund, the 205.  
 Klein-Aupa 200.  
 Kleinen 138. 140.  
 Klein-Hennersdorf 236.  
 Klein-Ladney 202.  
 Kleinskal 211.  
 Klein-Steinheim 315.  
 Klemmberg, the 257.  
 Kliecken 290.  
 Klingenberg 237.  
 Klosterbuch 242.  
 Klus, the 304.  
 Klusenstein 75.  
 Knoop 128.  
 Kobbelbude 177.  
 Kochelfall, the 195.  
 Kohlfurt 183.  
 Kohlstädt 63.  
 Kolding 142.  
 Komotau 239.  
 Königgrätz 208.  
 Königsberg 177.  
 Königsbrunn 232.  
 Königsee 278.  
 Königshain 203.  
 Königshainer Berge 186.  
 Königshöhe 175.  
 Königshütte 207.  
 Königslutter 68.  
 Königsthuhl (Rügen 165.  
 Königstein (Saxony) 232.  
 Königs-Wusterhausen  
 184.  
 Könitz 266.  
 Königszelt 184. 187.  
 Kopainberg, the 211.  
 Köpenick 182.  
 Koppenplan, the 199.  
 Korallsteine, the 199.  
 Körnbach, the 278.  
 Korsö 142.  
 Kösen 268.  
 Koserow 160.  
 Kössern 242.  
 Köstritz 256.  
 Koswig 200.  
 Kotomierz 169.  
 Kötschau 257.  
 Kottwitz 211.  
 Kötzschenbroda 212. 231.  
 241.  
 Kowno 181.  
 Kraftsdorf 260.  
 Kralup 233.  
 Kratzau 210.  
 Kreibitz 207.  
 Kreienzen 72. 100.  
 Kreuz 168.  
 Kreuzberg, the (Silesia)  
 194. 206.  
 Kreuzkrug 63.  
 Kreuzthal 75.  
 Klampenborg 154.  
 Kreywscha 290.  
 Krippen 238.  
 Kröllwitz 253.  
 Kronborg 155.  
 Krückau, the 126.  
 Kruckeburg, the 92.  
 Krumhübel 199.  
 Kryblowitz 188.  
 Kühndorf 272.  
 Kuhetall, the 298.  
 Kullagaard 156.  
 Kullen, the 156.  
 Kummel, the 289.  
 Kunersdorf 194.  
 Kunitzer See, the 184.  
 Kunzendorf 206.  
 Kupferdreh 61.  
 Kurische Nehrung, the  
 181.  
 Kvistgaard 155.  
 Kyffhäuser, the 286.  
 Kynast, the 195.

- Kynsburg, ruin 188.  
 Kyritz 187.  
 Laatzig 160.  
 Laboe 128.  
 Laer, château 91.  
 Lage 82.  
 Lahn, the 311.  
 Lahmberg, the 198.  
 Lahrbauen, the 200.  
 Lambojwald, the 315.  
 Landeck 205.  
 Landeshut 202.  
 Landeshuter Kamm, the 197.  
 Landgrafenschlucht, the 271.  
 Landsberg on the Warthe 168.  
 —, castle (near Meinigen) 272.  
 Landskrona 156.  
 Landskrone, the (Silesia) 186.  
 Langenbrück 210.  
 Langendreer 61.  
 Langenöls 186.  
 Langensalza 286.  
 Langenselbold 315.  
 Langenwiesen 278.  
 Langeroog 106.  
 Langfuhr 175.  
 Langgöns 312.  
 Langschede 90.  
 Lang-Waltersdorf 201.  
 Langwedel 101.  
 Lanken 165.  
 Lanker See, the 188.  
 Laskowitz 169.  
 Lässig, the 187.  
 Lauban 186.  
 Lauchagrund, the 288.  
 Lauchstädt 207.  
 Lauenburg on the Elbe 114.  
 — (Harz) 298.  
 Lausche, the 210.  
 Lautenthal 309.  
 Lauter 241.  
 Lauter, the 285.  
 Lauterbach (Rügen) 164.  
 Lauterberg 288.  
 Laviéreshöhe 300.  
 Lebbiner Sandberge 180.  
 Leda, the 113.  
 Leer 113.  
 Leeuwarden 89.  
 Lehrte 64. 113.  
 Leichlingen 76.  
 Leiberberg 202.  
 Leine, the 72. 84. 99. 286.  
 Leinefelde 286.  
 Leinufermühle 297.  
 Leipe 184.  
 Leipsic 248.  
 Leisewitz 206.  
 Leisnig 242.  
 Leitzeritz 238.  
 Lemgo 62.  
 Lemnitz, the 255.  
 Lemnitzhammer 255.  
 Lengefeld 254.  
 Lenne, the 74.  
 Leobschütz 207.  
 Lerbach 309.  
 Letmathe 75.  
 Leuchtenburg 259.  
 Leuthen 184.  
 Leutra, the 268.  
 Lewin 206.  
 Libschitz 238.  
 Lichtenfels 266. 273.  
 Lichtenhain 268.  
 — Cascade 236.  
 Lichtenstein 240.  
 Lichtenwalde 241.  
 Liehterfelde 52.  
 Liebau 203.  
 Liebenau 92. 201.  
 — (Bohemia) 210.  
 Liebenstein (Thuringia) 282.  
 Liebwerda 210.  
 Liegnitz 183.  
 Lietzen 50.  
 Lietzow 167.  
 Lilienstein, the 282.  
 Lilleröd 186.  
 Limbach 239. 278.  
 Limburg on the Lenne 75.  
 Lindenau 248.  
 Lindhorst 64.  
 Lippe, the 61. 68.  
 Lippspringe 63.  
 Lippstadt 74.  
 Lissa 184.  
 —, Polish 182.  
 List 133.  
 Löbau 207.  
 Lobdsburg, the 259.  
 Lobeda 259.  
 Lobenstein 255.  
 Lobositz 238.  
 Lochstedt 180.  
 Lockwitz 230.  
 Lohme 166.  
 Lohmen 231.  
 Löhne 68. 90.  
 Lollar 312.  
 Lomnitz 197.  
 Lomnitzthal, the 196.  
 Lopshorn 62.  
 Loquitz, the 257.  
 Loschwitz 230.  
 Lößnitz 212. 231. 241.  
 Louisenbad 281.  
 Louisenthal 284.  
 Louisium 292.  
 Löwen 206.  
 Löwenburg, the (near Cassel) 98.  
 Lübben 184.  
 Lübbenu 184.  
 Lübbesteine, the 68.  
 Lübeck 139.  
 Lubkow 165.  
 Luchsorf 128.  
 Luckau 212.  
 Luckenwalde 212.  
 Ludwigslust 157.  
 Ludwigsort 177.  
 Lund 156.  
 Lundby 144.  
 Lüne 114.  
 Lüneburg 114.  
 Lüneburger Heide 114.  
 Lupbode, the 299.  
 Lusatia 185. 208.  
 Luther's Beech 281.  
 Lütjenburg 138.  
 Lutter 72.  
 —, the 68. 289.  
 Lützen 257.  
 Lützschenau 248.  
 Lyngby 155.  
 Machau 201.  
 Mädelstein, the 198. 269.  
 Madü-See, the 168.  
 Magdeburg 69.  
 Mägdesprung, the 297.  
 Mägdetrappe, the 297.  
 Mahlwinkel 251.  
 Main, the 255.  
 Mainkur 315.  
 Mainleus 256.  
 Malchin 142.  
 Malmö 156.  
 Maltsch 184.  
 Manebach 279.  
 Mansfeld Lake 287.  
 Marburg 311.  
 Maria-Schnee 205.  
 Marianenfels, the 197.  
 Mariaspring 100.  
 Marienburg (Prussia) 175.  
 — (Hanover) 100.  
 Marienlyst 156.  
 Marien Paradies 175.  
 St. Marienthal, nunnery (Silesia) 186.  
 Marienwerder 169.  
 Märkische Schweiz 167.  
 Markranstedt 257.  
 Marksuhl 271.  
 Markt-Schor gast 255.  
 Marsberg 91.

- Marschendorf 200.  
 Martinroda 260.  
 Märsdorf 187.  
 Masnedsund 144.  
 Mattierzoll 72.  
 Maxen 230.  
 Medenau 181.  
 Meerholz 315.  
 Mehltheuer 255.  
 Meinberg 62.  
 Meinersen 66.  
 Meiningen 272.  
 Meisdorf 296.  
 Meiseberg, the 297.  
 Meisonstein, the 281.  
 Meissen 241.  
 Melbergen 63.  
 Melden 201.  
 Meldorf 126.  
 Melle 90.  
 Mellenbach 278.  
 Mellingen 260.  
 Mellrichstadt 272.  
 Melsungen 261.  
 Melzergrund, the 199.  
 — 200.  
 Memel 181.  
 Memmelstein, the 282.  
 Menden 75. 90.  
 Mengede 60.  
 Mengersgereuth 273.  
 Mense, Mt. 206.  
 Meppen 113.  
 Merkelsdorf 201.  
 Merseburg 257.  
 Merxleben 286.  
 Merzdorf 196.  
 Meschede 91.  
 Meschenbach 273.  
 Mesum 112.  
 Metgethen 180.  
 Mettkau 188.  
 Mettray 89.  
 Meusdorf 249.  
 Meuselbach 278.  
 Meuselwitz 254.  
 Michaelstein 301.  
 Middelfart 142.  
 Mildenstein 242.  
 Milseburg 314.  
 Milspe 76.  
 Miltitz 242.  
 Miltzow 161.  
 Minden 68.  
 Minkowsky 207.  
 Misdroy 160.  
 Missunde 129.  
 Mittagstein, the 198.  
 Mittelsinn 314.  
 Mittewasser, the 196.  
 Moabit 48.  
 Mochbern 184.  
 Möckern 253.
- Möden 143.  
 Mögeltondern 132.  
 Mohelka, the 210.  
 Möhne, the 90.  
 Möhra 271.  
 Mollwitz 206.  
 Molsdorf 260.  
 Mönlenort 128.  
 Mönchhof 92.  
 Mönchgrut 165.  
 Mordgrund, the 230.  
 Morgenleite, the 241.  
 Morgenroth 207.  
 Moritzburg 231.  
 Mosigkau 291.  
 Mottlau, the 170.  
 Moys 186.  
 Mucran 165.  
 Mügeln 230. 232.  
 Müggelsberge, the 182.  
 — 184.  
 Müglitzthal, the 230.  
 Mühlheim, ruin 260.  
 Mühlhausen (Prussia) 177.  
 — (Thuringia) 286.  
 Mühlheim 315.  
 Mulde, the 238. 239. 240.  
 &c.  
 Muldener Hütte 237.  
 Mülheim on the Rhine 76.  
 Müllroser Canal 182.  
 Müncheberg 167.  
 Münchhausen 312.  
 Münden 99.  
 Munkmarsch 132.  
 Münsterstadt 273.  
 Münster (Westphal.) 110.  
 Münsterberg 204.  
 Münzenberg, the 206.  
 —, castle 312.  
 Mürwick 130.  
 Muskau 185.  
 Mylau 254.  
 Myslowitz 207.
- Machod 203. 206.  
 Nachterstedt 298.  
 Naensen 72.  
 Nakel 169.  
 Namslau 207.  
 Narsdorf 240.  
 Näßtedt 144.  
 Nauen 157.  
 Nauendorf 292.  
 Nauheim 313.  
 Naumburg 257.  
 Naunhof 243.  
 Nausenei 202.  
 Nederlandisch Mettray 89.  
 Neheim 90.  
 Neinstedt 298.
- Neisse 206.  
 —, the 183. 185. 210.  
 Nendza 207.  
 Nenndorf 64.  
 Nennhausen 67.  
 Nesterschitz 238.  
 Netze, the 168.  
 Netzthal 168.  
 Netzschkau 264.  
 Neu-Babelsberg 52.  
 Neubrandenburg 142.  
 Neu-Dietendorf 260.  
 Neudorf (Silesia) 188.  
 Neukrug 72.  
 Neuencamp 164.  
 Neuendorf 52.  
 Neuenhagen 167.  
 Neuenkirchen 166.  
 Neuenmarkt 255.  
 Neufähr 175.  
 Neufahrwasser 174.  
 Neuhäuser 180.  
 Neuham 201.  
 Neuhoef 314.  
 Neukirchen 313.  
 Neukuren 181.  
 Neumark 204.  
 Neumarkt 184.  
 Neu-Mucran 175.  
 Neumühle 254.  
 Neumühlen 123. 128.  
 Neumünster 126. 128.  
 — 133.  
 Neurode 188.  
 Neusalzwerk 63.  
 Neuses 276.;  
 Neusiss 260.  
 Neustadt on the Dosse 157.  
 — Eberswalde 157.  
 — (Hanover) 100.  
 — Harzburg 306.  
 — (Holstein) 137.  
 — (Hessen) 311.  
 — unterm Hohnstein 302.  
 — on the Orla 256.  
 — on the Saale 273.  
 Neu-Strelitz 142.  
 Neuwelt 196.  
 Neuwerk, island 124.  
 —, foundry 301.  
 Neuzelle 182.  
 Nicolausdorf 186.  
 Nieblum 132.  
 Nidda 312.  
 Nieder-Adersbach 201.  
 Niederau 213. 241.  
 Nieder-Füllbach 273.  
 Niedergrund 238.  
 Niederndodeleben 68.  
 Niederpöllnitz 206.  
 Niedersachswerfen 289.  
 — 302.

Nieder-Schlema 240.  
 Niedersedlitz 290.  
 Nieder-Wiesa 259.  
 Nienburg 100.  
 Nienstädt 123.  
 Nimbschen 243.  
 Nimkau 184.  
 Nipmerow 165.  
 Nodems 181.  
 Nogat, the 175.  
 Norden 106.  
 Nordenhamm 109.  
 Norderney 106.  
 Nordhausen 286.  
 Nordschlesw. Weiche 129.  
 Nordstemmen 100.  
 Nordstrand 181.  
 Norkitten 181.  
 Northeim 100.  
 Nörthen 100.  
 Nöscherode 307.  
 Nösse, the 192.  
 Nossen 242.  
 Nübel 130.  
 Nuttilar 91.  
 Nyborg 142.  
 Nykjobing 144.

Oberberg, the 188.  
 Oberhausen 59.  
 Oberhof 279. 286.  
 Oberkotzau 255.  
 Oberlichtenau 241.  
 Ober-Röblingen 287.  
 Oberrottenbach 278.  
 Ober-Schönau 285.  
 Ober-Weimar 264.  
 Oberwiesenthal 239.  
 Odense 142.  
 Oder, the 158. 167. &c.  
 Oderberg 207.  
 Oderbrück 310.  
 Oderteich, the 309.  
 Oderwitz 309.  
 Oebisfelde 66.  
 Oederan 299.  
 Oelde 61.  
 Oels 207.  
 Oelsnitz 254. 265.  
 Oeventrop 91.  
 Oversee 180.  
 Oeynhausen, Bad 63.  
 Offenbach 315.  
 Offleben 72.  
 Ohlau 206.  
 —, the 189. 204.  
 Ohligs 76.  
 Ohra, the 284.  
 Ohrdruf 284.  
 Oker 305.  
 —, the 76. 288. 305.  
 Oldenburg 109.  
 Oldendorf 78.

Oldenzaal 89.  
 Oldesloe 133.  
 Oliva 175.  
 Olpe 75.  
 Olsberg 91.  
 Opladen 76.  
 Oppeln 206.  
 Oppendorf 138.  
 Opperoede 296.  
 Oppurg 266.  
 Oranienbaum 292.  
 Orehoved 144.  
 Orla, the 256. 259.  
 Orlamünde 259.  
 Ortenburg, castle 208.  
 Oschatz 241.  
 Oschersleben 294.  
 Oslebshausen 105.  
 Osnabrück 89.  
 Ossmanstedt 264.  
 Osterburg 261. 266.  
 Osterholz-Scharmbeck 105.  
 Osterode 288. 302.  
 Osterstein 256.  
 Ostritz 186.  
 Ottendorf 137.  
 Ottensen 123.  
 Ottliebenstein, the 285.  
 Oxhöfter Spitze 175.  
 Oybin, the 209.

Paarsteiner See, the 157.  
 Pabststein, the 236.  
 Pader, the 74.  
 Paderborn 73.  
 Paka 211.  
 Palmnicken 181.  
 Panker 188.  
 Pankow 51.  
 Pantschfall, the 198.  
 Papenburg 113.  
 Papenwasser, the 159.  
 Paradies 231.  
 Parchim 140.  
 Parchnitz 209.  
 Partie, the 243. 244.  
 Paschenburg, the 64.  
 Pasewalk 160.  
 Passarge, the 177.  
 Passendorf 202.  
 Passow 158.  
 Paulinenaue 157.  
 Paulinzelle 278.  
 Pausdorf 137.  
 Peene, the 160. 161.  
 Peine 67.  
 Peitz 182.  
 Pelplin 170.  
 Pelsdorf 211.  
 Pelworm 131.  
 Penig 240.  
 Pesekenkopf, the 308.

St. Peter 200.  
 Petersbaude, the 198.  
 Petersberg, the (near Halle) 251.  
 — (Hessen) 314.  
 Petersdorf 195.  
 Peterswaldau 188.  
 Pfaffenstein, the 232.  
 Pfaueninsel 58.  
 Pfingstberg, the 57.  
 Pfasterstoss 306.  
 Philippsthal 315.  
 Pichelsberg 51.  
 Pichelswerder, the 51.  
 Pielsberg, the 138.  
 Pillau 180.  
 Pillnitz 231.  
 Pilnikau 211.  
 Pinneberg 126.  
 Pirna 232.  
 Plagwitz 248.  
 Plassenburg, the 255.  
 Plaue 280.  
 Plauesche Canal 69.  
 — Grund 260.  
 — See, the 68.  
 Plauen 237. 255.  
 Plauensche Grund 237.  
 Pleisse, the 244.  
 Plesse, ruin 100.  
 Plessenburg 307.  
 Plettenberg 75.  
 Plen 198.  
 Pogegen 181.  
 Poissow 167.  
 Polchow 187.  
 Polenzthal, the 235.  
 Politz 201.  
 Pöllitz 159.  
 Polle 72.  
 Polsnitz 187. 208.  
 —, the 287. 208.  
 Pomerania 158.  
 Pommerdorf 200.  
 Pommerellen 171.  
 Pommritz 208.  
 Pöpelwitz 192.  
 Popperoder Quelle 286.  
 Porsberg, the 231.  
 Porta Westphalica 68.  
 Posen 168.  
 Pösneck 256.  
 Possen, the 289.  
 Potschappel 237.  
 Potsdam 52.  
 Pötzscha 232. 234.  
 Powayen 180.  
 Prague 283.  
 Praust 170.  
 Prebischtthor, the 237.  
 Preetz 128. 138.  
 Pregel, the 177.  
 Prenzlau 160.

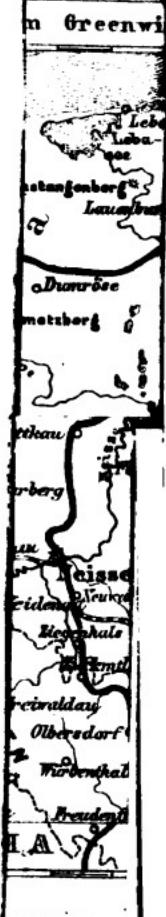
- Pristewitz 212.  
 Pritsier 157.  
 Probstei, the 128. 138.  
 Probstheyda 249.  
 Prökul 181.  
 Prora, the 165.  
 Protschenberg, the 206.  
 Prudelberg, the 196.  
 Puhu, the 206.  
 Pulsnitz 208.  
 Putbus 164.  
 Pyritz 168.  
 Pyrmont 78.
- Quakenbrück 110.  
 Quedlinburg 206.  
 Quies, the 186.  
 Quoltitz 167.
- Rabenauer Grund 237.  
 Rabenklippen, the 306.  
 Rabenstein, the 196.  
 Rabensteinfeld 140.  
 Rabishau 187.  
 Räcknitz 280.  
 Radauthal, the 305.  
 Radaune, the 170.  
 Radeberg 208.  
 Radowenz 201.  
 Radschin 255.  
 Radung 168.  
 Rahrbach 75.  
 Ralswick 167.  
 Ramberg, the 297.  
 Ramlösa 156.  
 Rammelsberg, the 304.  
 Rammennau 208.  
 Ramsbeck 91.  
 Rindow, the 158.  
 Raspenau 210.  
 Rastorf 188.  
 Rathen 235.  
 Rathenow 67.  
 Rathewalde 235.  
 Rathsfeld 287.  
 Ratibor 207.  
 Ratiborer Hammer 207.  
 Raudten 182.  
 Raudnitz 238.  
 Rauhaus, the 122.  
 Rauscha 183.  
 Rauschen 181.  
 Ravenskopf, the 289.  
 Rebenäussig 273.  
 Regenstein, the 301.  
 Reglitz, the 168.  
 Rehberger Graben 309.  
 — Klippen 309.  
 Rehburg 100.  
 Rehme 68.  
 Reibnitz 187.  
 Reichenau 211.
- Reichenbach (Lusatia) 207.  
 — (Saxony) 254.  
 — (Silesia) 188.  
 Reichenberg (Bohemia) 210.  
 Reichenstein (Silesia) 205.  
 Reifräger, the 198.  
 Reimannsfelde 177.  
 Reinbeck 157.  
 Reinerz 206.  
 Reinfeld 138.  
 Reinhardtsbrunn 284.  
 Reinsberg, the 260.  
 Reinstein, the 301.  
 Rendsburg 128.  
 Renneckenberg, the 308.  
 Rennerbauden, the 200.  
 Rennsteig 280. 283. 285.  
 Reppen 182.  
 Reudnitz 243.  
 Rheda 61.  
 Rheine 89. 112.  
 Rhine, the 59.  
 Rhöngebirge, the 314.  
 Richmond, château 83.  
 Ricklingen 183.  
 Riddagshausen 84.  
 Riesa 241.  
 Riesenbaude, the 198.  
 Riesengebirge 198.  
 Riesengrund, the 200.  
 Riesenkoppe, the 200.  
 Riestadt 287.  
 Rietschen 185.  
 Rineck 314.  
 Ringberg, the 280.  
 Ringleben 289.  
 Ringelheim 72.  
 Ringsted 142.  
 Rinkenau 190.  
 Rinkerode 110.  
 Rinteln 73.  
 Rittershausen 76.  
 Ritzebüttel 124.  
 Rochlitz 240. 242.  
 Roehsburg 242.  
 Rode 280.  
 Rodach 256.  
 Röderau 212. 241.  
 Rogätz 251.  
 Röhr, the 75.  
 Römhild 273.  
 Romkerbrücke, the 306.  
 Rosenthal, the 188.  
 Rosenau 276.  
 Roskilde 142.  
 Rossbach 257.  
 Rossla 286.  
 Rosslau 290.  
 Rosstrappe, the 300.  
 Roesswein 242.
- Rostock 140.  
 Rotenburg 261.  
 Rothenburg on the Oder 182.  
 —, the 286.  
 Rothenkrug 131.  
 Rothenstein 259.  
 Rothsürben 204.  
 Rotterdam 88.  
 Rottleben 287.  
 Rottleberode 302.  
 Rottum 108.  
 Rübeland 302.  
 Rudelsburg 258.  
 Rudolstadt 259.  
 Ruard, the 167.  
 Rügen 163.  
 Ruhbank 187. 202.  
 Ruhla 281.  
 Ruhr, the 59. 74. 90.  
 Rumburg 207.  
 Rummelsburg 182.  
 Rumpenheim 315.  
 Rungsted 155.  
 Ryck, the 161.
- Saale, the 251. 257 &c.  
 Saaleck 258.  
 Saalfeld 257.  
 Saalmünster 279.  
 Saarau 188.  
 Säbrich, the 195.  
 Sachse 289.  
 Sachsenburg 241.  
 Sachsenhausen 315.  
 Sachsenhöhe, the 306.  
 Sachsenwald, the 157.  
 Sagam 181.  
 Sagard 167.  
 Salmünster 314.  
 Saltholm 143.  
 Salzau 138.  
 Salzbergen 89. 113.  
 Salzbrunn 204.  
 Salzburg, the 273.  
 Salzderhelden 100.  
 Salzgitter 72.  
 Salzhausen 312.  
 Salzkotten 74.  
 Salzuffeln 62.  
 Salzungen 271.  
 Salzwedel 67.  
 Samland, the 180.  
 Samtens 167.  
 Sandacker 130.  
 Sande 110.  
 Sandersleben 292.  
 Sangerhausen 287.  
 Sanssouci 55.  
 Sassendorf 74.  
 Sassenitz 185.  
 Satrup 130.  
 Sattelwald, the 204.

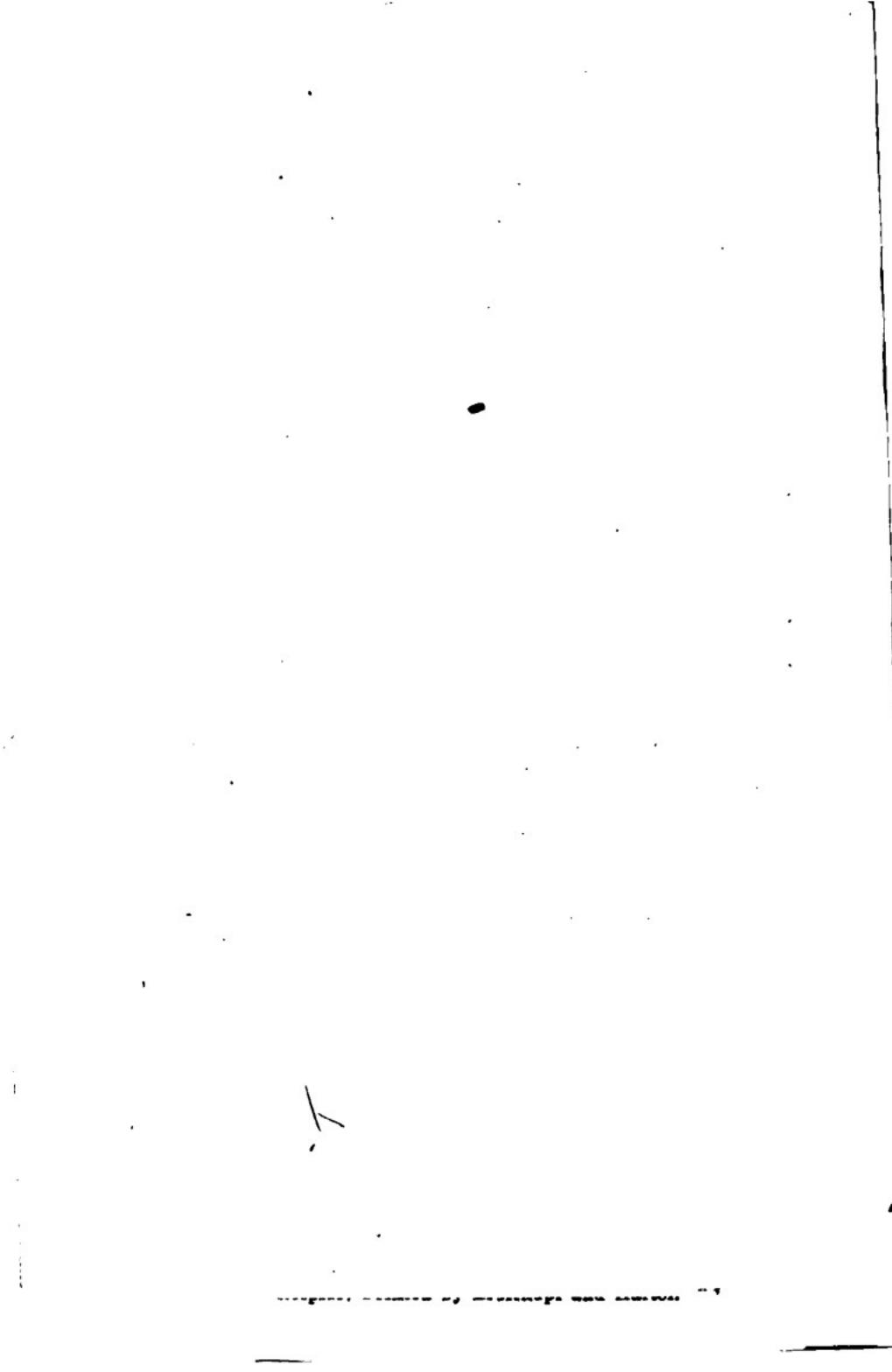
- Sattler Ravine, the 194.  
 Sauerland, the 74.  
 Sausteine, the 198.  
 Saxon Switzerland 233.  
 Schaabe, the 166.  
 Schafberg; the 188.  
 Schäferwand, the 233.  
 Schandau 235.  
 Schandelah 68.  
 Schanzenberg, the 165.  
 Scharfenberg 242.  
 Scharfenstein (Harz) 308.  
 Scharffenberg 281.  
 Scharzfeld 288.  
 Scharzfels 288.  
 Schaumburg, the 64.  
 Scheibe 209.  
 Scheitnig 192.  
 Schellenberg 239.  
 Scherfedt 91.  
 Schierke 308.  
 Schiersberg, the 129.  
 Schiffenberg 312.  
 Schildau 187.  
 Schkeuditz 253.  
 Schlachtensee 52.  
 Schladen 288.  
 Schlangen 63.  
 Schlebusch 76.  
 Schlei, the 113.  
 Schleiz 205.  
 Schlesierthal, the 188.  
 Schleswig 129.  
 Schleusingen 285.  
 Schlingelbaude, the 199.  
 Schlobitten 177.  
 Schlütern 314.  
 Schmachtersee, the 165.  
 Schmale Heide, the 165.  
 Schmalenberg, the 306.  
 Schmalkalden 272.  
 Schmalwassergund 280.  
 Schmidtendorf 201.  
 Schmiedeberg 196.  
 Schmücke, the 279.  
 Schnarcher, the 308.  
 Schneeberg (Bohemia) 232.  
 — (Saxony) 240.  
 Schneeberg, the 205.  
 Schneegruben, the 198.  
 Schneekopf, the 279.  
 Schneekoppe, the 200.  
 Schneidemühl 189.  
 Schnepfenthal 261.  
 Schollenstein, the 205.  
 Scholmegraben, the 289.  
 Scholzenberg, the 196.  
 Schömberg 201.  
 Schönau 233, 237.  
 Schönau 184.
- Schönberg (Mecklenburg) 138.  
 — (Saxony) 255.  
 Schönburg, ruin 257.  
 Schönebeck 251.  
 Schöneberg 39.  
 Schönfels 264.  
 Schönhausen 51, 67.  
 Schönningen 72.  
 Schönlinde 207.  
 Schöppenstedt 288.  
 Schoritzer 167.  
 Schötmar 62.  
 Schrammsteine, the 296.  
 Schreckenstein 238.  
 Schreiberhau 195.  
 Schrevenborn 128.  
 Schröck 312.  
 Schulenrode 305.  
 Schulpforte 258.  
 Schurze, the 299.  
 Schüttorf 89.  
 Schwaa 140.  
 Schwadowitz 203.  
 Schwalbenstein, the 278.  
 Schwalm, the 310.  
 Schwartau 137.  
 Schwarza 260, 277.  
 —, the 260, 277.  
 Schwarzbach 187.  
 Schwarzburg 277.  
 Schwarze Koppe, the 199.  
 Schwarzenbach 255.  
 Schwarzenbeck 157.  
 Schwarzenberg 241.  
 Schwarzenfels 314.  
 Schwarzkopf 181.  
 Schwarzwald 284.  
 Schwarzwasser, the 188, 241.  
 Schwedt 158.  
 Schweidnitz 187.  
 Schwelm 76.  
 Schwentine, the 128.  
 Schwerin 198.  
 Schwerte 74, 90.  
 Schwetz 169.  
 Sebaldsbrück 101.  
 Seeberg, the 281, 288.  
 Seegfeld 157.  
 Seehausen 160, 251.  
 Seerenbach, the 237.  
 Seesen 72, 288.  
 Segeberg 133.  
 Seidenberg 210.  
 Seifhennersdorf 207.  
 Seitenberg 205.  
 Selenter See 138.  
 Selke, the 297.  
 Selkemühle 297.  
 Semil 211.  
 Senftenberg 209.  
 Senne, the 62.
- Seydorff 198.  
 Sichrow 210.  
 Sieben Brüder 100.  
 Sieben Gründe 198, 200.  
 Siebeneichen 242.  
 Sieber 310.  
 —, the 288, 310.  
 Siebleben 280.  
 Sielbeck 137.  
 Siegen 75.  
 Siegersdorf 183.  
 Sievershausen 67.  
 Silberberg 188.  
 Silberkamm, the 198.  
 Singen 278.  
 Sinn, the 314.  
 Sittendorf 286.  
 Skaane 166.  
 Skalitz 203.  
 Skodsborg 155.  
 Slagelse 142.  
 Smidstrup 155.  
 Soden 314.  
 Soest 74.  
 Sohland 207.  
 Solingen 78.  
 Sollstedt 286.  
 Sommerfeld 181, 188.  
 Sommerschenburg 68.  
 Sonderburg 180.  
 Sonderhausen 289.  
 Sonneberg 273.  
 Sonnenkoppe, the 188.  
 Sonnenstein, the 188.  
 —, fortress 202.  
 Sontra 261.  
 Sophienrő 156.  
 Sorau 188.  
 Sorbenburg, the 257.  
 Sorgenfri 155.  
 Sörnewitz 242.  
 Sorö 142.  
 Söse, the 288.  
 Sound, the 156.  
 Spandau 67, 157.  
 Spandauer Bock 51.  
 Sparenberg, the 61.  
 Sparraberg 265.  
 Spiegel'sche Berge 294.  
 Spiegellust 312.  
 Spiesberg, the 284.  
 Spikeroog 108.  
 Spindelmühl 200.  
 Spindlerbaude, the 198.  
 Spitzberg, the 198.  
 Spree, the 9, 184, 208.  
 Spreewald, the 184.  
 Spremberg 184.  
 Stade 124.  
 Stadtberge 91.  
 Stadthagen 64.  
 Stadt-Oldendorf 72.  
 Staffelberg, the 206.

- Stahlbrode 161.  
 Stangenberg, the 196.  
 Stargard 168.  
 Starkenbach 211.  
 Starkotsch 208.  
 Stassfurt 251.  
 Stauffenberg 312.  
 Steckelburg, ruin 314.  
 Steckenberg 298.  
 Steele 61.  
 Steglitz 52.  
 Steiger, the 268.  
 Stein, Burg (Thuringia) 282.  
 Stein (Saxony) 240.  
 Steinau 314.  
 Steinbach-Hallenberg 272.  
 Steinerne Renne 307.  
 Steinhausen 265.  
 Steinheim 315.  
 Steinhuder Meer 100.  
 Steinkunzendorf 188.  
 Steinseiffen 196. 199.  
 Stendal 66.  
 Sterbfritz 314.  
 Stettin 158.  
 Stickhausen 110.  
 Stoer, the 126.  
 Stolberg (Harz) 302.  
 Stolzenburg, ruin 314.  
 Stosndorf 196.  
 Stralow 51.  
 Stralsund 161.  
 Strasburg 142. 161.  
 Strassberg 297. 308.  
 Straupitz 184.  
 Straussberg 167.  
 Straußfurt 289.  
 Streckelberg, the 160.  
 Strehlen 204.  
 Strelasund, the 161.  
 Streu, the 272.  
 Strib 142.  
 Striegau 183.  
 Stubben 106.  
 Stubbenitz, the 166.  
 Stubbenkammer 165.  
 Stubenberg 298.  
 Stumsdorf 261.  
 Sturmhaube, the 198.  
 Stutzhaus 284.  
 Sudenburg 68. 70.  
 Suderburg 114.  
 Suderode 298.  
 Suderstadt 295.  
 Sudeten, Mts 198.  
 Suhl 286.  
 Süllberg, the 123.  
 Sulze 280.  
 Sundewitt 190.  
 Sundwich 76.  
 Swine, the 160.
- Swinemünde 180. 181.  
 Sylt 188.
- Taarbeek 154.  
 Tabar 283.  
 Tafelfichte, the 187.  
 Tambach 280.  
 Tangerhütte 251.  
 Tangermünde 67.  
 Tannendorf 242.  
 Tannwald 196.  
 Tantow 158.  
 Tapiau 181.  
 Tarnowitz 207.  
 Tegel 51.  
 Tempelhof 41.  
 Tenneberg 281.  
 Terespol 169.  
 Tetschen 283.  
 Tettenborn 289.  
 Teufelsküche, the 284.  
 Teufelsmauer, the 299. 301.  
 Teufelsmühle, the 297.  
 Teutoburgian Forest, the 61.  
 Thal 281.  
 Thale 299.  
 Thal-Schwarzburg 277.  
 Tharandt 287.  
 Themar 278.  
 Theresienstadt 283.  
 Thiessow 165.  
 Thonberg 249.  
 Thorn 169.  
 Thorstein, the 288.  
 Thüringer Thal 282.  
 Thuringian Forest 276.  
 Thurmsstein, the 194.  
 Tiefe Graben, the 198.  
 Tiefenbachthal, the 289.  
 Tieffurt 284.  
 Tilleda 286.  
 Tilsit 181.  
 Tingleff 131.  
 Tissaer Wände, the 288.  
 Todtenhausen 64.  
 Todte Mann, the 280.  
 Todtenrode 299.  
 Tollenser See 142.  
 Tønder 182.  
 Tönning 131.  
 Töpfer, the 209.  
 Torgau 288.  
 Tornau 290.  
 Tornesch 126.  
 Tränkegrund, the 188.  
 Trautenau 211.  
 Trave, the 188.  
 Travemünde 187.  
 Trebbin 212.  
 Trefurt 261.  
 Treisa 311.
- Trendelburg 92.  
 Trent 167.  
 Treptow 51.  
 Treseburg 299.  
 Treuen 284.  
 Triebisch, the 242.  
 Triefstein, the 285.  
 Trippstein, the 278.  
 Triptis 256.  
 Trosky 211.  
 Trotha 292.  
 Truse, the 282.  
 Turnau 210.  
 Tyrathal, the 302.
- Ucker, the 160.  
 Uebelberg, the 283.  
 Ueberschaar, the 205.  
 Uelzen 67. 114.  
 Uhlenhorst 122.  
 Uhlstädt 259.  
 Uhsmannsdorf 185.  
 Uklei-See, the 187.  
 Ullersdorf 205.  
 Ungedanken 310.  
 Unna 74.  
 Unstrut, the 258. 286.  
 Unter-Köditz 278.  
 Unter-Schönau 285.  
 Untersteinach 255.  
 Unter-Wellenborn 256.  
 Usedom 160. 161.  
 Utewald 281.  
 Utewalder Grund 234.
- Vamdrup 131. 142.  
 Varel 110.  
 Vechelde 87.  
 Vedbæk 155.  
 Vegesack 106.  
 Veitsberg, the 256.  
 Velp 88.  
 Velpe 89.  
 Verden 101.  
 Vetschau 184.  
 Victorshöhe 297.  
 Vienenburg 294.  
 Vierzehnheiligen 256. 259.  
 Vieregge 166.  
 Vieselbach 290.  
 Vietz 168.  
 Vilm, island 164.  
 Vilpnitz 164.  
 Vineta 160.  
 Vinzelberg 68.  
 Vistula, the 169. 170. &c.  
 Vitte 166.  
 Vlotho 73.  
 Vælpke 72.  
 Vogelsang 71. 177.  
 Vogelsteine, the 198.  
 Vohwinkel 76.

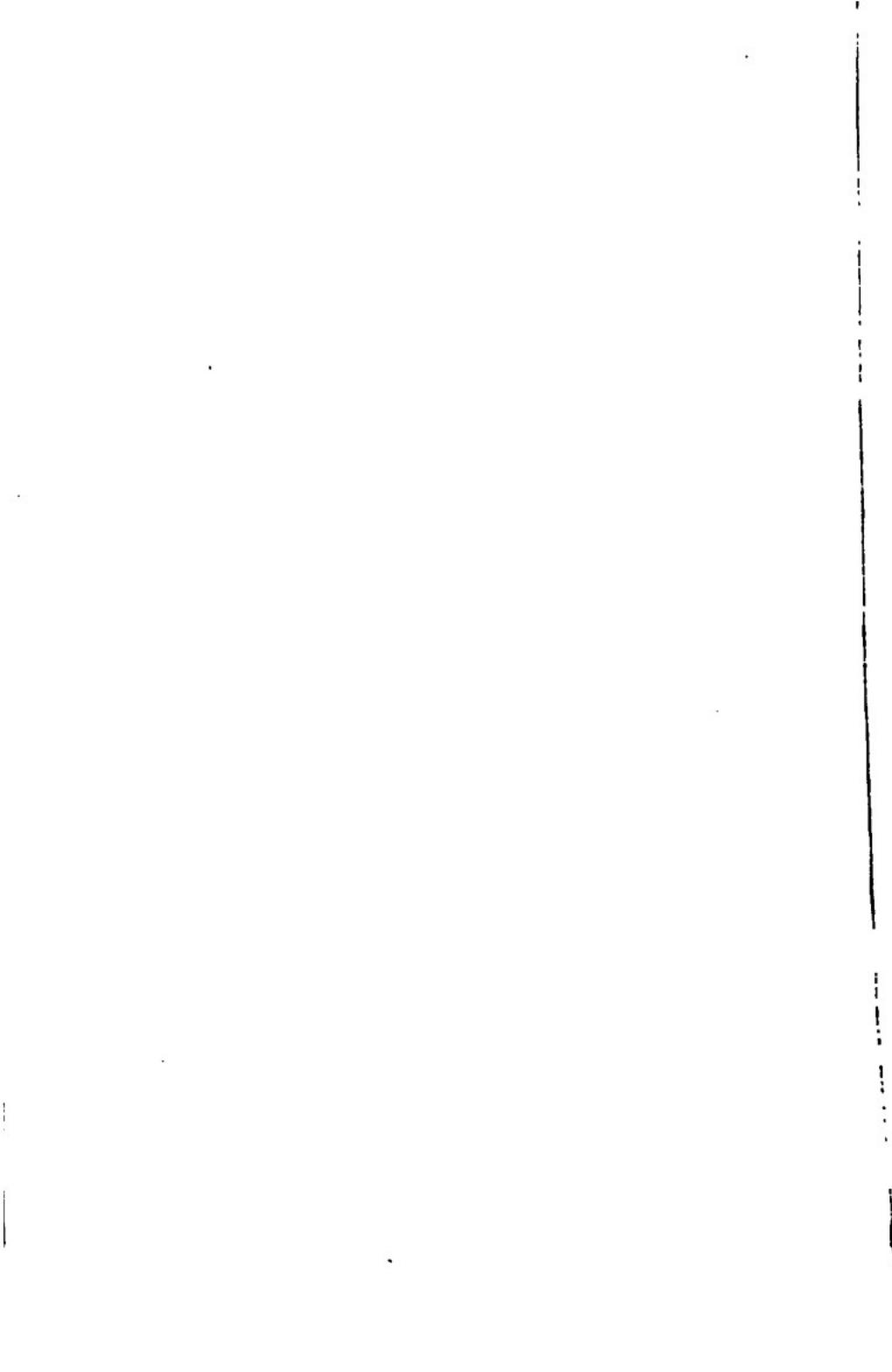
- Voitersreuth 255.  
 Volksitz 167.  
 Volkstedt 260.  
 Völlerbauden, the 200.  
 Vollmerz 314.  
 Volme, the 75.  
 Vordingborg 144.  
 Vorsfelde 86.  
 Vorwohle 72.  
 Vossowska 206. 207.  
  
 Wabern 310.  
 Wachsenburg 260.  
 Wachstein, the 280.  
 Wächtersbach 314.  
 Wachwitz 231.  
 Wahlershausen 98.  
 Wahlstadt 183.  
 Wald 76.  
 Wäldchen 204.  
 Waldeck 311.  
 Waldenburg 187. 242.  
 Waldheim 241.  
 Waldkater, the 299.  
 Waldkirchen 239.  
 Waldstein 211.  
 Walkenried 289.  
 Walldorf 272.  
 Wallhausen 287.  
 Wallwitz 292.  
 Walschleben 289.  
 Waltershausen 261.  
 Wandsbeck 122. 183.  
 Wang 199.  
 Wangeroog 106.  
 Wanne 60.  
 Wannensee 52.  
 Warburg 91.  
 Warlubien 169.  
 Warmbrunn 194.  
 Warnemünde 142.  
 Warniken 181.  
 Warnow, the 140.  
 Warnsdorf 209. 223.  
 Warsaw 189.  
 Wartburg, the 289.  
 Wartenberg 210.  
 Wartha 206.  
 Warthaberg, the 206.  
 Warthe, the 167. 168.  
 Wasserleben 294.  
 Wasungen 272.  
 Watt, the 106.  
 Wechselburg 242.  
 Weckelsdorf 201.  
 Weckersdorf 202.  
 Weddel 68.  
 Weddinghausen 91.  
 Weetzen 73.  
 Wegeleben 298.  
 Wehlau 181.  
 Wehlen 284.  
  
 Wehrda 312.  
 Wehrden 72.  
 Weichselmünde 174.  
 Weida 256.  
 Weihrichsberg, the 195.  
 Weimar 262.  
 Weintraube 212. 231.  
     241.  
 Weipert 239.  
 Weischlitz 255.  
 Weisse Hirsch 299.  
 Weissenfels 257.  
 Weissenhohe 169.  
 Weisseritz, the 237.  
 Weisserauser 184.  
     -, the 200.  
 Weistritz, the 187.  
 Weitzacker, the 168.  
 Weilmitz 182.  
 Welachenennest 75.  
 Welse, the 158.  
 Weltrus 238.  
 Wendefurth 301.  
 Wendisch-Fähre 235.  
 Wenningbund 130.  
 Wenningstedt 133.  
 Wenzelsberg 208.  
     -, the 278.  
 Werda 264.  
 Werden 61.  
 Werder 68.  
 Werdohl 75.  
 Werl 74.  
 Werna 289.  
 Wernersdorf 195.  
 Wernigerode 307.  
 Wernshausen 272.  
 Werra, the 99 281.  
     271.  
 Wesenstein 290.  
 Weser, the 63. 72. 98.  
 Westerhüsens 261.  
 Westerland 132.  
 Westerplatte 174.  
 Westheim 91.  
 Westhofen 74.  
 Wetter 61.  
 Wetterau, the 312. 315.  
 Wickede 90.  
 Wieck 187.  
 Wik 127.  
 Wienrode 299. 301.  
 Wiesbeck 289.  
 Wiesenbaude, the 200.  
 Wiesenburg 240.  
 Wildemann 309.  
 Wildenfels 240.  
 Wildpark stat. 52. 56.  
 Wildungen 310.  
 Wilhelminenhöhe 128.  
 Wilhelmsbad, the 315.  
 Wilhelmsblick 299.  
 Wilhelmsburg 114. 271.  
  
 Wilhelmshaven 110.  
 Wilhelmshöhe (near Cassel) 98. 261.  
     - (near Salzbrunn) 204.  
 Wilhelmstein 100.  
 Wilhelmsthal 91. 271.  
 Williamscaeste 83.  
 Wilmersdorf 160.  
 Wilsnack 157.  
 Wimmelburg 287.  
 Windberg, the 237.  
 Winterstein 281.  
 Winzenburg 100.  
 Winterberg, the Gr. 236.  
     -, Kleine 296.  
 Wipertus 296.  
 Wipper, the 289.  
 Wismar 138.  
 Wissingen 90.  
 Wissow 165.  
 Wittekind 263.  
 Wittekindsberg, the 63.  
 Witten 80.  
 Wittenberg 249.  
 Wittenberge 157.  
 Wittgensdorf 239.  
 Wittig, the 202. 210.  
 Wittow 166.  
 Wittower Ferry, the 167.  
 Wittstock 157.  
 Witzenhausen 285.  
 Wöbbelin 157.  
 Wodanshöhe 307.  
 Wölfelsgrund, the 205.  
 Wolfenbüttel 288.  
 Wolfsgefäß 264. 256.  
 Wolfshügel, the 230.  
 Wolgast 161.  
 Wolinik 177.  
 Wolkenstein 239.  
 Wolframshausen 286.  
     289.  
 Wollin 160.  
 Wöllnitz 258.  
 Wolmirstedt 251.  
 Wörlitz 292.  
 Woyens 131.  
 Wriezen 157.  
 Wrist 128.  
 Wuischke 208.  
 Wünschelburg 202.  
 Wünschendorf 254.  
 Wunstorf 64. 100.  
 Wupper, the 76.  
 Wursten 124.  
 Wurzelberg, the 278.  
 Wurzen 241.  
 Wüstenbrand 240.  
 Wusterhausen 184.  
 Wustermark 67.  
 Wusterwitz 69.  
 Wutha 261.  
 Wyk 182.

- |                          |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Yssel, the 88.           | Zernitz 157.             | Zobten, the 188.        |
| Zacken, the 193. 194.    | Zernsee, the 88.         | Zoppot 175.             |
| Zackenfall, the 196.     | Ziegelhütte, the 308.    | Zorge, the 289.         |
| Zahna 249.               | Ziegenberg, château 818. | Zorndörf 188.           |
| Zantoch 188.             | Ziegenhain 208. 311.     | Zossen 212.             |
| Zealand 142.             | Ziegenhals 206.          | Zscherergrund, the 284. |
| Zedlitz 192.             | Ziegenkopf, the 304.     | Zschopau 299.           |
| Zehlendorf 52.           | Ziegenrück 256.          | —, the 239. 241.        |
| Zeis, the 204.           | Ziegenrücken, the 200.   | Zuckmantel, the 206.    |
| Zeiskenschloss, the 204. | Zierker See 142.         | Züllichow 159.          |
| Zeitz 256.               | Zillerthal 197.          | Züssow 161.             |
| Zellbach, the 309.       | Zilligerbach, the 307.   | Zutphen 88.             |
| Zelle 285.               | Zimmersrode 311.         | Zwenkau 253.            |
| Zellerfeld 309.          | Zinselhöhle, the 279.    | Zwickau 240.            |
| Zerbst 290.              | Zippendorf 140.          | Zwischenahn 110.        |
|                          | Zittau 208.              | Zwolle 89               |
-

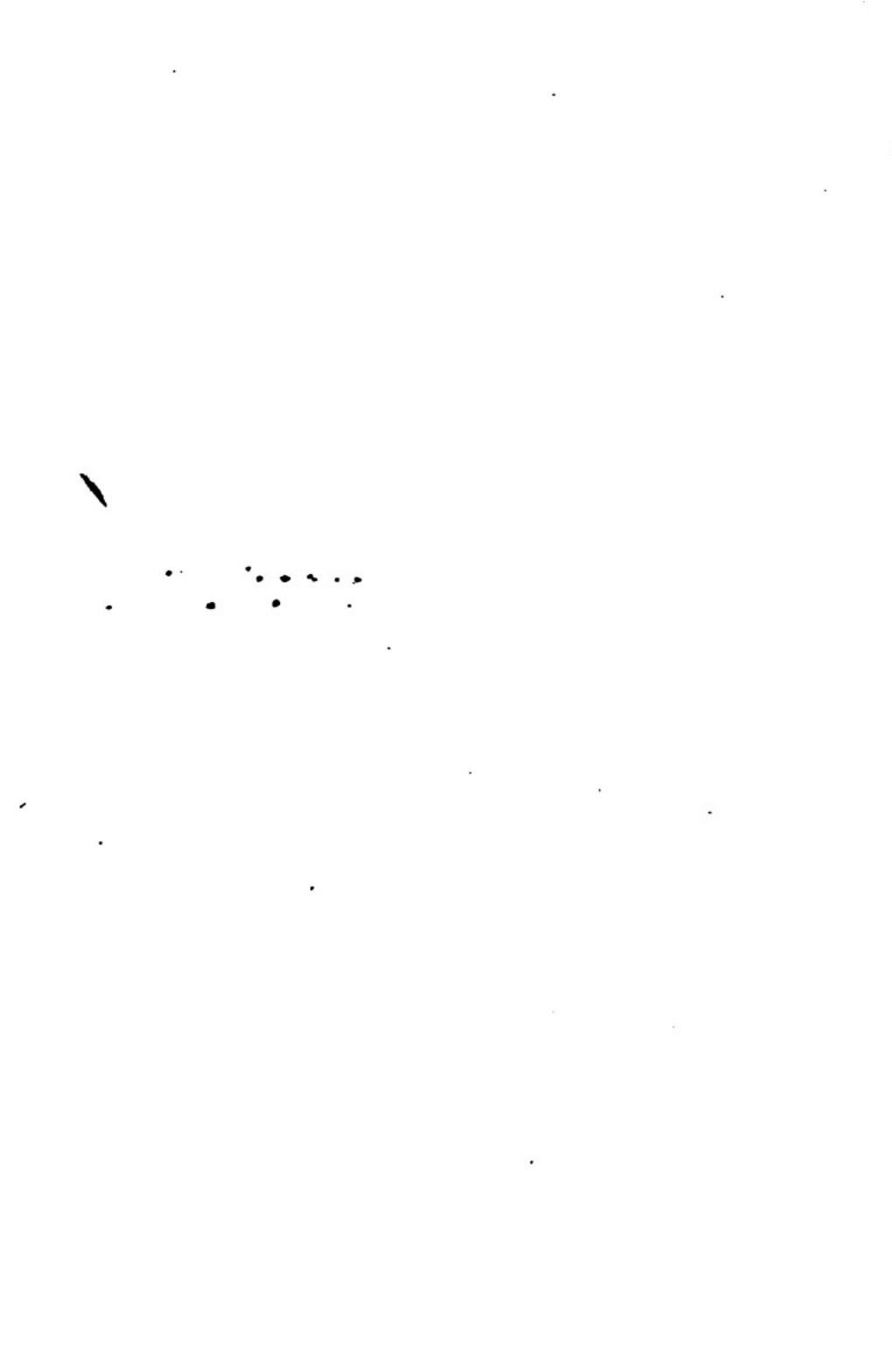












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